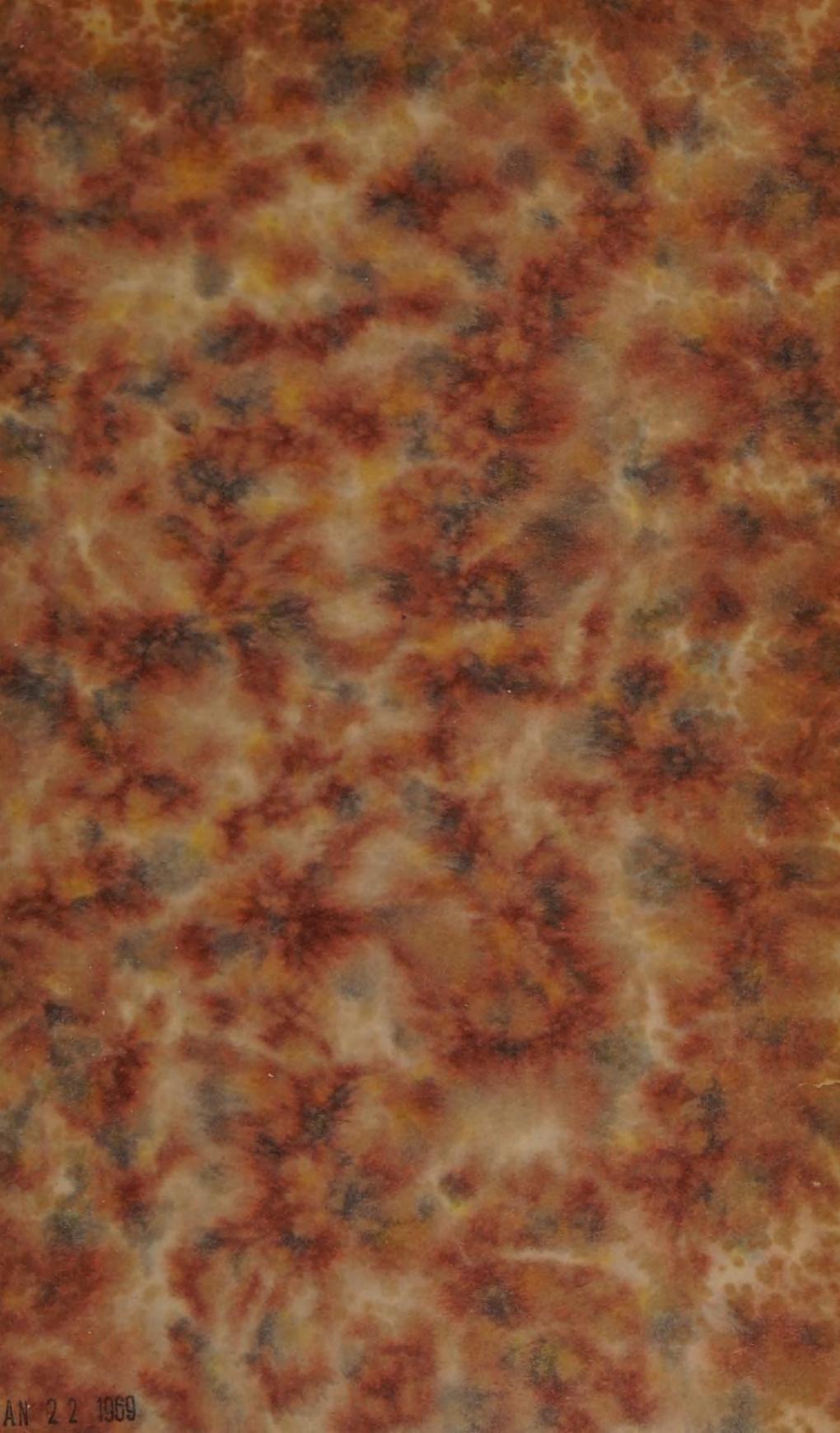


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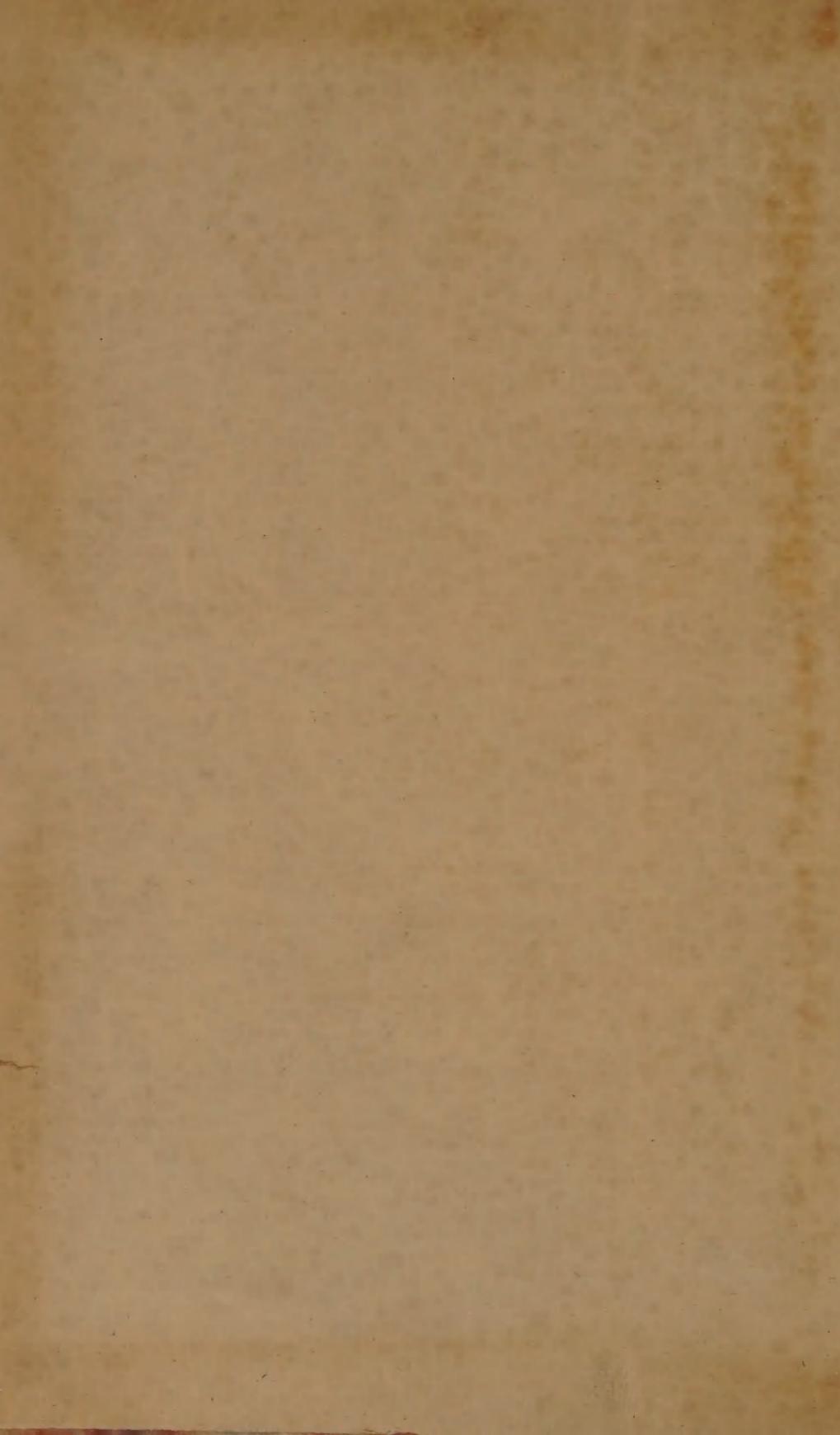
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1969

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

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PREFACE TO THE 101ST ANNUAL VOLUME (1969)

As “ Whitaker ” moves into its second century of publication, it continues to be the Editor’s policy to maintain all those essential sections of the book to which its users are accustomed, but to seek also to present new features of particular topical interest.

Innovations in 1968 included a section of Topics of the Year. A number of these have been retained as being of continued importance, and the new topics chosen for the 1969 edition include the gold crisis, heart transplant operations, the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers’ Associations, the foot-and-mouth epidemic, Sir Alec Rose’s voyage, the first report of the Committee on Public Schools, and the great new Isaac Newton telescope at Herstmonceux. A picture of Her Majesty the Queen inaugurating the telescope is among the illustrations.

In the diary of events of the year, a special section has been devoted to the recent occurrences in Czechoslovakia and extended reference has also been made to the war in Vietnam, the assassination of Senator Kennedy and the French political crisis.

At home during the year there have been many Cabinet changes, and these included considerable reorganization of offices as well as new Ministerial appointments as the Almanack was going to press. All these changes have been duly noted. New bodies to appear in the Government and Public Offices section include the Race Relations Board, the Parole Board and the Shipbuilding Industry Board.

Other new items include articles on Industrial Training Boards and the Queen’s Award to Industry, showing this year’s winners of the awards. Additional information is provided about I.T.A. programme companies, as re-organized this year.

The list of member States of the Commonwealth grows annually and this is reflected in the current edition by separate articles on Barbados, Mauritius and Swaziland. A sketch-map of Cyprus has been added to those which first appeared in the Centenary Edition.

The Olympic Games in Mexico City were held too late for the results to be shown in the Sports pages of the Almanack, but arrangements have been made for the inclusion among Occurrences during Printing of the winners of all principal events.

The Editor would yet again wish to thank his world-wide circle of correspondents, official and unofficial, who have once more so greatly assisted him in the compilation of the Almanack.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.
October, 1968

Telephone: 01-636-4748
Telegrams: “ Whitmanack, London, W.C.1.”

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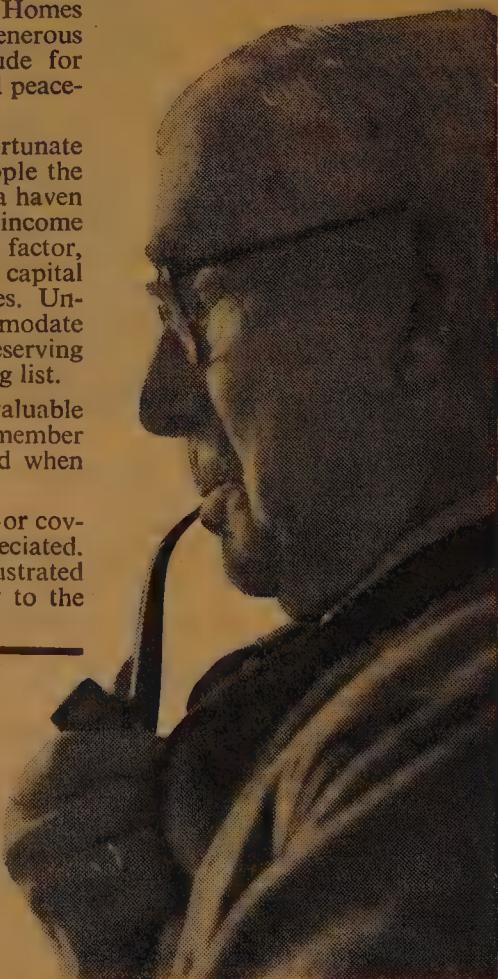
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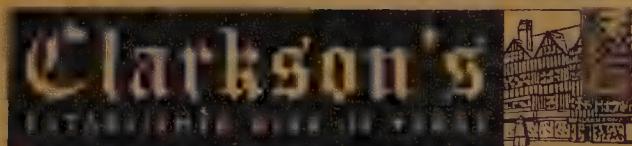
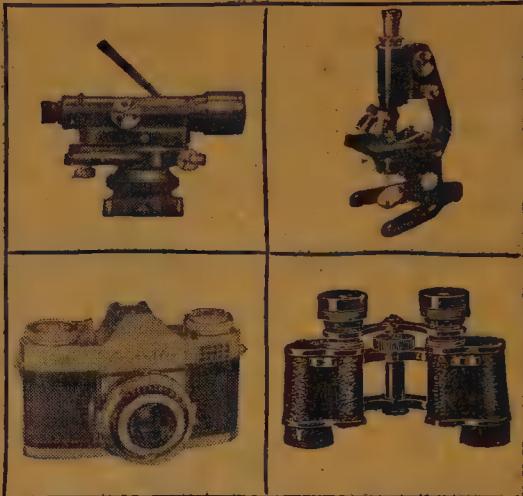
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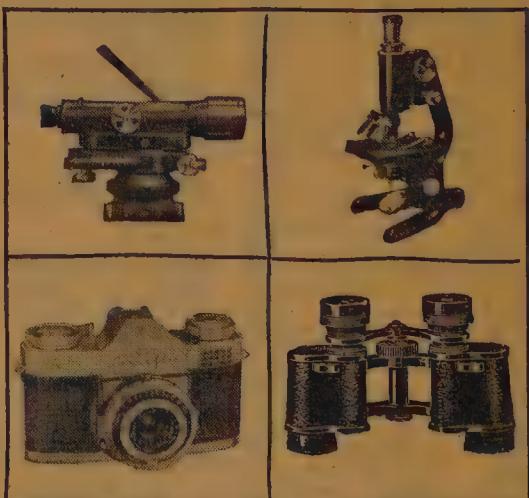
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HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY
(as reconstructed on several occasions)

THE CABINET

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. JAMES HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P., born March 11, 1916.**
- Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Robert Maitland Michael Stewart, M.P., born Nov. 6, 1906.**
- Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Roy Harris Jenkins, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1920.**
- First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, The Rt. Hon. Barbara Anne Castle, M.P., born Oct. 6, 1911.**
- Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner, born May 30, 1900.**
- Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, The Rt. Hon. Richard Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., born 1907.**
- Secretary of State or Defence, The Rt. Hon. Denis Winston Healey, M.B.E., M.P., born Aug. 30, 1917.**
- Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Leonard James Callaghan, M.P., born March 27, 1912.**
- Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. William Ross, M.B.E., M.P., born April 7, 1911.**
- Secretary of State for Education and Science, The Rt. Hon. Edward Watson Short, M.P., born Dec. 17, 1912.**
- Secretary of State for Wales, The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P., born 1909.**
- Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Peter David Shore, M.P., born 1924.**
- Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Peart, M.P., born 1914.**
- Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Lord Shackleton, O.B.E., born 1911.**
- President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Charles Anthony Raven Croslan, M.P., born 1918.**
- Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Roy Mason, M.P., born April 18, 1924.**
- Minister of Housing and Local Government, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., born Sept. 14, 1911.**
- Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P., born Sept. 14, 1916.**
- Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Richard William Marsh, M.P., born March 14, 1928.**
- Minister of Technology, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, M.P., born April 3, 1925.**
- Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. George Morgan Thomson, M.P., born 1921.**
- Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Judith Constance Mary Hart, M.P., born 1924.**
- Chief Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. John Diamond, M.P., born 1907.**

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

- Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Frederick Lee, M.P., born Aug. 3, 1906.**
- Minister of Overseas Development, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Ernest Prentice, M.P., born 1923.**
- Minister of Public Building and Works, The Rt. Hon. Robert Joseph Mellish, M.P., born 1913.**
- Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Thomas Stonehouse, M.P., born July 28, 1925.**
- Minister for Planning and Land (Housing and Local Government), The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., born 1911.**
- Minister of Defence (Equipment), John Morris, M.P., born 1931.**
- Minister of Defence (Administration), The Rt. Hon. Gerald William Reynolds, M.P., born July 17, 1927.**
- Ministers of State (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), The Lord Chalfont, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., born 1919; The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., born Oct. 8, 1907; The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Mulley, M.P., born July 3, 1918; The Rt. Hon. Goronwy Owen Roberts, M.P., born Sept. 20, 1913; The Lord Shepherd, P.C. (Deputy Leader of the House of Lords), born 1918.**
- Minister of State (Home Office), The Lord Stonham, O.B.E., born 1903.**
- Ministers of State (Department of Education and Science), Rt. Hon. Alice Martha Bacon, C.B.E., M.P.; Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.P., born July 27, 1930; Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee, M.P., born Nov. 3, 1904.**
- Minister of State (Scottish Office), Dr. Dickson Mabon, M.P., born Nov. 1, 1925.**
- Ministers of State (Board of Trade), The Lord Brown, M.B.E., born 1908; Edmund Dell, M.P. born Aug. 15, 1921; William Thomas Rodgers, M.P., born Oct. 28, 1928.**
- Minister of State (Welsh Office), Mrs. Eirene Lloyd White, M.P., born Nov. 7, 1909.**
- Minister of State (Technology), Joseph Percival William Mallalieu, born 1908.**
- Minister of State (Treasury), Dick Taverne, Q.C., M.P., born Oct. 18, 1928.**
- Minister of State (Department of Economic Affairs), Thomas William Unwin, M.P., born June 9, 1912.**
- Ministers of State (Health and Social Security), Stephen Thomas Swinler, M.P., born 1915; David Hedley Ennals, M.P., born 1922.**

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

- Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P.**
- Solicitor-General, Sir Arthur Irvine, Q.C., M.P.**
- Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. H. S. Wilson, Q.C.**
- Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C.**
- Agriculture and Fisheries, J. Mackie, M.P.; J. H. Hoy, M.P.**
- Defence, D. A. L. Owen, M.P. (Royal Navy); H. J. Boyden, M.P. (Army); The Lord Winterbottom (R.A.F.).**
- Economic Affairs, A. J. Williams, M.P.**
- Education and Science, D. H. Howell, M.P.**
- Employment and Productivity, E. Farnyough, M.P.; R. S. G. Hattersley, M.P.; H. Walker, M.P.**
- Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, M. A. Foley, M.P.; W. C. Whitlock, M.P.**
- Health and Social Security, J. W. Snow, M.P.; N. Pentland, M.P.; C. W. Loughlin, M.P.**
- Home, D. E. Morgan, M.P.; M. Rees, M.P.**
- Housing and Local Govt., J. E. MacColl, M.P.; The Lord Kennet; A. M. Skeffington, M.P.**
- Overseas Development, A. E. Oram, M.P.**
- Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), J. Slater, B.E.M., M.P.**
- Power, R. Freeson, M.P.**
- Scottish Office, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; B. Millan, M.P.; N. F. Buchan, M.P.**
- Technology, Dr. J. W. Bray, M.P.; G. T. Fowler, M.P.**
- Trade, Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, M.P.**
- Transport, N. G. Carmichael, M.P.; R. C. Brown, M.P.**
- Treasury, Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin, M.P. (Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)
(do.) Financial Secretary, N. H. Lever, M.P.**
- Junior Lords, B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; E. A. Fitch, M.P.; J. Harper, M.P.; H. P. H. Gourlay, M.P.; J. McCann, C.B.E., M.P.**
- Asst. Whips, W. Harrison, M.P.; N. McBride, M.P.; E. Armstrong, M.P.; E. G. Varley, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.; J. D. Concannon, M.P.**
- Welsh Office, I. Davies, M.P.**

WINNERS OF THE 1968 OLYMPIC GAMES

Athletics

MEN'S EVENTS

Time

h m. s.

100 metres.—J. Hinds (U.S.A.).....	9'9†
■ metres.—T. Smith (U.S.A.).....	10'8†
400 metres.—L. Evans (U.S.A.).....	43'8†
800 metres.—R. Doubell (Australia)....	1'44'3†
1,500 metres.—K. Keino (Kenya).....	3'34'9*
5,000 metres.—M. Gammoudi (Tunisia)....	14'5
10,000 metres.—N. Temu (Kenya).....	29'27'4

110 metres Hurdles.—W. Davernport (U.S.A.).....	13'3
400 metres Hurdles.—D. Hemery (G.B.).....	48'1†

Steeplechase.—A. Biwott (Kenya).....	8'5†
Marathon.—M. Wolde (Ethiopia).....	20'26'4

20 kilometres walk.—V. Golubinichiy (U.S.S.R.).....	33'58'4
50 kilometres walk.—C. Hohne (E. Germany).....	20'13'6

4x100 metres Relay.—U.S.A.....	38'2†
4x400 metres Relay.—U.S.A.....	56'1†

High Jump.—R. Fosbury (U.S.A.).....	7'4½*
Pole Vault.—B. Seagran (U.S.A.).....	17'8½†

Long Jump.—R. Beaman (U.S.A.).....	29'2½†
Triple Jump.—V. Saneev (U.S.S.R.)....	57'3½†

Shot.—R. Matson (U.S.A.).....	67'4½†
Discus.—A. Oerter (U.S.A.).....	212'6½*

Hammer.—G. Zsivetzky (Hungary)....	250'8*
Javelin.—Y. Lusis (U.S.S.R.).....	295'7½*

Decathlon.—W. Toomey (U.S.A.).....	8,193 pts.*
WOMEN'S EVENTS	Time

	min. sec.
100 metres.—W. Tyus (U.S.A.).....	11†

■ metres.—I. Szewinska (Poland).....	22'5†
400 metres.—C. Benson (France).....	52

800 metres.—M. Manning (U.S.A.).....	9'9†
80 metres Hurdles.—M. Caird (Australia)....	10'3†

400 metres Relay.—U.S.A.....	42'8†
WOMEN'S EVENTS	Time

	ft. in.
High Jump.—M. Rezkova.....	7'11½

High Jump.—M. Rezkova (Czechoslovakia).....	5'11½
Long Jump.—V. Viscopoleanu.....	22'5†

Long Jump.—V. Viscopoleanu (Romania).....	22'5†
Shot.—M. Gummel (E. Germany).....	64'4½†

Discus.—L. Manoliu (Romania).....	191'2½*
Javelin.—A. Nemeth (Hungary).....	198'0†

Pentathlon.—I. Becker (W. Germany)....	5,098 pts.*
* Olympic record. † World record.	

* Olympic record. † World record.
‡ Equals World record.

Basketball

Winners: U.S.A.

Boxing	Time
Light-Flyweight.—F. Rodriguez (Venezuela)	

Flyweight.—R. Delgado (Mexico).....	
Bantamweight.—V. Sokolov (U.S.S.R.).....	

Featherweight.—A. Roldan (Mexico).....	
Lightweight.—R. Harris (U.S.A.).....	

Light-Welterweight.—J. Kutej (Poland).....	
Welterweight.—M. Wolke (E. Germany).....	

Light-Middleweight.—B. Lagutin (U.S.S.R.)....	
Middleweight.—C. Finnegan (G.B.).....	

Light-Heavyweight.—D. Pozniak (U.S.S.R.).....	
Heavyweight.—G. Foreman (U.S.A.).....	

Canoeing	Time
Men	min. sec.

Canadian singles.—T. Tatai (Hungary).....	4'36'1
Canadian pairs.—Romania.....	4'7'2

Kayak singles.—M. Hesz (Hungary).....	4'02'6
Kayak pairs.—U.S.S.R.	3'37'5

Kayak fours.—Norway	3'14'3
Women	

Kayak singles.—L. Pinaeva (U.S.S.R.)....	2'11'9
Kayak pairs.—W. Germany	1'56'4

Cycling

1,000 metres time trial.—P. Trentin

(France)

1,000 metres sprint.—D. Morelon (France).

Individual pursuit (4,000 metres).—D. Robillard

(France).

Tandem sprint.—France.

Team pursuit (4,000 metres).—Denmark.

Individual road race (121 miles).—P. Vianelli (Italy).

Road team trial (68 miles).—Netherlands.

Equestrianism

Grand Prix Jumping (Individual).—

W. Steinckraus (U.S.A.)

Grand Prix Jumping (Team).—Canada.

Dressage (Individual).—

I. Kizimov (U.S.S.R.)

Dressage (Team).—W. Germany.

Three Day Event (Individual).—J. J.

Guyon (France)

Three Day Event (Team).—Great Britain.

Fencing

Men

Foil (Individual).—I. Drimba (Rumania)

Foil (Team).—France

Epée (Individual).—G. Culcsar (Hungary)

Epée (Team).—Hungary.

Sabre (Individual).—J. Pawlowski (Poland)

Sabre (Team).—U.S.S.R.

Women

Foil (Individual).—E. Novikova (U.S.S.R.)

Foil (Team).—U.S.S.R.

Football

Winners: Hungary.

Gymnastics

Men

Combined Exercises.—S. Kato (Japan)

Floor.—S. Kato (Japan)

High Bar.—M. Voronin (U.S.S.R.)

Parallel Bars.—A. Nakayama (Japan)

Rings.—A. Nakayama (Japan)

Pommelled Horse.—N. Cerar (Yugoslavia)

Long Horse Vault.—M. Voronin (U.S.S.R.)

Team Championship.—Japan

Women

Combined Exercises.—

V. Caslavská (Czechoslovakia)

Floor.—N. Kuchinskaya (U.S.S.R.)

Asymmetrical Bars.—V. Caslavská (Czechoslovakia)

Long Horse.—U.S.S.R.

Beam.—N. Kuchinskaya (U.S.S.R.)

Team Championship.—U.S.S.R.

Hockey

Winners: Pakistan.

Modern Pentathlon

Individual.—B. Ferm (Sweden)..... 4,964 pts.

Team.—Hungary..... 14,325 pts.

Rowing

min. sec.

Single Sculls.—J. Wienese (Holland) ... 7'47'8

Double Sculls.—U.S.S.R. 6'51'8

Coxed Pairs.—Italy 8'4'8

Coxless Pairs.—E. Germany 7'26'56

Coxed Fours.—New Zealand 6'45'62

Coxless Fours.—E. Germany 6'45'62

Eights.—W. Germany 7'7

Shooting

Clay Pigeon.—J. Braithwaite (G.B.)

Free Pistol.—G. Kosykh (U.S.S.R.)

Free Rifle.—G. Anderson (U.S.A.)

Small-bore Rifle (Prone).—J. Kurka (Czechoslovakia)

Small-Bore Rifle (Three positions).—B. Klinger (West Germany)

Rapid Fire Pistol.—J. Zapeorzki (Poland)
Skeet.—E. Petrov (U.S.S.R.)

Swimming

	Men	min.	sec.
100 metres Free-Style.—M. Wenden (Australia)		52.2†	
100 metres Back-Stroke.—R. Matthes (E. Germany)		58.7*	
100 metres Breast-Stroke.—D. McKenzie (U.S.A.)	1	7.7*	
100 metres Butterfly.—D. Russell (U.S.A.)		55.9	
400 metres Free-Style.—M. Burton (U.S.A.)	4	9*	
400 meters Medley.—C. Hickcox (U.S.A.)	4	48.4	
1,500 metres Free-Style.—M. Burton (U.S.A.)	16	38.9*	
200 metres Back-Stroke.—R. Matthes (E. Germany)		8.7	
200 metres Butterfly.—C. Robie (U.S.A.)	■	8.7	
200 metres Breast-Stroke.—F. Munoz (Mexico)		12	
200 metres Free-style.—M. Wenden (Australia)	1	55.2*	
100 metres Medley.—C. Hickcox (U.S.A.)	■	12	
400 metres Individual Medley.—C. Hickcox (U.S.A.)	4	48.4	
4×100 metres Free-Style Relay,— U.S.A. 3 31.7			
4×200 metres Free-Style Relay,— U.S.A. 7 62.3			
4×100 metres Medley Relay.—U.S.A. Springboard Diving.—E. Wrighton (U.S.A.) 170.15 pts.	3	54.9*	
High Diving.—K. Dibiasi (Italy). Women		164.18 pts.	
100 metres Free-Style.—J. Henne (U.S.A.)	■		
100 metres Breast-Stroke.—D. Bjedov (Yugoslavia)	1	58*	
400 metres Free-Style.—D. Meyer (U.S.A.)	4	31.8	
100 metres Back-Stroke.—K. Hall (U.S.A.)	■	6.2†	
100 metres Butterfly.—L. McClements (Australia)	■	5.5	
200 metres Butterfly.—A. Kok (Netherlands)	2	24.7*	
■ metres Breast-Stroke.—S. Wichman (U.S.A.)	2	44.4*	
200 metres Back-Stroke.—P. Watson (U.S.A.)	■	24.8*	
■ metres Medley.—C. Kolb (U.S.A.)	2	24.7*	
■ metres Free-Style.—D. Meyer (U.S.A.)	2	10.5*	

400 metres Individual Medley.—C. Kolb

(U.S.A.)	5	8.5*
800 metres Free-Style.—D. Meyer (U.S.A.)	9	24*
4×100 metres Free-Style Relay.— U.S.A. 4 2.5*		
4×100 metres Medley Relay.—U.S.A. Springboard Diving.—S. Kosick (U.S.A.)	4	28.3†
High Diving.—M. Duchkova (Czechoslovakia)	109.59	pts.

Volley Ball

Men:	Winners: U.S.S.R.
Women:	Winners: U.S.S.R.

Water Po'o

Winners: Yugoslavia.

Weightlifting

	Ibs.
Featherweight.—Y. Miyake (Japan)	865
Lightweight.—W. Baszanowski (Poland)	958‡
Middleweight.—V. Kurentsov (U.S.S.R.)	1046‡
Light-Heavyweight.—B. Selitsky (U.S.S.R.)	1068‡

Middle-Heavyweight.—K. Kangasniemi (Finland)	1,140‡*
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Heavyweight.—L. Zhabotinski (U.S.S.R.)	1,262*
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* Olympic record. † World record.

Wrestling

Free Style

Flyweight.—S. Naata (Japan)	
Bantamweight.—Y. Yetake (Japan)	
Featherweight.—M. Kaseko (Japan)	
Lightweight.—A. Movahed (Iran)	
Welterweight.—M. Atalay (Turkey)	
Middleweight.—B. Gurevich (U.S.S.R.)	
Light-Heavyweight.—A. Ayuk (Turkey)	
Heavyweight.—A. Medved (U.S.S.R.)	
	Greco-Roman
Flyweight.—P. Kirov (Bulgaria)	
Bantamweight.—J. Varga (Hungary)	
Featherweight.—R. Rurua (U.S.S.R.)	
Lightweight.—M. Mumemura (Japan)	
Welterweight.—R. Vesper (E. Germany)	
Middleweight.—L. Metz (E. Germany)	
Light-Heavyweight.—B. Radev (Bulgaria)	
Heavyweight.—I. Kozuna (Hungary)	

Yachting

Finn Class.—U.S.S.R.	
Dragon Class.—U.S.A.	
Star Class.—U.S.A.	
5.5 metre Class.—Sweden	
Flying Dutchman Class.—Great Britain.	

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

Home Affairs. Oct. 16.—Foreign Office and Commonwealth Offices merged; Mr. G. M. Thomson, Commonwealth Secretary, became Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Wilson announced merging of Ministries of Health and Social Security on Nov. 1, with Mr. Crossman as Secretary of State.

Oct. 17.—Further Ministerial changes included appointment of Mrs. Hart as Paymaster General and Mr. K. Robinson as Minister for Planning and Land at the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Mr. T. F. Peart became Lord President of the Council and Lord Shackleton Lord Privy Seal.

Overseas. Oct. 2.—At least 40 persons were killed in gun battles in streets of Mexico City. President Johnson accepted with deep regret Mr. Justice Abe Fortas' request for withdrawal of latter's nomination ■ Chief Justice of U.S.A.

Oct. 3.—President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru was deposed by military coup.

Oct. 8.—Mr. Wilson arrived at Gibraltar for talks with Mr. Ian Smith, which took place ■ H.M.S. Fearless. Czech Praesidium agreed to terms laid down by Russia.

Oct. 11.—Three-man Apollo 7 spacecraft was launched successfully from Cape Kennedy.

Oct. 13.—Statement at conclusion of talks between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith said that disagreement on fundamental issues remained.

Oct. 22.—Apollo 7 spacecraft returned safely to Atlantic Ocean after 11 days in orbit.

Obituary. Oct. 18.—William Oscar James Robinson, Labour M.P. for East Walthamstow since 1966, aged ■ (by-election pending). Oct. 20.—Bud Flanagan, O.B.E., famous comedian, aged 72.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
A. London Market Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	September 30, 1968 Middle Rates
Austria.	Schilling	..	61·70*
Belgium.	Franc	26·49 Belgas	120·20*
Canada.	Dollar	4·545	2·561*
Denmark.	Krone	22·26	17·921*
Finland.	Markka	217½	9·99*
France.	Franc	176·10	11·881*
Germany (Federal Republic of)	D'Mark	..	9·501*
Greece.	Drachma	545	71·50*
Italy.	Lira	85	1,485½*
Japan.	Yen	1/2d.||	857½*
Netherlands.	Florin	8·34	8·69*
Netherlands West Indies.	Florin	8·34	4·50
Norway.	Krone	19·45	17·07*
Portugal.	Escudo	110·07	68·00*
Spain.	Peseta	42·45	166·00*
Sweden.	Krona	18·59	12·34*
Switzerland.	Franc	19·87	10·281*
U.S.A.	Dollar	4·485	2·381*

B. Scheduled Territories

Australia.	Australian £	A £1·2525	2·1471½
Bahamas.	Bahamas \$	..	2·449
Barbados.	East Caribbean £	..	4·80
Bermuda.	Bermuda £	..	Par
British Honduras.	British Honduras £	..	4·00
Ceylon.	Rupee	13·38	1/453d.||
Cyprus.	Cyprus £	..	Par
Ghana.	Cedi	..	2·45
Hongkong.	Hong Kong \$	..	1/453d.||
Iceland.	Krona	..	136
India.	Rupee	13·38	1/15d.||
Jamaica.	Jamaica £	..	Par
Jordan.	Dinar	..	0·858
Kenya.	Shilling	..	17·17½
Kuwait.	Dinar	..	0·85715
Libya.	Libyan £	..	0·855
Malawi.	Pound	..	Par
Malaysia.	Malaysian \$	8·571	2/84d.||
Malta.	Maltese £	..	Par
New Zealand.	New Zealand £	£1·2425	2·1429½
Nigeria.	Nigerian £	..	0·85712
Pakistan.	Rupee	..	1/9d.||
Rhodesia.	Pound	..	Suspended
South Africa.	Rand	..	1·716
Southern Yemen.	South Arabian Dinar	..	Par
Tanzania.	Shilling	..	17·17½
Trinidad.	Trinidad and Tobago £	..	4·80
Uganda.	Shilling	..	17·17½
Zambia.	Kwacha	..	1·71425

C. Other Rates

Algeria.	Dinar	..	11·881
Argentina.	Peso	19	833½
Bolivia.	Bolivian Peso	141·50	288
Brazil.	New Cruzeiro	82	8·78½
Bulgaria.	Lev	375	2·81†
Burma.	Kyat (Rupee)	13·38	1/9d.||
Chile.	Escudo	110½	19·82†
China.	People's	48	5·9085
Colombia.	Peso	7·59	39½†
Congolesse Republic.	Zaire	..	1·2004
Costa Rica.	Colon	25·16	15·924
Cuba.	Peso	4·386	2·3815
Czechoslovakia.	Koruna	..	17·28†
Ecuador.	Sucre	66	43·20†
Egypt (see United Arab Republic).	Ethiopian \$	..	6
Ethiopia.	Ostmark	..	10·01
Germany (East).	Quetzal	4·386	2·3815

* Limited exchange fluctuations permitted. £ Per £100 London.

|| To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus.

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

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	September 30, 1968 Middle Rates
Guinea.....	Franc	—	580
Haiti.....	Gourde	22·4	11·94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Honduras (Republic of).....	Lempira	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hungary.....	Forint	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	28·18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Indonesia.....	Rupiah	—	1,075·2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iran.....	Rial	80·50 (Persian)	179·575
Iraq.....	Dinar	Par	0·857
Israel.....	Israel £	Par	8·40
Lebanon.....	Lebanon £	9·65	73·97
Malagasy Republic.....	M.G. Franc	175 (F. Fr.)	594 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexico.....	Peso	—	29·85
Morocco.....	Dirham	176·10 (F. Fr.)	12·12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	24	16·75
Paraguay.....	Guarani	—	297 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peru.....	Sol	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	103·2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philippines.....	Peso	—	9·35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poland.....	Zloty	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9·6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rumania.....	Lev (Lei)	655	14·4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salvador.....	Colon	11·20	5·98
Saudi Arabia.....	Ryal	—	10·72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sudan.....	Sudan £	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	0·8358
Syria.....	Syrian £	—	10
Thailand.....	Baht	10·91	49·6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tunisia.....	Tunisian Dinar	—	1·2618 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkey.....	T. £	—	21·6 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Arab Republic.....	Egyptian £	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$	1·04
Uruguay.....	Peso	9	592 $\frac{1}{2}$
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble	23·75	2·16
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	14·75	10·72
Vietnam (South).....	Piasire	—	192 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yugoslavia.....	New Yugoslav Dinar	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	30

See Notes, p. 82

LETTER POST 1968

First and Second Class Rates

(Effective from Sept. 16, 1968)

First Class Letters and Packets.—Delivery on the day after posting except where the journey is extremely long or difficult.

Second Class Letters and Packets.—Delivery about a day later than for First Class; weight limit 1 lb. 8 oz.

Post Cards.—There is no longer a special rate for post cards. A post card may be sent at the letter rate by either service above.

First Class Service

Weight not exceeding	
4 oz.	5d.
6 oz.	9d.
Then 3d. for each additional 2 oz. up to	
1 lb. 8 oz.	3s. 0d.
2 lb. 0 oz.	4s. 0d.
Each extra 1 lb.	2s. 0d.

Second Class Service

Weight not exceeding	
4 oz.	4d.
6 oz.	6d.
Then 2d. for each additional 2 oz. up to	
1 lb. 2 oz.	1s. 6d.
1 lb. 4 oz.	1s. 7d.
1 lb. 6 oz.	1s. 8d.
1 lb. 8 oz.	1s. 9d.
No Second Class Service over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	

Certain rates of British Commonwealth and Overseas (including Forces) postage are changed. See also p. 1195.

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

 Ψ = Seaport.

A

- A.A., Automobile Association.
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
 A.A.C.C.A., Associate of Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 A.A.I., of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.
 A. and M., (Hymns) Ancient and Modern.
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
 A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
 a.c., alternating current.
 a/c., accounts.
 A.C. (*Anne Christum*), B.C.
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).
 A.C.C.S.—of the Corporation of Secretaries.
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.C.W.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*). At pleasure.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
 A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
 A.I.B.—of Bankers.
 A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 A. Inst.P.—of Physics.
 A.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 A.K.C.—of King's College.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), in the year of Light.
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
 A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
 A.M.I.C.E., Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical Engineers.
 A.N.A.R.E., Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions.
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
 A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.

- A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O.—of Organists.
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 A.R.P.S. Associate of Royal Photographic Society.
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*). In the year from the foundation of Rome.
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.

B

- B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
 BArch.—of Architecture.
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
 B.Com.—of Commerce.
 B.D.—of Divinity.
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
 B.Ed.—of Education.
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.
 B.Litt.—of Literature or of Letters.
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 B.Sc.—of Science.
 B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
 B.B., Boys' Brigade.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C., Before Christ.
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
 B.E.A., British European Airways.
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
 B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways.
 B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.
 B.S.T., British Standard Time.
 Bt., Baronet.
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

- C.—Conservative.
 ca. (*circa*), about.

- C.A., Chartered Accountant (*Scottish Institute*).
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cantuar., Canterbury.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 c.c., cubic centimetres.
 C.C., County Council.
 C.C.F., Combined Cadet Force.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 C.E.N.T.O., Central Treaty Organisation.
 C.E.T., Central European Time.
 C. of E., Church of England.
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I., Channel Islands.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
 C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.N.A.A., Council for National Academic Awards.
 C.O., Commanding Officer.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
 C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.
 C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
 C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
 cwt., Hundredweight.

D

- D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
 d.c., direct current.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
 D.Litt.—of Letters, or of Literature.
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.Th.—of Theology.

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

E

- E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.C.S.C., European Coal and Steel Community.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 E.E.C., European Economic Community.
 E.F.T.A., European Free Trade Association.
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for the sake of example.
 E.M.A., European Monetary Agreement.
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
 etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things.
 et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 ex lib. (*ex libriss*), from the books of.

F

- F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.C.C.A., Fellow of Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.A.I., of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).
 F.C.C.S.—of Corporation of Secretaries.

- F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.W.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.H.S.—of the Heraldry Society.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.ArB.—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.J.I.—of Journalists.
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.A.E.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons of England.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

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

G

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

H

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

H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.

H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*). Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.

H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.

H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.

H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.

H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.

H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

h.p., horse power.

H.Q., Headquarters.

H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.

H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*). Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.

H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.

Ibid. (*ibidem*). In the same place.

IBRD., Internat. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballistic missile.

I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.

Id. (*idem*). The same.

I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.

i.e.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.

i.e. (*id est*). That is.

IFC, International Finance Corporation.

I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, I.H.E.

IL.O., International Labour Organization.

IL.P., Independent Labour Party.

IMCO., Inter - Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

IMF, International Monetary Fund.

IM.S., Indian Medical Service.

Incog. (*incognito*). Unknown.

In loc. (*in loco*). In its place.

I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.

Inst. (*instant*). current month.

I.O.M., Isle of Man.

I.O.U., I owe you.

I.O.W., Isle of Wight.

I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.

IRBM., Intermediate - range ballistic missile.

I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.

I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.

I.T.O., International Trade Organization.

IT.U., International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E. Knight Commander of Order of British Empire.

K.C.B.—Do. the Bath.

K.C.I.E.—Do. Indian Empire.

K.C.M.G.—Do. of St. Michael and St. George.

K.C.S.I.—Do, the Star of India.

K.C.V.O.—Do. Royal Victorian Order.

K.G., Knight of the Garter.

k.o., knock out (boxing).

K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.

K.T., Knight of the Thistle.

Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.

Lab., Labour.

L.A.C., London Athletic Club.

L.A.H., Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.

L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.

L.M., Do. in Midwifery.

L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.

L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.

L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.

L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.

L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh.

L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.

L.Th., Licenciate in Theology.

L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.

Lat., Latitude.

lb. (*libra*). Pound weight.

l.c., "Lower case," i.e. small letter.

L.C.C., London County Council.

L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.

L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.

lit., Literally.

Litt.D., Doctor of Letters.

L.J., Lord Justice.

LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.

LL.D., Doctor of Laws.

LL.M., Master of Laws.

L.s. (*locu sigilli*). Place of the Seal.

L.s. d. (*Librae solidi, denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.

L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.

Ltd., Limited Liability.

LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., Master of Arts.

M.Ch.—of Surgery.

M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.

M.S.—of Surgery.

M.Sc.—of Science.

M.Th.—of Theology.

M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.

M.D., Doctor of ditto.

M.B.E., Member of British Empire Order.

M.E.C.—of Executive Council.

M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.

M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.

M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.

M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.

M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

M.Inst.Met.—ot Institute of Metals.

M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.

M.I.J.—of Journalists.

M.L.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.

M.L.C., ditto Council.

M.N., Merchant Navy.

M.P., Member of Parliament (also Military Police).

M.P.S.— of Pharmaceutical Society.

M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.

M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.

M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.

M.C., Military Cross.

M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.

M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.

Migr., Monsignor.

Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mlle., Mademoiselle.

M.M., Military Medal (also MM., Messieurs).

Mme., Madame.

M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.

m.p.h., Miles per hour.

M.S., manuscript (pl. MSS.).

Mus. D. [B.J.] Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.

N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

N.B., North Britain.

N.B. (*Nota bene*). Note well.

N.C.B., National Coal Board.

N.C.O., Non - commissioned Officer.

n.d. no date (of books).

Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.

N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.

No. (*Número*). Number.

N.P., Notary Public.

Non seq. (*non sequitur*). It does not follow.

N.R.A., National Rifle Association.

N.S., Nova Scotia.

N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

N.S.W., New South Wales.

N.T., New Testament.

N.U.J., National Union of Journalists.

N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.

N.U.S.—of Students.

N.W.P.(T.), North West Provinces (Territory).

N.Y., New York.

N.Z., New Zealand.

O

- O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
 ob., or obit. died.
 O.C., Officer Commanding.
 O.E.C.D., Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
 O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
 O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
 O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
 op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
 O.S., Old Style.
 O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
 O.T., Old Testament.
 O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
 Oxon., Oxford.
 Oz., Ounce.

P

- P.A., Press Association.
 P.C., Privy Councillor.
 P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
 p.f.c., Passed Flying College.
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
 pinx(it), he (or she) painted it.
 P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
 P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
 P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
 P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
 p.p., or per pro. (*per procurationem*)—by proxy.
 Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
 Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
 P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
 p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
 P.T., Physical Training.
 P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

- Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
 Q.e.d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
 Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.
 Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
 Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
 Q.S.O., Quasi-stellar object (quasar).
 q.v. (*quod vide*), — which see".

■

- R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy (or Academician).
 R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
 R.A.D.C.—Army Dental Corp.
 R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.
 R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
 R.A.F.—Air Force.
 R.A.M.—Academy of Music.

- R.A.M.C.—Army Medical Corps.

R.A.N.—Australian Navy.

R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.

R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.

R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.

R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.

R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.

R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.

R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.

R.C.T.—Corps of Transport.

R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.

R.E.—Engineers.

R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.

R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—

Hibernian Academy.

R.I.A.—Irish Academy.

R.M.—Marines.

R.M.A.—Military Academy.

R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.

R.N.—Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.

R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.

R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.

R.P.C.—Pay Corps.

R.Signs.—Signals.

R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.

R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.

R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.

R.C., Roman Catholic.

R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).

R.D.C., Rural District Council.

R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.

R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he (she) rest in peace.

R.O. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (*See Vo.*)

R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.

r.p.m., revolutions per minute.

R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.

R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.

R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

S.A.V.R., Special Army Volunteer Reserve.

Sc.D., Doctor of Science.

S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.

S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.

Sic, So written.

S.J., Society of Jesus.

S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.

s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.

S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.

S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.

S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.

S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).

Stet, Let it stand.

S.T.P. (=D.D.), Sacrae Theologiae Professor.

T

T.A.N., Twilight all night.

t.b., Tuberculosis.

T.D., Territorial Decoration.

T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).

Toc. H., Talbot House.

T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.

U.D.C., Urban District Council.

U.K., United Kingdom.

U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.

U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

U.N.O., United Nations Organization.

U.P., United Press.

U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.

U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.

U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.

U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.

V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.

V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.

V.C., Victoria Cross.

V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.

Ven., Venerable.

Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti sat est*), A word to the wise is enough.

V.I.P., Very Important Person.

Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.

Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See Ro.*)

V.R., Victoria Regina.

V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F., now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

W.H.O., World Health Organization.

W.M.O., World Meteorological Organization.

W.O., Warrant Officer.

W.R.A.C., Woman's Royal Army Corps.

W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.

W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.

W.R.V.S., Women's Royal Voluntary Services.

W.S., Writer to the Signet.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.

Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do-

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 17 AND OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number	XIII	Easter Day	Apr.	6
Epact	11	The Queen's Birthday (1926)	"	21
Dominical Letter	E	St. George's Day	"	23
Solar Cycle	18	Ascension Day	May	15
Roman Indiction	7	Whit Sunday	"	25
Julian Period	6682	Trinity Sunday	June	1
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,440, 223	Corpus Christi	"	5
New Year's Day (Wednesday)	Jan. 1	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	"	10
Australia Day	" 26	Queen's Official Birthday	"	14
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. ■	Canada Day (1857)	July	1
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	" 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug.	4
New Zealand Day	" 6	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	"	15
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960)	" 19	Jewish New Year (5730)	Sept.	13
Ash Wednesday	" 19	Remembrance Sunday	Nov.	9
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948)	"	14
Prince Edward's Birthday (1964)	" 10	St. Andrew's Day	"	30
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	1st Sunday in Advent	"	30
Moslem New Year (1389)	" ■	Christmas Day (Thursday)	Dec.	25
Good Friday	Apr. 4			

Spring Equinox.....	Sun enters Sign Aries.....	March 20d 19h
Summer Solstice.....	" Cancer.....	June 21d 14h
Autumn Equinox.....	" Libra.....	Sept. 23d 05h
Winter Solstice.....	" Capricornus.....	Dec. 22d 01h

Calendar for the Year 1969

January		April		July		October	
Su.	— 5 12 19 26	Su.	— 6 13 ■ 27	Su.	— ■ 13 20 27	Su.	— 5 12 19 26
M.	— 6 13 20 27	M.	— 7 14 21 28	M.	— 7 14 21 28	M.	— 6 13 20 27
Tu.	— 7 14 21 28	Tu.	— 8 15 22 29	Tu.	— ■ 15 22 29	Tu.	— 7 14 21 28
W.	— 1 8 15 ■ 29	W.	— 2 9 16 23 30	W.	— 2 9 16 23 30	W.	— 1 8 15 22 29
Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Th.	— 3 10 17 24	Th.	— 3 10 17 24 31	Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30
F.	— 3 10 17 24 31	F.	— 4 11 18 25	F.	— 4 11 18 25	F.	— 3 10 17 24 31
S.	— 4 11 18 25	S.	— 5 12 19 26	S.	— 5 12 19 26	S.	— 4 11 18 25
February		May		August		November	
Su.	— ■ 16 23	Su.	— 4 11 18 25	Su.	— 3 10 17 24 31	Su.	— ■ 9 16 23 30
M.	— 3 10 17 24	M.	— 5 12 19 26	M.	— 4 11 18 25	M.	— 3 10 17 24
Tu.	— 4 11 18 25	Tu.	— 6 13 20 27	Tu.	— 5 12 19 26	Tu.	— 4 11 18 25
W.	— 5 12 19 26	W.	— 7 14 21 28	W.	— 6 13 20 27	W.	— 5 12 19 26
Th.	— 6 13 20 27	Th.	— 8 15 22 29	Th.	— 7 14 21 28	Th.	— 6 13 20 27
F.	— 7 14 21 28	F.	— 2 9 16 23 30	F.	— 8 15 22 29	F.	— 7 14 21 28
S.	— 8 15 22	S.	— 3 10 17 24 31	S.	■ 9 16 23 30	S.	— 8 15 22 29
March		June		September		December	
Su.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Su.	— 8 15 22 29	Su.	— 7 14 21 28	Su.	— 7 14 21 28
M.	— 3 10 17 24 31	M.	— 9 16 23 30	M.	— 8 15 22 29	M.	— 9 16 23 30
Tu.	— 4 11 18 25	Tu.	— 3 10 17 24	Tu.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Tu.	— 9 16 23 30
W.	— 5 12 19 26	W.	— 4 11 18 25	W.	— 3 10 17 24	W.	— 3 10 17 24 31
Th.	— 6 13 20 27	Th.	— 5 12 19 26	Th.	— 4 11 18 25	Th.	— 11 18 25
F.	— 7 14 21 28	F.	— 6 13 20 27	F.	— 5 12 19 26	F.	— 5 12 19 26
S.	— 8 15 22 29	S.	— 7 14 21 28	S.	— 6 13 20 27	S.	— 6 13 20 27

Calendar for the Year 1970

January		April		July		October	
Su.	— 4 11 18 25	Su.	— 5 12 19 26	Su.	— 5 12 19 26	Su.	— 4 11 18 25
M.	— 5 12 19 26	M.	— 6 13 20 27	M.	— 6 13 20 27	M.	— 5 12 19 26
Tu.	— 6 13 20 27	Tu.	— 7 14 21 28	Tu.	— 7 14 21 28	Tu.	— 6 13 20 27
W.	— 7 14 21 28	W.	— ■ 15 22 29	W.	— 8 15 22 29	W.	— 7 14 21 28
Th.	— 8 15 ■ 29	Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Th.	— ■ 8 15 ■ 29
F.	— 9 16 23 30	F.	— 3 10 17 24	F.	— 3 10 17 24 31	F.	— 9 16 23 30
S.	— 3 10 17 24 31	S.	— 4 11 18 25	S.	— 4 11 18 25	S.	— 3 10 17 24 31
February		May		August		November	
Su.	— 1 8 15 22	Su.	— 3 10 17 24 31	Su.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Su.	— 1 ■ 15 22 29
M.	— 2 9 16 23	M.	— 4 11 18 25	M.	— 3 10 17 24 31	M.	— 2 9 16 23 30
Tu.	— 3 10 17 24	Tu.	— 5 12 19 26	Tu.	— 4 11 18 25	Tu.	— 3 10 17 24
W.	— 4 11 18 25	W.	— 6 13 20 27	W.	— 5 12 19 26	W.	— 4 11 18 25
Th.	— 5 12 19 26	Th.	— 7 14 21 28	Th.	— 6 13 20 27	Th.	— 5 12 19 26
F.	— 6 13 20 27	F.	— ■ 15 22 29	F.	— 7 14 21 28	F.	— 6 13 20 27
S.	— 7 14 21 28	S.	■ 9 16 23 30	S.	— 8 15 22 29	S.	— 7 14 21 28
March		June		September		December	
Su.	— 8 15 22 29	Su.	— 7 14 21 28	Su.	— 6 13 20 27	Su.	— 6 13 20 27
M.	— 9 16 23 30	M.	— 8 15 ■ 29	M.	— 7 14 21 28	M.	— 14 21 28
Tu.	— 10 17 24	Tu.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Tu.	— ■ 15 ■ 29	Tu.	— 8 15 ■ 29
W.	— 11 18 25	W.	— 3 10 17 24	W.	— ■ 16 23 30	W.	— 9 16 23 30
Th.	— 5 12 19 26	Th.	— 4 11 18 25	Th.	— 3 10 17 24	Th.	— 10 17 24 31
F.	— 6 13 20 27	F.	— 5 12 19 26	F.	— 4 11 18 25	F.	— 6 13 20 27
S.	— 7 14 21 28	S.	— 6 13 20 27	S.	— 5 ■ 19 26	S.	— 5 12 19 26

January		April		July		October	
Su.	— 4 11 18 25	Su.	— 5 12 19 26	Su.	— 5 12 19 26	Su.	— 4 11 18 25
M.	— 5 12 19 26	M.	— 6 13 20 27	M.	— 6 13 20 27	M.	— 5 12 19 26
Tu.	— 6 13 20 27	Tu.	— 7 14 21 28	Tu.	— 7 14 21 28	Tu.	— 6 13 20 27
W.	— 7 14 21 28	W.	— ■ 15 22 29	W.	— 8 15 22 29	W.	— 7 14 21 28
Th.	— 8 15 ■ 29	Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Th.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Th.	— ■ 8 15 ■ 29
F.	— 9 16 23 30	F.	— 3 10 17 24	F.	— 3 10 17 24 31	F.	— 9 16 23 30
S.	— 3 10 17 24 31	S.	— 4 11 18 25	S.	— 4 11 18 25	S.	— 3 10 17 24 31
February		May		August		November	
Su.	— 1 8 15 22	Su.	— 3 10 17 24 31	Su.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Su.	— 1 ■ 15 22 29
M.	— 2 9 16 23	M.	— 4 11 18 25	M.	— 3 10 17 24 31	M.	— 2 9 16 23 30
Tu.	— 3 10 17 24	Tu.	— 5 12 19 26	Tu.	— 4 11 18 25	Tu.	— 3 10 17 24
W.	— 4 11 18 25	W.	— 6 13 20 27	W.	— 5 12 19 26	W.	— 4 11 18 25
Th.	— 5 12 19 26	Th.	— 7 14 21 28	Th.	— 6 13 20 27	Th.	— 5 12 19 26
F.	— 6 13 20 27	F.	— ■ 15 22 29	F.	— 7 14 21 28	F.	— 6 13 20 27
S.	— 7 14 21 28	S.	■ 9 16 23 30	S.	— 8 15 22 29	S.	— 7 14 21 28
March		June		September		December	
Su.	— 8 15 22 29	Su.	— 7 14 21 28	Su.	— 6 13 20 27	Su.	— 6 13 20 27
M.	— 9 16 23 30	M.	— 8 15 ■ 29	M.	— 7 14 21 28	M.	— 14 21 28
Tu.	— 10 17 24	Tu.	— 2 9 16 23 30	Tu.	— ■ 15 ■ 29	Tu.	— 8 15 ■ 29
W.	— 11 18 25	W.	— 3 10 17 24	W.	— ■ 16 23 30	W.	— 9 16 23 30
Th.	— 5 12 19 26	Th.	— 4 11 18 25	Th.	— 3 10 17 24	Th.	— 10 17 24 31
F.	— 6 13 20 27	F.	— 5 12 19 26	F.	— 4 11 18 25	F.	— 6 13 20 27
S.	— 7 14 21 28	S.	— 6 13 20 27	S.	— 5 ■ 19 26	S.	— 5 12 19 26

Month	Day of Week	Sign	Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.	Sun's Longitude 300° 
1	W.	Circumcision.	Visct. Norwich d. 1954	
2	Th.		Sir Michael Tippett b. 1905	
3	F.		Josiah Wedgwood d. 1795. Harrison Ainsworth d.	
4	S.		T. S. Eliot d. 1965	[1882]
5	S.		2nd Sunday after Christmas. Sir E. Shackleton d.	
6	M.	Epiphany.	Twelfth Day [1922]	
7	Tu.		Gerald Durrell b. 1925. Pachmann d. 1933	
8	W.		Lord Baden-Powell d. 1941	
9	Th.		Richard M. Nixon b. 1913. Tommy Handley d. 1949	
10	F.		Marshal Ney b. 1769**. Sinclair Lewis d. 1951	
11	S.	HILARY LAW Sittings BEGIN.	Sir H. Sloane d. 1753	
12	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany.		
13	M.		James Joyce d. 1941	
14	Tu.		Cardinal Manning d. 1882. Lewis Carroll d. 1898	
15	W.		Lord Hill of Luton b. 1904	
16	Th.		Edward Gibbon d. 1794. Coruña 1809	
17	F.		Sir Compton Mackenzie b. 1883	
18	S.		Rudyard Kipling d. 1936. Hugh Gaitskell d. 1963	
19	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.		
20	M.		George V d. 1936. John Ruskin d. 1900	
21	Tu.		Paul Scofield b. 1922. Lenin d. 1924	
22	W.		Queen Victoria d. 1901. David Garrick d. 1779	
23	Th.		William Pitt d. 1806. Lord Denning b. 1899	
24	F.		Dogger Bank 1915. Sir Winston Churchill d. 1965	
25	S.	Conversion of St. Paul.	Robert Burns b. 1759	
26	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. AUSTRALIA DAY		
27	M.		Earl of Kilmuir d. 1967. Marshal Juin d. 1967	
28	Tu.		Sir Francis Drake d. 1596. W. B. Yeats d. 1939	
29	W.		George III d. 1820. Earl Haig d. 1928	
30	Th.		Charles I d. 1649. Edward Lear d. 1888	
31	F.		John Galsworthy d. 1933. Sir C. B. Cochran d. 1951	

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

○ Full Moon.....	3	18	28
(Last Quarter	11	14	00
■ New Moon.....	18	04	59
) First Quarter.....	25	08	23

d h

Apogee (252,500 miles)....	1	15	
Perigee (223,230 ")....	17	00	
Apogee (252,040 ")....	29	03	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 4°.			

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day. Bank Holiday in Scotland and in the Channel Islands.

6. Dividends on Consols, etc., due

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary

PHENOMENA
January 3^d Perihelion
(91,400,000 miles).

10^d 12^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.
Jupiter 2° N.

12^d 22^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

13^d 25^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (19°).

19^d 08^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 5° N.

21^d 16^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° N.

24^d 06^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

26^d 22^h Venus at greatest eastern elongation (47°).

29^d 09^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

■ h d h

Dec. ■ 24	Dec. 16	23
Jan. 1 22	Jan. 16	21
Feb. 1 ■	Feb. 15	19

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	15	17	23
6	12	20	20
9	09	23	17
12	05	26	13
15	02	29	10

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Jan. 1			Jan. 11			Jan. 21			Jan. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52°	41	84	125	40	82	123	38	80	120	37	78	117
56°	47	96	141	45	93	138	43	90	134	41	87	130

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is not suitably placed for observation until the beginning of the second week of the month when it becomes visible ■ an evening star, magnitude -0.6 to about +1, low above the south-western horizon, at the end of civil twilight. The period of visibility is approximately two weeks.

VENUS is ■ brilliant evening star, magnitude -3.9, visible in the western sky for several hours after sunset. It is at its greatest eastern elongation on the 26th. On the early evening of the 21st there is a close conjunction with the crescent Moon.

MARS is a morning star, magnitude +1.3, visible in the south-eastern sky for several hours

before twilight. During the month Mars passes from Virgo into Libra. Mars is near the Moon on the mornings of the 12th and 13th.

JUPITER is a magnificent morning star, magnitude -1.8, and by the end of the month is visible long before midnight.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.8, in the constellation of Pisces. The Moon is near the planet on the evenings of the 23rd and 24th.

AURORA. The latest information available is that sunspot maximum will have occurred during the second half of 1968. Thus observers, particularly those with clear northern skies, should remember that there is a better than average chance of seeing an aurora in 1969.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	4 32	+26°5	54°0	14°7	58	269	93	12°2	13 30	12 55	22 36	6 46	7 21
2	5 24	+28°1	54°0	14°7	70	280	97	13°2	14 14	13 35	23 27	7 48	8 27
3	6 18	+28°4	54°1	14°7	83	302	99	14°2	15 11	14 33	..	8 38	9 16
4	7 12	+27°3	54°2	14°8	95	35	100	15°2	16 19	15 47	0 19	9 16	9 48
5	8 04	+25°0	54°5	14°8	107	84	98	16°2	17 33	17 08	1 09	9 42	10 08
6	8 55	+21°6	54°8	14°9	119	97	95	17°2	18 50	18 32	1 57	10 02	10 21
7	9 44	+17°2	55°2	15°0	131	105	90	18°2	20 07	19 55	2 43	10 16	10 29
8	10 30	+12°0	55°6	15°2	143	109	84	19°2	21 23	21 17	3 27	10 28	10 36
9	11 16	+6°2	56°2	15°3	155	112	76	20°2	22 40	22 40	4 10	10 38	10 41
10	12 01	+0°1	56°8	15°5	167	113	67	21°2	23 59	..	4 52	10 48	10 46
11	12 48	-6°1	57°6	15°7	180	113	56	22°2	..	0 04	5 37	10 59	10 52
12	13 37	-12°2	58°3	15°9	192	111	45	23°2	1 21	1 33	6 24	11 12	10 59
13	14 29	-18°0	59°1	16°1	204	108	35	24°2	■ 49	3 08	7 15	11 30	11 09
14	15 26	-22°9	59°9	16°3	216	102	24	25°2	4 21	4 49	8 13	11 55	11 26
15	16 29	-26°5	60°5	16°5	228	94	15	26°2	5 52	6 28	9 15	12 34	11 57
16	17 35	-28°3	60°9	16°6	240	84	7	27°2	7 11	7 52	10 ■	13 33	12 53
17	18 44	-28°1	61°0	16°6	253	70	■	28°2	■ 10	8 46	11 29	14 55	14 19
18	19 51	-25°8	60°9	16°6	265	21	■	29°2	■ 48	9 16	12 33	16 29	16 02
19	20 53	-21°7	60°4	16°5	277	274	1	0°8	9 12	9 32	13 32	18 04	17 46
20	21 51	-16°3	59°7	16°3	289	257	5	1°8	9 30	9 42	14 24	19 34	19 23
21	22 44	-10°2	58°9	16°0	301	251	11	2°8	9 43	9 49	15 12	■ 58	20 54
22	23 33	-3°8	57°9	15°8	314	247	18	3°8	9 53	9 54	15 57	22 18	22 20
23	0 20	+2°5	57°0	15°5	326	247	27	4°8	10 04	10 00	16 41	23 36	23 43
24	1 06	+8°6	56°1	15°3	338	247	37	5°8	10 14	10 05	17 24	..	..
25	■ 52	+14°1	55°4	15°1	350	249	47	6°8	10 26	10 11	18 07	■ 52	1 05
26	2 38	+19°0	54°8	14°9	■	253	56	7°8	10 41	10 20	18 53	2 08	2 28
27	3 27	+23°0	54°4	14°8	14	257	66	8°8	11 01	10 34	19 40	3 23	3 50
28	4 17	+26°0	54°2	14°8	27	263	74	9°8	11 29	10 55	20 30	4 36	5 09
29	5 09	+27°9	54°1	14°7	39	269	82	10°8	12 08	11 29	21 21	5 41	6 20
30	6 03	+28°5	54°1	14°7	51	277	89	11°8	13 01	12 22	22 13	6 36	7 15
31	6 57	+27°8	54°3	14°8	63	285	94	12°8	14 06	13 32	23 04	7 17	7 52

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		
						52°	56°								
■ 19 47	23°3	5	89	13 07	16 10	15 35	16	21 07	16°6	7 47	13 25	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			
4 20 07	22°2	6	85	13 15	16 27	15 56	19	21 12	15°3	8 33	13 18				
7 20 26	20°9	6	78	13 21	16 45	16 16	22	21 11	14°5	9 19	13 03				
10 20 43	19°5	6	70	13 26	17 00	16 35	25	21 03	14°1	10	■ 12 43				
13 20 57	18°0	7	60	13 28	17 12	16 50	28	20 50	14°4	10 3	12 17				
16 21 07	16°6	7	47	13 25	17 20	16 59	31	20 35	15°0	10 3	11 50				

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit		
						52°	56°						52°	56°			
1 21 54	14°5	19	63	15 12	19 21	19 03	1	13 58	10°6	5 92	■ 46	3 00	7 16				
6 22 15	12°3	20	61	15 14	19 36	19 21	6	14 09	11°5	6 91	2 43	5 57	7 07				
11 22 36	9°9	21	59	15 15	19 51	19 38	11	14 20	12°5	6 91	2 40	■ 55	6 58				
16 22 56	7°5	22	57	15 15	■ 04	19 56	16	14 30	13°4	6 91	2 36	■ 53	6 49				
21 23 15	5°1	23	54	15 14	20 17	■ 10	21	14 41	14 2	6 90	2 33	■ 50	6 40				
26 23 33	2°6	24	52	15 13	20 29	20 24	26	14 52	15 0	6 90	2 29	2 47	6 31				
31 23 51	0°1	25	49	15 10	20 39	20 36	31	15 02	15 8	7 90	2 24	2 44	6 21				

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
I	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	■ 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	■ 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	■ 47	4 08
II	8 06	4 03	■ 16	4 13	■ 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	■ 31	3 49	8 47	3 55	8 47	4 09
III	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 14	■ 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	■ 31	3 50	■ 47	3 56	■ 47	4 10
IV	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 15	■ 18	4 07	8 25	4 04	8 31	3 52	■ 47	3 58	8 47	4 12
V	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	■ 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	■ 46	4 13
VI	8 06	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	■ 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
VII	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	■ 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	■ 56	■ 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
VIII	■ 04	4 09	8 14	4 20	■ 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 28	3 57	8 44	4 03	8 44	4 17
IX	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	■ 15	4 14	■ 22	4 11	8 28	3 59	■ 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
X	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	■ 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 01	■ 43	4 07	8 43	4 21
XI	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 24	■ 14	4 17	■ 21	■ 14	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
XII	8 02	4 15	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 18	8 20	4 15	■ 25	4 04	8 41	4 10	8 41	4 24
XIII	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	■ 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 12	8 40	4 26
XIV	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 29	8 12	4 21	■ 19	4 18	■ 23	4 07	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 27
XV	■ 00	4 20	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 09	■ 38	4 15	■ 38	4 29
XVI	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 21	4 11	■ 37	4 17	8 37	4 31
XVII	7 58	4 23	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 26	8 16	4 23	8 20	4 13	8 36	4 19	■ 36	4 33
XVIII	7 57	4 24	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 27	■ 15	4 24	8 19	4 14	8 35	4 21	8 35	4 34
XIX	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 36	8 07	4 29	■ 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 33	4 23	8 34	4 36
XX	7 55	4 28	■ 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 28	8 17	4 18	■ 32	4 25	8 33	4 38
XXI	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	■ 05	4 32	8 12	4 30	8 16	4 20	8 31	4 27	■ 32	4 40
XXII	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	■ 04	4 34	8 10	4 32	■ 14	4 22	8 29	4 29	■ 30	4 42
XXIII	7 52	4 33	■ 02	4 43	8 03	4 36	■ 09	4 33	8 13	4 24	8 28	4 31	8 29	4 43
XXIV	7 50	4 35	8 00	4 45	8 01	4 38	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
XXV	7 49	4 36	7 59	4 46	8 00	4 39	8 06	4 37	■ 09	4 28	■ 24	4 35	■ 26	4 47
XXVI	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
XXVII	7 46	4 40	7 56	4 50	7 57	4 43	■ 03	4 41	8 06	4 32	8 21	4 39	8 23	4 51
XXVIII	7 45	4 42	7 55	4 52	7 56	4 45	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 42	8 22	4 54
XXIX	7 44	4 44	7 54	4 54	7 55	4 47	8 00	4 45	8 03	4 36	8 18	4 44	■ 20	4 56
XXX	7 42	4 45	7 52	4 55	7 53	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 46	■ 18	4 58
XXXI	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	■ 00	4 40	8 14	4 48	■ 16	5 00

JUPITER 24

SATURN 2

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
I	12 22	1° 0	■ 18	0 22	5 39	1 13	5 0	18 28	0 25	0 25
II	12 24	1° 1	23 37	23 41	5 02	■ 14	5 2	17 50	23 43	23 44
III	12 24	1° 1	22 58	23 03	4 23	1 16	5 4	17 12	23 07	23 08
IV	12 24	1° 0	22 18	22 22	3 43	1 18	5 7	16 35	22 31	22 33

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 39"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 8".

URANUS H

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°					52°	56°	
I	12 15.8	0 54	0 44	0 52	5 33	15 43.6	18 02	6 03	6 37	9 00	
II	12 15.9	0 54	0 05	0 13	4 54	15 44.8	18 06	5 25	5 59	■ 22	
III	12 15.6	0 52	23 21	23 29	4 14	15 45.7	18 08	4 47	5 22	7 44	
IV	12 15.1	0 48	22 41	22 48	3 34	15 46.5	18 10	4 09	4 43	7 05	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF MONTH	WEEK



Februa, Roman festival
of Purification.

Sun's Longitude 330° $\approx 18^{\circ} 20'$



1	S.	George Cruickshank d. 1878
2	S.	Septuagesima. Purification. Candlemas
3	M.	Woodrow Wilson d. 1924. Sir A. E. Richardson d.
4	Tu.	Carlyle d. 1881. Lord Shawcross b. 1902 [1964]
5	W.	Lord Fraser of North Cape b. 1888
6	Th.	QUEEN'S ACCESSION, 1952. NEW ZEALAND DAY
7	F.	Charles Dickens b. 1812
8	S.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott d. 1960
9	S.	Sexagesima. Dean Rusk b. 1909
10	M.	Harold Macmillan b. 1894. Lord Birkett d. 1962
11	Tu.	K. J. Holyoake b. 1904. Sir Vivian Fuchs b. 1908
12	W.	Immanuel Kant d. 1804
13	Th.	Massacre of Glencoe 1692. Wagner d. 1883
14	F.	Valentine's Day. Capt. Cook d. 1779
15	S.	H. M. Bateman b. 1887
16	S.	Quinquagesima. Lord Franks b. 1905
17	M.	Sir Donald Wolfit d. 1968
18	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899
19	W.	Ash Wednesday. PRINCE ANDREW BORN 1960
20	Th.	Spinoza d. 1677. Laurence Housman d. 1959
21	F.	W. H. Auden b. 1907. Lord Florey d. 1968
22	S.	Washington b. 1732. Corot d. 1875
23	S.	1st Sunday in Lent. Keats d. 1821
24	M.	St. Matthias. David Langdon b. 1914
25	Tu.	Thomas Moore d. 1852
26	W.	Sir Christopher Wren d. 1723
27	Th.	John Evelyn d. 1706. Kenneth Horne b. 1907
28	F.	Relief of Ladysmith 1900.

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

○ Full Moon	■ ■ ■	56
☾ Last Quarter	10 00 08	
● New Moon	16 16 25	
☽ First Quarter	24 04 30	

d h

Perigee (226,390 miles) ...	14 04
Apogee (251,480 ,) ...	25 ■

Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on February 1, 3°.

PHENOMENA

February 6^d 17^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

10^d 06^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

14^d 18^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 6° N.

20^d 02^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

20^d 19^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 5° S.

22^d 16^h Mars in conjunction with Neptune. Mars 0° 5 S.

23^d 11^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (27°).

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations ■ near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	07	15	15
4	04	18	12
7	01	21	09
9	21	24	06
12	18	27	02

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.

2. Scottish Term Day.

8. Half-Quarter Day.

19. Lent begins (ends midnight April 5).

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day March 25 Michaelmas September 29

Midsummer June 24 Christmas December 25

HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 12 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas February 2 Lammastide August 1

Whitsunday May 15 Martinmas November 11

Removal Terms ■ May ■ and November 28.

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Feb. 1			Feb. 11			Feb. 21			Feb. 28		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52°	37	77	117	35	75	114	34	74	113	34	73	112
5°	41	86	130	39	83	126	38	81	125	38	81	124

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, although at its greatest western elongation from the Sun on the 23rd (27°) is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a brilliant evening star, magnitude -4.2, dominating the western sky for several hours after sunset. Venus is near the crescent Moon on the evenings of the 19th and 20th.

MARS is a morning star, magnitude +0.8. Mars is in Libra though by the end of the month its direct motion takes it to within 1° of degree of β Scorpii. The Moon passes 6° S. of Mars on the morning of the 10th.

JUPITER is a magnificent morning star, magnitude -1.9, in Virgo.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.8, in the constellation of Pisces. Saturn's largest satellite, Titan, magnitude +8½, is visible in small telescopes. On the evening of the 20th the crescent Moon passes 5° N. of the planet.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight from the 4th to the 17th. This faint phenomenon is only visible in the absence of both moonlight and artificial lighting. Unfortunately, during both February and March, the brilliance of the planet Venus will interfere with observation.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's P.A. of Co-long.	Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	7 50	+25°8'	54°5'	14°9'	75	295	98	13°8'	15 20	14 52	23 53	7 46	8 15
2	8 42	+22°6'	54°9'	15°0'	87	319	100	14°8'	16 37	16 47	..	8 08	8 29
3	9 31	+18°3'	55°3'	15°1'	99	76	100	15°8'	17 55	17 41	0 40	8 24	8 39
4	10 19	+13°2'	55°7'	15°2'	112	103	98	16°8'	19 12	19 05	1 25	8 36	8 46
5	11 05	+7°5'	56°2'	15°3'	124	110	94	17°8'	20 30	20 28	2 09	8 47	8 51
6	11 51	+1°4'	56°7'	15°4'	136	113	■	18°8'	21 48	21 52	2 52	8 57	8 56
7	12 37	-4°9'	57°2'	15°6'	148	114	81	19°8'	23 09	23 19	3 35	9 07	9 01
8	13 25	-11°0'	57°7'	15°7'	160	113	71	20°8'	..	..	4 21	9 19	9 07
9	14 15	-16°8'	58°3'	15°9'	172	110	61	21°8'	0 34	0 50	5 10	9 34	9 16
10	15 10	-21°8'	58°8'	16°0'	184	106	50	22°8'	2 02	2 27	■ 04	9 55	9 29
11	16 09	-25°7'	59°3'	16°2'	197	100	39	23°8'	3 31	4 05	7 02	10 27	9 52
12	17 12	-28°1'	59°7'	16°3'	209	92	28	24°8'	4 53	5 34	8 05	11 15	10 35
13	18 18	-28°5'	60°1'	16°4'	221	84	18	25°8'	5 59	6 38	9 10	12 26	11 46
14	19 24	-27°0'	60°2'	16°4'	233	75	10	26°8'	6 44	7 16	10 14	13 53	13 22
15	20 27	-23°7'	60°1'	16°4'	245	66	4	27°8'	7 13	7 37	11 14	15 27	15 05
16	21 26	-18°8'	59°8'	16°3'	258	51	I	28°8'	7 33	7 49	12 09	17 00	16 46
17	22 21	-12°9'	59°3'	16°2'	270	279	■	0°3'	7 47	7 57	13 00	18 28	18 10
18	23 12	-6°5'	58°6'	16°0'	282	251	■	1°3'	7 59	■ 03	13 47	19 51	19 50
19	0 00	0°0'	57°8'	15°8'	294	247	7	2°3'	■ 10	■ 08	14 32	21 12	21 17
20	0 47	+6°4'	57°0'	15°5'	306	246	I3	3°3'	8 20	8 13	15 16	22 30	22 41
21	1 34	+12°3'	56°2'	15°3'	319	247	21	4°3'	8 32	■ 19	16 00	23 49	..
22	2 21	+17°5'	55°5'	15°1'	331	250	29	5°3'	8 45	■ 27	16 46	..	0 06
23	3 10	+21°0'	54°9'	15°0'	343	253	39	6°3'	9 03	■ 38	17 33	1 06	1 30
24	4 00	+25°4'	54°5'	14°8'	355	258	48	7°3'	9 28	8 56	18 23	2 21	2 52
25	4 53	+27°6'	54°3'	14°8'	7	264	58	8°3'	10 02	9 24	19 14	3 30	4 08
26	5 46	+28°6'	54°2'	14°8'	19	271	67	9°3'	10 49	10 09	20 05	4 30	5 10
27	6 40	+28°3'	54°3'	14°8'	32	277	75	10°3'	11 50	11 13	20 57	5 16	5 53
28	7 33	+26°7'	54°5'	14°9'	44	283	83	11°3'	13 01	12 31	21 47	5 49	6 20

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
1	20 30	15°2'	10	3	11 42	Mercury is		16	20 15	18°4'	■ 43	10 32	Mercury is		
4	20 18	16°1'	10	10	11 18	too close to		19	20 24	18°5'	7	10 29	too close to		
7	20 10	16°9'	9	19	11 00	the Sun		22	20 35	18°4'	7	10 29	the Sun		
10	20 07	17°6'	9	29	10 46	for observation		25	20 48	18°1'	7	10 30	for observation		
13	20 10	18°1'	8	36	10 37			28	21 02	17°6'	6	10 32			
16	20 15	18°4'	8	43	10 32			31	21 18	16°9'	6	10 36			

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	+	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
1	23 54	0°4'	26	49	15 10	20 41	20 39	1	15 04	16 0	7	90	2 24	2 44	6 00
2	0 11	2°8'	27	46	15 07	20 50	20 50	6	15 14	16 7	7	90	■ 19	2 40	6 10
3	0 26	5°2'	29	43	15 02	20 58	21 00	11	15 25	17 4	7	90	2 14	■ 36	6 0x
4	0 41	7°5'	31	39	14 57	21 04	21 08	16	15 35	18 0	7	90	2 09	2 22	5 51
5	0 54	9°6'	33	36	14 50	21 09	21 14	21	15 44	18 6	■ 90	■ 03	2 27	5 41	
6	1 06	11°6'	36	32	14 42	21 11	■ 17	26	15 54	19 1	■ 90	1 57	2 23	5 31	
7	1 16	13°4'	39	28	14 32	21 10	21 18	31	16 03	19 6	■ 90	1 50	2 16	5 20	

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN 21

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
1	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	12 24	-1°	22 14	22 18	3 39	1 18	5 7	16 32	22 28	22 29
3	12 22	-0 8	21 31	21 35	2 58	1 21	6 0	15 55	21 53	21 55
4	12 19	-0 4	20 47	20 51	2 16	1 25	6 4	15 19	21 19	21 21
5	12 15	0 0	20 02	20 06	1 33	■ 28	6 8	14 44	20 45	20 48

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 8".

URANUS 11

NEPTUNE 11

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in East	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
1	h m	°'	h m	h m	h m	h m	°'	h m	h m	h m
2	12 15 0	■ 47	22 37	22 44	3 30	15 46 6	18 11	4 05	4 40	7 01
3	12 14 1	0 41	21 56	22 03	2 50	15 47 1	18 12	3 26	4 01	6 23
4	12 12 9	0 33	21 15	21 22	■ 10	15 47 4	18 12	2 48	3 22	5 44
5	12 11 5	■ 24	20 34	20 40	1 29	15 47 5	18 12	■ 08	■ 43	5 04

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF Month	WEEK	Mars, Roman god of battle.	Sun's Longitude $0^{\circ} 27' 20''$	PHENOMENA
1	S.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Michael Flanders b. 1922		March 3 ^d 10 ^h Venus at greatest brilliancy.
2	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Horace Walpole d. 1797		5 ^d 19 ^h Jupiter in conjunc- tion with Moon. Jupiter 2° N.
3	M.	Sir Henry Wood b. 1869**		10 ^d 08 ^h Mars in conjunc- tion with the Moon. Mars 6° N.
4	Tu.	Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952		14 ^d 13 ^h Pluto at opposi- tion.
5	W.	James I d. 1625. Stalin d. 1953		16 ^d 16 ^h Mercury in con- junction with the Moon. Mercury $0^{\circ} 05'$ S.
6	Th.	Cologne captured 1945		18 th Annular eclipse of the Sun. See p. 148.
7	F.	Reginald Maudling b. 1917. Earl of Snowdon b. 1930		20 ^d 06 ^h Venus in con- junction with the Moon. Venus 6° N.
8	W.	William III d. 1702. Berlioz d. 1869**		20 ^d 10 ^h Saturn in con- junction with the Moon. Saturn 5° S.
9	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Cobbett b. 1763		20 ^d 19 ^h Vernal Equinox.
10	M.	PRINCE EDWARD BORN 1964. Mazzini d. 1872		21 ^d 23 ^h Jupiter at opposi- tion.
11	Tu.	Harold Wilson b. 1916. Sir Alexander Fleming d.		22 ^d 19 ^h Uranus at op- position.
12	W.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925	[1955]	
13	Th.	Sir Frank Worrell d. 1967		
14	F.	Karl Marx d. 1883		
15	S.	Lord Salter b. 1881. Visct. Chandos b. 1893		
16	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Lord Beveridge d. 1963		
17	M.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Bobby Jones b. 1902		
18	Tu.	Sir Robert Walpole d. 1745. Neville Chamberlain		
19	W.	Earl of Balfour d. 1930	[b. 1869**]	
20	Th.	Sir Michael Redgrave b. 1908. Marquess Curzon d.		
21	F.	Aboukir 1801. Robert Southey d. 1843	[1925]	
22	S.	Goethe d. 1832. Nicholas Monsarrat b. 1910		
23	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday		
24	M.	Jules Verne d. 1905. J. M. Synge d. 1909		
25	Tu.	Annunciation. Lady Day		
26	W.	Earl Lloyd George d. 1945		
27	Th.	James Callaghan b. 1912. Capt. Scott d. 1912		
28	F.	Dame Flora Robson b. 1902. Rachmaninoff d. 1943		
29	S.	Marshal Soult b. 1769**. Sir E. Lutyens b. 1869**		
30	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday		
31	M.	Duke of Gloucester b. 1900. Constable d. 1837		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	4	05	17
(Last Quarter	11	07	44
● New Moon.....	18	04	51
) First Quarter.....	26	00	48
	d	h	
Perigee (229,540 miles) ...	13	■■	
Apogee (251,250 ") ...	25	18	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 1 ^o .			

MONTHLY NOTES

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.
 17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.
 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government
Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st.
 20. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1389).
 31. Financial Year 1968-69 ends.

** Centenary

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Mar. 1			Mar. 11			Mar. 21			Mar. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52°	34	73	112	34	73	113	34	74	116	34	76	120
56°	38	81	124	37	80	125	37	82	129	38	84	136

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation throughout the month.

VENUS is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -4·1, attaining its greatest brilliancy on the 3rd. However, the period available for observation is shortening and by the end of the month the planet sets 1½ hours after the Sun. Venus is near the crescent Moon on the evenings of the 19th and 20th.

Mars is a morning star, brightening noticeably during the month from magnitude +0·5 to -0·2. Mars passes from Scorpius to Ophiuchus during the month. The Moon passes 6° S. of Mars on the morning of the 10th.

JUPITER is at opposition ■ the 21st and thus

visible all night. It is a magnificent object in Virgo, magnitude -2·0.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0·8, but is moving towards the Sun and is only visible for a short while after sunset; by the end of the month it is a very difficult object to locate in the twilight sky.

URANUS is at opposition on the 22nd, in the constellation of Virgo. It is barely visible to the naked eye but telescopically it shows a slightly greenish disk 4" in diameter. It is easily located with only small optical aid.

ECLIPSE. There is an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 18th. See page 148 for details.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky from the 5th to the 19th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m	°	'	"	°	"	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	8 25	+ 23° 8	54° 9	15° 0	56	290	90	12° 3	14 18	13 55	22 34	6 13	6 37
3	9 16	+ 19° 8	55° 4	15° 1	68	295	95	13° 3	15 37	15 21	23 20	6 30	6 48
4	10 04	+ 14° 9	55° 9	15° 2	80	301	98	14° 3	16 56	16 46	..	6 44	6 55
5	10 51	+ 9° 2	56° 4	15° 4	92	326	100	15° 3	18 14	18 10	0 05	6 55	7 01
6	11 38	+ 3° 1	57° 0	15° 5	104	110	99	16° 3	19 34	19 36	0 49	7 05	7 06
7	12 24	- 3° 3	57° 5	15° 7	117	115	96	17° 3	20 55	21 03	1 33	7 16	7 11
8	13 12	- 9° 6	58° 0	15° 8	129	115	91	18° 3	22 20	22 35	2 19	7 27	7 17
9	14 03	- 15° 6	58° 4	15° 9	141	113	84	19° 3	23 49	..	3 07	7 41	7 24
10	14 57	- 20° 9	58° 7	16° 0	153	109	75	20° 3	..	0 11	4 00	8 00	7 36
11	15 55	- 25° 1	59° 0	16° 1	165	103	65	21° 3	1 18	1 49	4 57	8 27	7 55
12	16 57	- 27° 8	59° 2	16° 1	177	97	54	22° 3	2 42	3 22	5 58	9 09	■ 30
13	18 01	- 28° 7	59° 3	16° 2	190	89	42	23° 3	3 52	4 33	7 01	10 11	9 30
14	19 05	- 27° 7	59° 4	16° 2	202	82	31	24° 3	4 42	5 18	8 03	11 31	10 56
15	20 08	- 25° 0	59° 3	16° 2	214	75	21	25° 3	5 15	5 43	9 03	13 01	12 35
16	21 06	- 20° 7	59° 2	16° 1	226	69	13	26° 3	5 38	5 57	9 58	14 32	14 14
17	■ 01	- 15° 2	58° 9	16° 0	238	64	6	27° 3	5 54	6 06	10 49	16 00	15 50
18	22 52	- 9° 1	58° 4	15° 9	251	61	2	28° 3	6 06	6 12	11 37	17 24	17 20
19	23 41	- 2° 6	57° 9	15° 8	263	55	0	29° 3	6 17	6 17	12 22	18 46	18 48
20	0 29	+ 3° 9	57° 3	15° 6	275	243	1	0 8	6 27	6 22	13 07	20 06	20 14
21	1 16	+ 10° 0	56° 6	15° 4	287	243	4	1 8	6 38	6 28	13 51	21 25	21 39
22	2 03	+ 15° 6	56° 0	15° 3	299	246	9	2 8	6 50	6 35	14 37	22 44	23 05
23	2 52	+ 20° 5	55° 4	15° 1	312	249	15	3 8	7 06	6 44	15 24	..	..
24	3 42	+ 24° 3	54° 9	15° 0	324	254	23	4 8	7 28	6 59	16 13	0 02	■ 30
25	4 34	+ 27° 0	54° 5	14° 8	336	260	31	5 8	7 58	7 22	17 04	1 15	1 50
26	5 28	+ 28° 5	54° 3	14° 8	348	266	40	6 8	8 40	8 00	17 56	2 19	2 59
27	6 22	+ 28° 6	54° 2	14° 8	0	272	50	7 8	9 35	8 56	18 48	3 11	3 50
28	7 15	+ 27° 4	54° 4	14° 8	13	278	59	8 8	10 42	10 09	19 38	3 49	4 23
29	8 07	+ 25° 0	54° 7	14° 9	25	284	68	9 8	11 57	11 31	20 26	4 16	4 43
30	8 58	+ 21° 4	55° 1	15° 0	37	289	77	10 8	13 14	12 55	21 13	4 36	4 56
31	9 47	+ 16° 8	55° 7	15° 2	49	293	85	11 8	14 33	14 20	21 58	4 51	5 05
31	10 34	+ 11° 4	56° 4	15° 4	61	295	91	12 8	15 52	15 45	22 42	5 03	■ 11

MERCURY ☽

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						n m	-							
1	h m	°	"	—	n m	—	—	16	22 31	11 7	5	83	10 59	Mercury is
2	21 07	17 4	6	67	10 33	—	—	19	22 49	9 9	5	85	11 05	too close to
4	21 23	16 7	6	70	10 37	—	—	22	23 08	8 0	5	88	11 12	the Sun
7	21 39	15 7	6	74	10 42	—	—	25	23 27	6 0	5	90	11 19	for
10	21 56	14 5	6	77	10 47	—	—	28	23 47	3 7	5	93	11 27	observation
13	22 13	13 2	6	79	10 52	—	—	31	0 07	1 3	5	95	11 36	Mercury is
16	22 31	11 7	5	83	n m	—	—	16	22 31	11 7	5	83	10 59	too close to
17	22 49	9 9	5	85	—	—	—	19	22 49	9 9	5	85	11 05	the Sun
20	23 08	8 0	5	88	—	—	—	22	23 08	8 0	5	88	11 12	for
23	23 27	6 0	5	90	—	—	—	25	23 27	6 0	5	90	11 19	observation
26	23 47	3 7	5	93	—	—	—	28	23 47	3 7	5	93	11 27	Mercury is
29	0 07	1 3	5	95	—	—	—	31	0 07	1 3	5	95	11 36	too close to
31	0 07	1 3	5	95	—	—	—	16	22 31	11 7	5	83	10 59	the Sun

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E.		Transit
						52°	56°							52°	56°	
1	h m	°	"	—	n m	h m	h m	1	15 59	19 4	8	90	1 52	2 18	5 24	
2	1 12	12° 7	37	30	14 36	21 10	21 18	2	16 25	20 7	10	90	■ 29	1 57	4 51	
6	1 20	14° 3	40	25	14 25	21 07	21 16	6	16 08	19 9	9	90	1 45	2 12	5 13	
11	■ 26	15° 7	44	21	14 10	21 00	21 10	11	16 17	20 3	9	90	1 37	2 05	5 02	
16	■ 29	16° 7	47	16	13 53	20 47	20 58	16	16 25	20 7	10	90	■ 29	1 57	4 51	
21	1 28	17° 2	51	12	13 32	20 28	20 40	21	16 32	21 1	10	90	1 19	1 41	4 38	
26	1 23	17° 2	54	7	13 07	20 03	20 14	26	16 39	21 4	11	91	1 09	1 39	4 25	
31	1 15	16° 5	57	4	12 40	19 31	19 41	31	16 45	21 7	11	91	■ 58	1 29	4 12	

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 24

SATURN 5

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
1	h m	—	h m	h m	h m	h m	—	h m	h m	h m
2	12 16	-0.1	1 41	7 12	7 09	1 28	6.7	14 51	20 52	20 54
3	12 12	+0.4	0 58	6 27	6 24	1 32	7.1	14 16	20 19	20 21
21	12 07	+0.9	0 14	5 45	5 43	— 36	7.6	13 41	19 46	19 49
31	12 02	+1.5	23 25	5 04	5 02	1 41	8.0	13 06	19 14	19 17

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 9".

URANUS 11

NEPTUNE 11

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
■	12 11.8	-0.26	20 42	20 49	1 37	15 47.5	18 12	■ 16	2 51	5 12
11	12 10.3	-0.16	20 00	20 07	0 56	15 47.4	18 11	■ 37	■ 11	4 33
21	12 08.8	-0.06	19 18	19 25	■ 15	15 47.1	18 09	■ 57	■ 31	3 53
31	12 07.2	+0.04	18 36	18 43	23 30	15 46.5	18 07	0 17	0 51	3 13

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	DAY OR Week
-------	-------------------



Aperire, to open. Earth
opens to receive seed.
Sun's Longitude 30° 8 20d 06h



1	Tu.	R.A.F. formed 1918
2	W.	HILARY LAW Sittings END
3	Th.	MAUNDY THURSDAY
4	F.	Good Friday.
5	S.	John Wisden d. 1884. Gen. MacArthur d. 1964

6	S.	Easter Day.
7	M.	Easter Monday. Jim Clark d. 1968
8	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. Sir Adrian Boult b. 1889
9	W.	Benno Moiseiwitsch d. 1963
10	Th.	Lord Goddard b. 1877. Swinburne d. 1909
11	F.	Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Dean Acheson b. 1893
12	S.	Chaliapin d. 1938. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945

13	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
14	M.	Handel d. 1759. Ernest Bevin d. 1951
15	Tu.	EASTER LAW Sittings BEGIN
16	W.	Culloden 1746. Sir John Salmond d. 1968
17	Th.	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790
18	F.	H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940. Albert Einstein d. 1955
19	S.	Byron d. 1824. Dr. Adenauer d. 1967

20	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. Manet d. 1883
21	M.	QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926
22	Tu.	Yehudi Menuhin b. 1916
23	W.	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616
24	Th.	Sir Richard Woolley b. 1906
25	F.	St. Mark. ANZAC DAY
26	S.	Daniel Defoe d. 1730

27	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. C. Day Lewis b. 1904
28	M.	Dr. Salazar b. 1889. Mussolini d. 1945
29	Tu.	Duke of Wellington b. 1769**.
30	W.	Fontenoy 1745. Queen Juliana b. 1909

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	2	18	45
⊖ Last Quarter	9	13	58
■ New Moon	16	18	16
⊕ First Quarter	24	19	45

Perigee (228,790 miles) ... 7 00
Apogee (251,540 ") ... 22 14
Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on April 1, 10°.

PHENOMENA

April 1^d 12^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.
Jupiter 2° N.

7^d 04^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

8^d 15^h Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

8^d 23^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

15^d 16^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.

18^d 20^h Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

20^d 01^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are ■■■ the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
■	12	16	20
5	09	19	17
■	06	22	14
11	03	25	11
13	23	28	07

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

3. First day of Jewish Passover.

5. Income Tax Year (1968-69) ends.

7. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Apr. 1			Apr. 11			Apr. 21			Apr. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	76	121	35	79	128	37	84	138	39	89	152
56	38	85	137	40	90	148	42	96	167	44	105	■

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY becomes an evening star shortly after the middle of the month, magnitude -1.3 to 0.0, visible above the W.N.W. horizon at the end of civil twilight.

VENUS is a brilliant evening star, magnitude -3.3, for the first few days of the month, though only visible for a very short while after sunset, low on the W.N.W. horizon. It is moving rapidly towards the Sun, inferior conjunction occurring on the 8th. Only a few days afterward (because of

its rapid retrograde motion) it becomes visible as a morning star, magnitude -3.6. Through a telescope Venus is a beautiful sight, appearing as a thin crescent almost a minute of arc in diameter.

MARS is a bright morning star, magnitude -0.7, and by the end of the month is visible before midnight. The Moon passes 6° S. of Mars on the morning of the 7th.

JUPITER is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -2.0, moving very slowly westwards in Virgo.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 18th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m	o	/	/	/	o	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	11 21	+ 5° 4'	57° 1'	15° 5'	73	296	96	13° 8'	17 12	17 11	23 26	5 13	5 16
3	12 08	- 1° 0'	57° 8'	15° 7'	86	292	99	14° 8'	18 34	18 39	..	5 23	5 21
4	12 56	- 7° 5'	58° 4'	15° 9'	98	140	100	15° 8'	19 59	20 11	0 12	5 34	5 27
5	13 47	- 13° 8'	58° 9'	16° 0'	110	120	98	16° 8'	21 29	21 48	1 01	5 47	5 34
6	14 41	- 19° 5'	59° 3'	16° 1'	122	114	94	17° 8'	23 01	23 29	1 53	6 05	5 44
7	15 40	- 24° 1'	59° 5'	16° 2'	134	108	87	18° 8'	..	..	2 50	6 30	6 00
8	16 42	- 27° 3'	59° 6'	16° 2'	146	101	78	19° 8'	0 30	1 07	3 51	7 07	6 29
9	17 46	- 28° 7'	59° 5'	16° 2'	159	93	68	20° 8'	1 46	■ 27	4 54	8 03	7 22
10	18 51	- 28° 1'	59° 3'	16° 2'	171	86	57	21° 8'	2 42	3 20	5 58	9 18	■ 41
11	19 53	- 25° 7'	59° 1'	16° 1'	183	79	45	22° 8'	3 19	3 49	6 58	10 45	10 16
12	20 52	- 21° 8'	58° 8'	16° 0'	195	73	34	23° 8'	3 44	4 05	7 53	12 15	11 55
13	21 47	- 16° 7'	58° 4'	15° 9'	207	69	24	24° 8'	4 01	4 15	■ 44	13 42	13 29
14	22 38	- 10° 9'	58° 0'	15° 8'	220	66	15	25° 8'	4 14	4 22	9 32	15 05	14 59
15	23 26	- 4° 6'	57° 5'	15° 7'	232	66	8	26° 8'	4 25	4 28	10 17	16 26	16 26
16	0 13	+ 1° 8'	57° 1'	15° 5'	244	67	3	27° 8'	4 35	4 33	11 01	17 45	17 50
17	1 00	+ 8° 0'	56° 5'	15° 4'	256	77	1	28° 8'	4 45	4 38	11 45	19 03	19 15
18	1 46	+ 13° 7'	56° 0'	15° 3'	268	207	0	0° 2'	4 57	4 44	12 30	20 22	20 40
19	2 35	+ 18° 8'	55° 5'	15° 1'	281	239	2	1° 2'	5 12	4 52	13 16	21 41	22 06
20	3 25	+ 23° 0'	55° 0'	15° 0'	293	247	5	2° 2'	5 31	5 05	14 05	22 57	23 29
21	4 17	+ 26° 2'	54° 6'	14° 9'	305	254	10	3° 2'	5 57	5 24	14 56	..	..
22	5 10	+ 28° 1'	54° 4'	14° 8'	317	261	17	4° 2'	6 34	5 56	15 47	0 06	0 44
23	6 04	+ 28° 6'	54° 2'	14° 8'	330	267	24	5° 2'	7 24	6 44	16 39	1 03	1 43
24	6 57	+ 27° 9'	54° 2'	14° 8'	342	274	33	6° 2'	8 27	7 51	17 29	1 46	■ 23
25	7 50	+ 25° 8'	54° 3'	14° 8'	354	280	42	7° 2'	9 38	9 09	18 18	■ 17	2 47
26	8 40	+ 22° 7'	54° 7'	14° 9'	6	285	52	8° 2'	10 53	10 32	19 05	2 40	3 03
27	9 29	+ 18° 5'	55° 2'	15° 0'	18	289	61	9° 2'	12 10	11 55	19 49	■ 56	3 13
28	10 16	+ 13° 4'	55° 8'	15° 2'	31	292	71	10° 2'	13 28	13 19	20 33	3 09	3 20
29	11 02	+ 7° 7'	56° 6'	15° 4'	43	294	80	11° 2'	14 46	14 43	21 17	3 20	3 25
30	11 49	+ 1° 5'	57° 4'	15° 6'	55	294	87	12° 2'	16 06	16 09	22 02	3 30	3 30
31	12 36	- 4° 9'	58° 3'	15° 9'	67	291	94	13° 2'	17 30	17 39	22 49	4 41	3 36

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
												52°	56°
1	h m	o	/	/	h m			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	0 14	- 0° 5'	5 96	11 39		Mercury is	16	2 05	13 1	5 94	12 31	19 11	19 20
4	0 35	+ 2° 1'	5 98	11 48		too close to	19	2 29	15 6	5 89	12 43	19 36	19 47
7	0 57	+ 4° 8'	5 100	11 58		the Sun	22	2 51	17 9	6 81	12 54	19 59	20 12
10	1 19	+ 7° 6'	5 100	12 09		for	25	3 13	19 9	6 71	13 03	20 20	20 34
13	1 42	+ 10° 4'	5 99	12 20		observation	28	3 33	21 5	6 61	13 11	20 37	20 53
16	2 05	+ 13° 1'	5 94	12 31			31	3 51	22 7	7 51	13 17	20 49	21 07

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		
												52°	56°	
1	h m	o	/	/	h m			h m	o	/	/	h m	h m	
2	1 13	16° 3'	58	3	5 43	5 33	12	34	1 16	46	21 7	11 92	0 56	1 27
6	1 03	15° 0'	59	1	5 21	5 11	12	03	6	16 52	22 0	12 92	0 43	1 16
11	0 52	13° 2'	59	1	5 00	4 52	11	33	11	16 56	22 3	12 93	0 30	1 03
16	0 43	11° 2'	58	3	4 42	4 36	11	05	16	16 59	22 5	13 93	0 16	0 49
21	0 37	9° 3'	55	6	4 25	4 21	10	39	21	17 01	22 7	14 94	{ 0 00 } { 23 57 }	0 38
26	0 34	7° 7'	51	10	4 11	4 08	10	17	26	17 02	22 9	15 95	23 40	0 19
31	0 35	6° 6'	48	14	3 58	3 56	9	58	31	17 02	23 2	15 96	{ 0 00 } { 23 57 }	0 27

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 24

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit
				52°	56°			
		+		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
■	12 02	1.5	23 21	5 00	4 58	1 41	8.1	13 02
II 11 58	2.0	22 37	4 18	4 17		1 46	8.5	12 28
II 11 54	2.4	21 54	3 37	3 36		■ 51	9.0	11 53
III 11 51	2.6	21 12	2 57	2 55		1 55	9.4	11 19

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"

URANUS 44

NEPTUNE 44

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit			
				52°				52°					
				h m	h m			h m	h m				
I 12 07.0	■ 05	23 26	4 25	4 18		15 46.5	18 07	0 12	0 47	3 09			
II 12 05.5	0 15	22 45	3 44	3 38		15 45.7	18 04	23 28	■ 06	■ 29			
II 12 04.1	0 24	22 05	3 05	2 58		15 44.8	18 01	22 47	23 21	■ 49			
III 12 02.9	0 31	21 24	2 25	2 18		15 43.8	17 58	22 06	23 40	■ 09			

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week



*Maia, goddess of growth
and increase.*



Sun's Longitude 60° II 21d 06h

1	Th.	St Philip and St James. Livingstone d. 1873
2	F.	German surrender in Italy 1945
3	S.	Thomas Hood d. 1845
4	S.	4th Sunday after Easter. Joseph Whitaker b. 1820
5	M.	Napoleon d. 1821. Metternich d. 1849
6	Tu.	Edward VII d. 1910. Sir Alan Cobham b. 1894
7	W.	<i>Lusitania</i> sunk 1915
8	Th.	J. S. Mill d. 1873. Harry S. Truman b. 1884
9	F.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE, 1945
10	S.	Sir H. M. Stanley d. 1904
11	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.
12	M.	John Masefield d. 1967
13	Tu.	Visct. Milner d. 1925. Nansen d. 1930
14	W.	Sir Rider Haggard d. 1925. Visct. Allenby d. 1936
15	Th.	Ascension Day. Edmund Kean d. 1833
16	F.	Albuera 1811. H. E. Bates b. 1905
17	S.	Relief of Mafeking 1900
18	S.	Sunday after Ascension. Dame M. Fonteyn b. 1919
19	M.	W. E. Gladstone d. 1898. T. E. Lawrence d. 1935
20	Tu.	Lord Harlech b. 1918. Gilbert Murray d. 1957
21	W.	Visct. Portal of Hungerford b. 1893
22	Th.	Victor Hugo d. 1885
23	F.	EASTER LAW Sittings END
24	S.	Queen Victoria b. 1819. Lord Wavell d. 1950
25	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.
26	M.	Queen Mary b. 1867. Samuel Pepys d. 1703
27	Tu.	Hubert Humphrey b. 1911. Sir Philip Vian d. 1968
28	W.	Lord Parker of Waddington b. 1900
29	Th.	Oak Apple Day. Charles II b. 1630
30	F.	Duke of Norfolk b. 1908. Wilbur Wright d. 1912
31	S.	Jutland 1916

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon		05	13
(Last Quarter	8	20	12
■ New Moon	16	08	26
) First Quarter	24	12	15
○ Full Moon	31	13	18
	d	h	

Perigee (225,570 miles) ... 4 11
Apogee (252,120 ...) ... 20 05

Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on May 1, 358°.

PHENOMENA

May 4^d 15^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° N.

5^d 23^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (21°).

13^d 01^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° S.

14^d 09^h Venus at greatest brilliancy.

14^d 15^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 5° S.

17^d 10^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

18^d 12^h Neptune at opposition.

26^d 09^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° N.

29^d 10^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

31^d 14^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

31^d 16^h Mars at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

ALGOL

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during May.

MONTHLY NOTES

May 9. Half-Quarter Day. Bank and General Holiday, Channel Islands.

15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.

17. Norway's National Day.

23. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.

26. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	May 1			May 11			May 21			May 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	39	90	154	41	97	179	44	106	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.
56	45	106	209	49	121	T.A.N.	53	143	T.A.N.	57	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is an evening star for the first half of the month, magnitude 0.0 to +1.7, visible above the W.N.W. horizon at the end of civil twilight. This evening apparition is the most suitable one of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, attaining its greatest brilliancy, magnitude -4.2, on the 14th. As seen through a telescope the apparent diameter of the planet shrinks from 48° to 30° as the distance from the Earth increases. At the same time the phase increases from a thin crescent to a 39% illuminated disk by the end of the month. There

is a close conjunction with the crescent Moon in the early morning of the 13th.

MARS reaches opposition on the 31st, attaining a magnitude of -1.9. Although visible practically all night, its southern declination (24°) means that it never attains a great altitude above the horizon—even from southern England the maximum altitude does not exceed 15°. The gibbous Moon passes south of Mars on the 4th and again on the 31st.

JUPITER is a magnificent evening star, magnitude -1.8.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 18th, in the constellation of Libra, magnitude +7.7.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	13 26	-11° 4'	59° 0'	16° 1'	79	284	98	14° 2'	18 59	19 15	23 40	3 53	3 42
2	14 20	-11° 4'	59° 7'	16° 3'	92	241	100	15° 2'	20 32	20 56	..	4 08	3 51
3	15 18	-22° 5'	60° 2'	16° 4'	104	126	99	16° 2'	22 06	22 39	■ 37	4 30	4 05
4	16 21	-26° 3'	60° 4'	16° 5'	116	110	95	17° 2'	23 31	..	1 38	5 03	4 29
5	17 27	-28° 3'	60° 4'	16° 4'	128	100	89	18° 2'	..	0 11	2 43	5 53	5 13
6	18 33	-28° 3'	60° 1'	16° 4'	140	91	81	19° 2'	0 36	1 16	3 49	7 05	6 26
7	19 38	-26° 3'	59° 7'	16° 3'	152	83	71	20° 2'	1 20	■ 52	4 51	■ 31	7 59
8	20 39	-22° 7'	59° 2'	16° 1'	165	76	60	21° 2'	1 49	2 12	5 49	10 01	9 39
9	21 35	-17° 8'	58° 6'	16° 0'	177	71	48	22° 2'	2 08	■ 24	6 42	11 30	11 15
10	22 27	-12° 1'	58° 0'	15° 8'	189	68	37	23° 2'	■ 22	■ 32	7 30	12 53	12 45
11	23 15	-6° 0'	57° 4'	15° 6'	201	67	27	24° 2'	■ 33	■ 38	■ 15	14 14	14 12
12	0 01	+0° 3'	56° 9'	15° 5'	213	67	18	25° 2'	2 44	2 43	8 59	15 32	15 35
13	0 47	+6° 4'	56° 3'	15° 3'	226	69	11	26° 2'	2 54	2 48	9 42	16 49	16 58
14	1 33	+12° 2'	55° 8'	15° 2'	238	73	5	27° 2'	3 05	2 54	10 26	18 06	18 22
15	2 21	+17° 4'	55° 4'	15° 1'	250	83	■	28° 2'	3 18	3 01	11 11	19 24	19 47
16	3 10	+21° 9'	55° 0'	15° 0'	262	120	0	29° 2'	3 36	3 12	11 59	20 41	21 10
17	4 01	+25° 3'	54° 6'	14° 9'	275	227	1	0° 6'	3 59	3 29	12 49	21 52	22 29
18	4 54	+27° 5'	54° 3'	14° 8'	287	249	3	1° 6'	4 32	3 56	13 40	22 54	23 34
19	5 48	+28° 5'	54° 1'	14° 8'	299	260	7	2° 6'	5 17	4 38	14 32	23 42	..
20	6 41	+28° 1'	54° 0'	14° 7'	311	268	12	3° 6'	6 16	5 39	15 23	..	0 20
21	7 34	+26° 4'	54° 1'	14° 7'	324	275	19	4° 6'	7 24	6 53	16 12	0 18	■ 50
22	8 25	+23° 6'	54° 3'	14° 8'	336	281	27	5° 6'	8 37	■ 13	16 59	■ 43	■ 08
23	9 13	+19° 7'	54° 6'	14° 9'	348	286	36	6° 6'	9 53	9 35	17 43	1 91	■ 20
24	10 00	+15° 0'	55° 1'	15° 0'	0	290	45	7° 6'	11 08	10 57	18 26	1 15	1 28
25	10 46	+9° 6'	55° 7'	15° 2'	13	292	55	8° 6'	12 24	12 18	19 09	1 26	1 34
26	11 31	+3° 7'	56° 5'	15° 4'	25	293	65	9° 6'	13 41	13 41	19 52	■ 36	1 39
27	12 17	-2° 5'	57° 4'	15° 6'	37	293	74	10° 6'	15 01	15 07	20 37	1 46	1 44
28	13 05	-8° 8'	58° 4'	15° 9'	49	291	83	11° 6'	16 26	16 38	21 26	1 58	1 50
29	13 56	-15° 0'	59° 3'	16° 2'	61	286	91	12° 6'	17 56	18 16	22 19	2 11	1 57
30	14 52	-20° 5'	60° 1'	16° 4'	74	277	96	13° 6'	19 31	20 00	23 19	■ 30	2 08
31	15 54	-24° 9'	60° 7'	16° 5'	86	252	99	14° 6'	21 03	21 41	..	2 57	■ 27

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
					52°	56°						h m	h m
1	3 51	22° 7'	7 51	13 17	20 49	21 07	16	4 41	23° 7'	10 14	13 05	Mercury is	
4	4 07	23° 6'	8 43	13 20	20 57	21 16	19	4 41	23° 1'	11 9	12 53	too close to	
7	4 20	24° 1'	■ 34	13 21	21 00	21 19	22	4 39	22° 2'	11 4	12 39	the Sun	
10	4 30	24° 2'	9 27	13 19	20 58	21 17	25	4 35	21° 2'	12 ■	12 ■■	for	
13	4 37	24° 1'	9 20	13 13	20 51	21 10	28	4 29	20° 1'	12 0	12 04	observation	
16	4 41	23° 7'	10 14	13 05	■ 39	20 58	31	4 22	19° 1'	12 0	11 46		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
					52°	56°						h m	h m
1	0 35	6° 6'	48 14	3 58	3 56	9 58	■ 17	0 23	23° 2'	15 96	23 21	23 57	■ 27
6	0 39	5° 9'	44 19	3 46	3 45	9 43	6	17 00	23° 4'	16 97	23 02	23 38	2 05
11	■ 46	5° 6'	41 23	3 35	3 34	9 31	11	16 57	23° 5'	17 98	22 40	23 17	1 42
16	0 56	5° 8'	37 27	3 24	3 23	9 21	16	16 53	23° 7'	18 99	22 17	22 55	1 18
21	1 07	6° 2'	35 32	3 14	3 12	■ 13	21	16 47	23° 8'	18 99	21 53	22 31	■ 53
26	1 21	7° 0'	32 35	■ 04	3 01	9 07	26	16 40	23° 9'	19 100	21 27	22 06	1 27
31	1 35	7° 9'	30 39	■ 54	5 01	9 02	31	16 33	23° 9'	19 100	21 00	21 39	23 54

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	h m
				52°	56°				
I	II 51	2° 6	21 12	2 57	2 55	I 55	9° 4	II 19	Saturn is too close to the
II	II 49	2° 8	20 31	■ 16	■ 15	2 00	9° 9	II 44	Sun for observation
III	II 48	2° 9	19 51	I 36	I 35	■ 05	10° 3	II 09	
IV	II 48	2° 8	19 12	0 57	0 56	2 09	10° 6	9 34	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41".

URANUS H

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				h m	h m
I	12 02° 9	■ 31	21 24	2 25	2 18	15 43° 8	17 58	I 09	4 07	3 33
II	12 01° 9	0 37	20 44	■ 45	I 39	15 42° 8	17 54	0 28	3 27	2 53
III	12 01° 2	0 42	20 04	■ 05	0 59	15 41° 7	17 50	23 44	2 47	2 14
IV	12 00° 8	0 44	19 24	0 26	0 20	15 40° 6	17 47	23 03	2 07	1 34

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	DAY OF WEEK	JUNIUS, ROMAN GENS (family). SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° 22 ^d 21 ^h 14 ^m	CRAB
1	S.	Trinity Sunday. Helen Keller d. 1968	
2	M.	CORONATION DAY (1953) [1967]	
3	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Lord Tedder d.	
4	W.	George III b. 1738. Allies entered Rome 1944	
5	Th.	Lord Thomson of Fleet b. 1894	
6	F.	"D" Day, 1944. Robert Kennedy d. 1968	
7	S.	J. B. Morton b. 1893	
8	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Sarah Siddons d. 1831	
9	M.	Charles Dickens d. 1870. Visct. Brookeborough b.	
10	Tu.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921. [1888]	
11	W.	St Barnabas. Sir John Franklin d. 1867	
12	Th.	Earl of Avon b. 1897. Sir Herbert Read d. 1968	
13	F.	W. B. Yeats b. 1865	
14	S.	G. K. Chesterton d. 1936. J. L. Baird d. 1946	
15	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	
16	M.	Duke of Marlborough d. 1722. Dettingen 1743	
17	Tu.	Burne-Jones d. 1898	
18	W.	WATERLOO DAY 1815. Stravinsky b. 1882	
19	Th.	Sir James Barrie d. 1937	
20	F.	William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756	
21	S.	Vittoria 1813. Sir Claude Auchinleck born 1884	
22	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. Lord Hunt b. 1910	
23	M.	Plassey 1757. Sir Leonard Hutton b. 1916	
24	Tu.	St John Baptist. Midsummer Day	
25	W.	Korean War began 1950	
26	Th.	George IV d. 1830. Sir John Wolfenden b. 1906	
27	F.	Cherbourg captured 1944	
28	S.	Treaty of Versailles 1919	
29	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. St Peter.	
30	M.	Elizabeth Barrett Browning d. 1861	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
>Last Quarter	7	03	39
New Moon.....	14	23	09
First Quarter.....	23	01	44
Full Moon.....	29	20	04
	d	h	
Perigee (222,950 miles) ...	1	15	
Apogee (252,580 ") ...	16	15	
Perigee (221,810 ") ...	30	00	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 357°.			

MONTHLY NOTES

- June 5. Constitution Day, Denmark.
 14. Queen's Official Birthday. Commonwealth Day.
 15. World Children's Day.
 21. Longest day.
 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

PHENOMENA

June 11^d 02^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.

11^d 02^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 6° S.

11^d 14^h Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 0° 3' S.

13^d 10^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 9° S.

17^d 17^h Venus at greatest western elongation (46°).

21^d 14^h Summer Solstice.

22^d 20^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

23^d 11^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (23°).

27^d 13^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are ■■■ the meridian at

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

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

ALGOL

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	June 1			June 11			June 21			June 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	47	117	T.A.N.	48	125	T.A.N.	49	128	T.A.N.	49	125	T.A.N.
56	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	63	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	62	T.A.N.	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, although it reaches its greatest western elongation on the 23rd.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -4.0, reaching greatest western elongation on the 17th. There is a close conjunction of Venus and Saturn on the 11th, with the crescent Moon passing some 6° to the north of the planets.

MARS is a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.8. Its retrograde movement takes it from Ophiuchus back into Scorpius during the month,

passing 2° N. of Antares on the 3rd. Note the reddish colour of both objects. The gibbous Moon is near Mars on the evening of the 27th.

JUPITER is a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.6. Eclipses and shadow transits of the Galilean satellites of Jupiter are given on page 147.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation for most of the month. At the end of the month it gradually becomes a morning star, magnitude +0.7 though the fact that even nautical twilight is continuous through the night means that it will not be an easy object to locate.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor.	Semi-	Sun's	P.A. of	Age	Rise		Trans-	Set		
								Co-long.	Bright	Limb	Phase	52°	56°
1	b m	o	'	'	■	o	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	17 00	-27°7	61°1	16°6	98	134	100	15°6	22 20	23 01	■ 24	3 40	3 01
3	18 08	-28°4	61°1	16°6	110	102	97	16°6	23 15	23 50	1 31	4 44	4 03
4	19 16	-27°1	60°8	16°6	122	89	91	17°6	23 50	..	2 38	6 08	5 33
5	20 20	-23°8	60°3	16°4	134	80	83	18°6	..	■ 16	3 40	7 41	7 15
6	21 19	-19°1	59°6	16°2	147	74	73	19°6	0 13	0 31	4 36	9 13	8 56
7	22 13	-13°4	58°8	16°0	159	70	63	20°6	0 29	0 41	5 27	10 40	10 31
8	23 03	-7°3	58°0	15°8	171	67	52	21°6	0 41	0 47	6 14	12 03	11 59
9	23 51	-0°9	57°2	15°6	183	67	41	22°6	0 52	0 53	6 58	13 21	13 24
10	0 37	+5°2	56°5	15°4	196	67	31	23°6	1 02	0 58	7 41	14 39	14 46
11	1 22	+11°1	55°9	15°2	208	70	22	24°6	1 13	1 03	8 24	15 55	16 09
12	2 09	+16°4	55°3	15°1	220	74	14	25°6	1 25	1 10	9 09	17 12	17 33
13	2 57	+20°9	54°9	15°0	232	79	8	26°6	1 41	1 20	9 56	18 29	18 56
14	3 47	+24°6	54°5	14°9	244	89	4	27°6	2 03	■ 35	10 44	19 42	20 16
15	4 40	+27°1	54°3	14°8	257	106	1	28°6	2 32	1 58	11 35	20 47	21 25
16	5 33	+28°3	54°1	14°7	269	182	0	0°0	3 14	2 35	12 27	21 39	22 18
17	6 27	+28°2	54°0	14°7	281	259	1	1°0	4 08	3 30	13 18	22 18	22 52
18	7 20	+26°8	54°0	14°7	293	267	4	2°0	5 14	4 41	14 08	22 46	23 13
19	8 11	+24°3	54°0	14°7	306	276	8	3°0	6 26	5 59	14 55	23 06	23 27
20	9 00	+20°6	54°3	14°8	318	283	14	4°0	7 40	7 21	15 40	23 21	23 36
21	9 47	+16°2	54°6	14°9	330	288	21	5°0	8 55	8 41	16 23	23 33	23 42
22	10 32	+11°0	55°1	15°0	342	291	30	6°0	10 09	10 01	17 05	23 43	23 48
23	11 16	+5°4	55°7	15°2	355	293	39	7°0	11 23	11 21	17 47	23 53	23 52
24	12 01	-0°6	56°4	15°4	7	294	49	8°0	12 40	12 43	18 29	..	23 58
25	12 47	-6°8	57°3	15°6	19	293	60	9°0	14 00	14 09	19 15	0 03	..
26	13 36	-12°8	58°2	15°9	31	290	70	10°0	15 25	15 41	20 04	0 15	0 04
27	14 28	-18°5	59°2	16°1	44	286	80	11°0	16 56	17 20	21 00	0 31	0 13
28	15 26	-23°3	60°1	16°4	56	279	88	12°0	18 29	19 03	22 01	0 53	0 27
29	16 30	-26°7	60°8	16°6	68	269	95	13°0	19 54	20 35	23 08	■ 26	■ 52
30	17 38	-28°4	61°3	16°7	80	250	99	14°0	21 01	21 39	..	2 19	1 39
31	18 47	-27°8	61°4	16°7	92	140	100	15°0	21 45	22 16	0 16	3 35	2 57

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		
						h m	o								
1	4 20	18°7	12	I	11 40	Mercury is		16	4 13	17°0	10	21	10 36	Mercury is	
4	4 15	17°8	12	3	11 23	too close to		19	4 19	17°5	9	27	10 31	too close to	
7	4 11	17°2	11	6	11 08	the Sun		22	4 28	18°1	8	34	10 28	the Sun	
10	4 09	16°8	11	11	10 54	for		25	4 40	19°0	8	40	10 28	for	
13	4 10	16°7	10	16	10 44	observation		28	4 54	19°9	7	48	10 31	observation	
16	4 13	17°0	10	21	10 36			31	5 10	20°9	7	55	10 36		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
1	1 39	8°1	29	39	2 52	2 49	9 01	1	16 32	24°0	19	100	23 49	■ 48	2 10
6	1 55	9°3	28	43	2 43	2 38	8 58	6	16 24	23°9	19	100	23 22	■ 21	■ 43
11	■ 12	10°5	26	46	2 34	2 28	8 55	11	16 17	23°9	19	99	22 55	1 55	1 17
16	2 30	11°9	24	49	2 25	2 18	8 53	16	16 10	23°8	19	99	22 29	1 29	0 51
21	2 49	13°2	23	51	2 17	2 09	■ 53	21	16 04	23°8	19	98	22 04	1 04	0 26
26	3 08	14°6	22	54	2 10	2 01	■ 53	26	16 00	23°7	19	97	21 40	■ 41	{ 23 59
31	3 29	15°9	21	56	2 03	1 53	8 53	31	15 57	23°7	18	95	21 18	0 18	23 36

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN 5

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit
				52°	56°						
1	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 11 48	2 8	19 08	0 53	0 52	2 10	10 7	9 31	Saturn is too			
11 11 50	2 6	18 30	0 14	0 13	2 14	11 0	8 56	close to the			
21 11 52	2 3	17 53	23 32	23 30	2 17	11 3	■ 20	Sun for			
31 11 56	1 9	17 18	22 54	22 52	2 21	11 5	7 44	observation			

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 12".

URANUS 5

NEPTUNE 4

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
1	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1 12 00 8	0 44	19 20	0 22	0 16	15 40 5	17 46	22 59	2 03	1 30	
11 12 00 7	0 44	18 41	23 39	23 32	15 39 4	17 43	22 19	1 23	0 50	
21 12 01 0	0 41	18 02	22 59	22 53	15 38 5	17 40	21 39	0 43	0 10	
31 12 01 6	■ 37	17 23	22 20	22 14	15 37 7	17 38	20 59	0 04	23 27	Diameter 4"
								Diameter 2"		

DAY OF MONTH	WEEK	Julius Caesar, formerly <i>Quintilis</i> , 5th month (from March). Sun's Longitude 125° 22d 08m	 
1	Tu.	CANADA DAY (1867). Battle of Gettysburg 1863	
2	W.	Sir Alec Douglas-Hume b. 1903	
3	Th.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908	
4	F.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)	
5	S.	Cecil Rhodes b. 1853	
6	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. Aneurin Bevan d. 1960	
7	M.	Sheridan d. 1816	
8	Tu.	Burke d. 1797. Shelley d. 1822	
9	W.	Edward Heath b. 1916. Sir A. Cadogan d. 1968	
10	Th.	Lord Fisher d. 1920. Albert Chevalier d. 1923	
11	F.	Oudenarde 1708. Sir Arthur Evans d. 1941	
12	S.	Alexander Hamilton d. 1804	
13	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Treaty of Berlin 1878	
14	M.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE	
15	Tu.	St. Swithin's Day. Massacre of Cawnpore 1857	
16	W.	Hilaire Belloc d. 1953	
17	Th.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Whistler d. 1903	
18	F.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1817	
19	S.	A. J. Cronin b. 1896	
20	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity. Marconi d. 1937	
21	M.	Robert Burns d. 1796. Ellen Terry d. 1928	
22	Tu.	St. Mary Magdalen. Salamanca 1812	
23	W.	Gen. Grant d. 1885. Sir Henry Dale d. 1968	
24	Th.	J. S. Cotman d. 1842. Harold Raymond b. 1887	
25	F.	St. James. Blériot's Channel Flight 1909	
26	S.	George Borrow d. 1881	
27	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. Korean Truce signed	
28	M.	J. S. Bach d. 1750. Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904 [1953]	
29	Tu.	Van Gogh d. 1890. Joseph Grimond b. 1913	
30	W.	Thomas Gray d. 1771. Henry Moore b. 1908	
31	Th.	TRINITY LAW Sittings END	

PHASES OF THE MOON

■ h m

(Last Quarter	6	13	17
● New Moon	14	14	11
) First Quarter	22	12	10
○ Full Moon	29	02	45

d h

Apogee (252,660 miles) ...	13	18	
Perigee (222,410 =) ...	28	09	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 355°.			

PHENOMENA

July 5^d Aphelion (94,600,000 miles).
8d 13^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 6° S.

10th 16^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 8° S.

13rd 14^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

20th 08^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° N.

22nd 15^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun

25th 00^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

■	h	d	h
3	06	20	11
6	03	23	08
9	00	26	05
11	21	29	02
14	18	31	22
17	14		

MONTHLY NOTES

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

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	July 1			July 11			July 21			July 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52°	48	124	T.A.N.	46	116	T.A.N.	44	107	T.A.N.	41	98	180
56°	61	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	58	T.A.N.	T.A.N.	53	144	T.A.N.	49	122	T.A.N.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 22nd.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3.7. During the second half of the month observers with good E.N.E. horizons should be able to see it shortly before 02^h. Between the 11th and the 17th Venus is very close to the Hyades and on the morning of the 14th the planet passes within 0°.1 of the star ε Tauri, between that star and Aldebaran.

MARS is a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.2, in the constellation of Scorpius. On the

evening of the 24th the gibbous Moon will be seen approaching Mars, conjunction occurring at midnight.

JUPITER is a splendid evening star, magnitude -1.4. Jupiter is moving slowly eastwards in Virgo and by the end of the month is no longer visible after 21^h.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.6. Although not an easy object the planet may be detected above the eastern horizon around midnight. The Moon will be seen a few degrees above Saturn on the morning of the 8th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	19 54	-25° 2'	61° 3'	16° 7'	104	93	98	16° 0'	22 14	22 36	1 22	5 08	4 39
2	20 57	-20° 9'	60° 8'	16° 6'	117	80	93	17° 0'	■ 33	22 48	■ 23	6 45	6 24
3	21 54	-15° 3'	60° 1'	16° 4'	129	73	86	18° 0'	22 47	22 55	3 18	8 18	■ 05
4	22 47	-9° 0'	59° 2'	16° 1'	141	69	77	19° 0'	22 59	23 01	4 08	9 45	9 39
5	23 37	-2° 5'	58° 2'	15° 9'	153	67	66	20° 0'	23 10	23 07	4 54	11 07	11 08
6	0 24	+ 3° 9'	57° 3'	15° 6'	165	67	56	21° 0'	23 20	23 12	5 39	12 27	12 33
7	1 11	+ 9° 9'	56° 5'	15° 4'	178	68	45	22° 0'	23 32	23 19	6 23	13 44	13 56
■	1 57	+ 15° 4'	55° 7'	15° 2'	190	71	35	23° 0'	23 47	23 27	7 07	15 02	15 20
9	2 45	+ 20° 1'	55° 1'	15° 0'	202	75	26	24° 0'	..	23 40	7 53	16 19	16 44
10	3 35	+ 23° 9'	54° 7'	14° 9'	214	80	18	25° 0'	0 07	..	■ 41	17 33	18 05
11	4 27	+ 26° 7'	54° 3'	14° 8'	227	87	11	26° 0'	0 34	0 01	9 31	18 41	19 18
12	5 20	+ 28° 2'	54° 1'	14° 7'	239	95	6	27° 0'	1 11	0 33	10 23	19 37	20 16
13	6 14	+ 28° 4'	54° 0'	14° 7'	251	107	2	28° 0'	■ 02	1 23	11 14	■ 19	20 55
14	7 07	+ 27° 3'	53° 9'	14° 7'	263	133	0	29° 0'	3 04	2 29	12 05	20 50	21 19
15	7 59	+ 24° 9'	54° 0'	14° 7'	276	238	0	0 4	4 15	3 47	12 53	21 12	21 35
16	8 48	+ 21° 5'	54° 2'	14° 8'	288	273	2	1 4	5 30	5 08	13 39	21 28	21 45
17	9 36	+ 17° 2'	54° 4'	14° 8'	300	283	5	2 4	6 45	6 30	14 22	21 41	21 52
18	10 21	+ 12° 1'	54° 8'	14° 9'	312	289	10	3 4	7 59	7 49	15 04	21 51	21 57
19	11 05	+ 6° 6'	55° 2'	15° 0'	325	292	17	4 4	9 12	9 09	15 45	22 01	22 02
20	11 49	+ 0° 7'	55° 8'	15° 2'	337	294	25	5 4	10 27	10 28	16 26	22 11	22 07
21	12 34	- 5° 3'	56° 4'	15° 4'	349	294	34	6 4	11 44	11 51	17 10	22 21	22 12
22	13 20	- 11° 3'	57° 2'	15° 6'	1	292	45	7 4	13 04	13 18	17 56	22 35	22 19
23	14 10	- 16° 9'	58° 0'	15° 8'	14	289	55	8 4	14 30	14 51	17 47	22 53	22 30
24	15 05	- 21° 9'	58° 9'	16° 0'	26	285	66	9 4	16 00	16 30	19 44	23 19	22 49
25	16 04	- 25° 7'	59° 7'	16° 3'	38	278	77	10 4	17 28	18 06	20 46	..	23 23
26	17 09	- 28° 1'	60° 4'	16° 5'	50	270	86	11 4	18 42	19 23	21 53	■ 01	..
27	18 17	- 28° 4'	61° 0'	16° 6'	62	260	93	12 4	19 37	20 12	23 00	1 05	0 24
28	19 24	- 26° 7'	61° 2'	16° 7'	75	246	98	13 4	20 12	20 38	..	2 30	1 56
29	20 29	- 22° 9'	61° 2'	16° 7'	87	189	100	14 4	20 35	20 53	0 04	4 07	3 42
30	21 30	- 17° 7'	60° 8'	16° 6'	99	84	99	15 4	20 52	21 03	1 03	5 44	5 28
31	22 26	- 11° 5'	60° 2'	16° 4'	111	72	95	16 4	21 05	21 10	1 56	7 16	7 07

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit				Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						+	h m	h m							
1	5 10	20° 9'	7	55	10 36	Mercury is too close to the Sun			16	7 08	23° 4'	5 94	11 36	Mercury is too close to the Sun	
4	5 29	21° 8'	6	64	10 43	for observation			19	7 36	22° 9'	5 99	11 52	for observation	
5	5 51	22° 6'	6	73	10 54				22	8 03	22° 0'	5 100	12 07		
10	6 15	23° 2'	6	81	11 06				25	■ 30	20° 8'	5 100	12 22		
13	6 41	23° 5'	5	89	11 20				28	8 55	19° 3'	5 97	12 35		
16	7 08	23° 4'	5	94	11 36				31	9 19	17° 5'	5 94	12 47		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
1	3 29	15° 9'	21	56	■ 03	1 53	8 53	1	15 57	23° 7'	18	95	21 18	0 18	23 36
6	3 50	17° 1'	20	59	1 57	1 46	■ 55	6	15 56	23° 7'	18	94	20 57	23 53	23 15
11	4 12	18° 3'	19	61	1 53	1 41	8 57	11	15 56	23° 8'	17	93	20 37	23 33	22 55
16	4 34	19° 3'	18	63	1 50	1 36	9 00	16	15 57	23° 9'	16	92	20 20	23 14	22 36
21	4 57	20° 2'	17	65	1 48	1 33	9 03	21	16 00	24° 1'	16	91	20 03	22 56	22 17
26	5 20	20° 9'	17	67	1 48	1 32	9 07	26	16 04	24° 2'	15	90	19 48	22 39	21 59
31	5 44	21° 4'	16	69	1 49	1 33	9 11	31	16 10	24° 5'	15	89	19 34	22 23	21 42

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec. +	5° high East		Transit
				52°	56°			h m	h m	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	11 56	1.9	17 18	22 54	22 52	2 21	11.5	■ 18	1 12	7 44
II	12 00	1.4	16 42	22 16	22 14	2 24	11.8	■ 41	■ 35	7 08
21	12 05	0.8	16 08	21 39	21 36	■ 26	11.9	{ 0 03 }	23 53	6 31
								23 59		
31	12 10	0.2	15 34	21 02	20 59	2 28	12.0	23 21	23 15	5 53

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter $34''$; of Saturn $18''$. Diameters of Saturn's rings $40''$ and $13''$.

URANUS III

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	° '	h m	h m	h m	h m	° '	h m	h m	h m
I	12 01.6	■ 37	17 23	22 20	22 14	15 37.7	17 38	20 59	0 04	23 27
II	12 02.5	0 31	16 45	21 41	21 35	15 37.0	17 36	20 19	23 20	22 47
III	12 03.7	0 23	16 07	21 02	20 56	15 36.5	17 35	19 39	22 40	■ 08
IV	12 05.1	0 13	15 29	20 24	20 17	15 36.2	17 35	18 59	22 01	21 28
Diameter 4"				Diameter ■"						

DAY OF MONTH	WEEK	Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° mp $23^{\text{d}} 08^{\text{h}}$		
1	F.	Queen Anne d. 1714. Minden 1759		
2	S.	Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891. A. Graham Bell d. 1922		
3	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Joseph Conrad d. 1924		
4	M.	QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER BORN 1900		
5	Tu.	Guy de Maupassant b. 1850		
6	W.	Transfiguration. Visct. Slim b. 1891		
7	Th.	Sir Rabindranath Tagore d. 1941		
8	F.	George Canning d. 1827. Visct. Bracken d. 1958		
9	S.	Massine b. 1896. Sir Bernard Partridge d. 1945		
10	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Laurence Binyon b.		
11	M.	Cardinal Newman d. 1890	[1869] **	
12	Tu.	William Blake d. 1827. G. Stephenson d. 1848		
13	W.	Sir John Millais d. 1896. Sir Basil Spence b. 1907		
14	Th.	John Galsworthy b. 1867		
15	F.	PRINCESS ANNE BORN 1950. Napoleon b. 1769**		
16	S.	Andrew Marvell d. 1678		
17	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. Admiral Blake d. 1657		
18	M.	Basil Cameron b. 1884. W. H. Hudson d. 1922		
19	Tu.	James Watt d. 1819. Sir Jacob Epstein d. 1959		
20	W.	General Booth d. 1912. Cardinal Griffin d. 1956		
21	Th.	PRINCESS MARGARET BORN 1930		
22	F.	Warren Hastings d. 1818. Lord Salisbury d. 1903		
23	S.	William Wallace d. 1305		
24	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew		
25	M.	Faraday d. 1867. Paris liberated 1944		
26	Tu.	Prince Richard b. 1944. Mark Hambourg d. 1960		
27	W.	President Johnson b. 1908. Sir D. G. Bradman b.		
28	Th.	Leigh Hunt d. 1859. Gen. Botha d. 1919 [1908]		
29	F.	Lord Casey b. 1890		
30	S.	Hong Kong reoccupied 1945		
31	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Bunyan d. 1688		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
>Last Quarter	5	or	38
New Moon	13	05	17
First Quarter	20	20	03
Full Moon	27	10	32

d h

Apogee (252,300 miles) ... 10 01
 Perigee (224,610 ") ... 25 15

Mean Longitude of Ascending
 Node on August 1, 353° .

PHENOMENA

August 4^d 23^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.

9^d 14^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° S.

15^d 02^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury $0^{\circ}3$ S.

16^d 23^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.

22^d 00^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars \square N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h	d	h
3	19		18	03
6	16		21	00
9	13		23	21
12	10		26	18
15	06		29	15

MONTHLY NOTES

August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat.	Aug. 1			Aug. 11			Aug. 21			Aug. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52°	41	97	177	39	89	153	37	83	138	35	79	127
56°	48	120	T.A.N.	45	106	205	42	96	166	40	89	147

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3.5, visible in the east for several hours before sunrise.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude -0.6, no longer such a conspicuous object as it was in May, when at opposition. Mars, having resumed its direct motion in July, is now moving more rapidly eastwards, passing from Scorpius to Ophiuchus during the month.

JUPITER is an evening star at first, magnitude

-1.3, but by the middle of the month is lost in the evening twilight.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.5, more readily visible now that it is drawing away from the Sun and also because twilight is shortening. Late on the 4th the gibbous Moon passes 7° N. of the planet.

METEORS. The maximum of the famous Perseid meteor shower occurs on the 12th. Conditions for observation are very favourable — there will be no interference from moonlight as New Moon occurs on the 13th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par. °	Semi- diam. "	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
1	23 18	- 4° 9'	59° 4'	16° 2'	123	67	88	17° 4'	21 16	21 15	■ 45	8 43	8 41	
2	0 07	+ 1° 8'	58° 4'	15° 9'	135	66	80	18° 4'	21 27	21 21	3 32	10 07	10 10	
3	0 55	+ 8° 2'	57° 5'	15° 7'	148	66	71	19° 4'	21 39	21 27	4 17	11 27	11 37	
4	1 43	+ 14° 0'	56° 6'	15° 4'	160	68	61	20° 4'	21 52	21 35	5 03	12 47	13 03	
5	2 31	+ 19° 1'	55° 8'	15° 2'	172	72	51	21° 4'	22 10	21 46	5 49	14 06	14 29	
6	3 22	+ 23° 2'	55° 1'	15° 0'	184	76	41	22° 4'	22 35	22 03	6 37	15 22	15 53	
7	4 13	+ 26° 2'	54° 6'	14° 9'	197	82	31	23° 4'	23 08	22 31	7 27	16 33	17 10	
8	5 06	+ 28° 1'	54° 3'	14° 8'	209	88	23	24° 4'	23 55	23 15	8 18	17 33	18 13	
9	6 00	+ 28° 6'	54° 1'	14° 7'	221	95	16	25° 4'	..	..	9 10	18 20	18 57
10	6 54	+ 27° 8'	54° 0'	14° 7'	233	102	9	26° 4'	0 54	0 17	10 01	18 54	19 26	
11	7 46	+ 25° 7'	54° 1'	14° 7'	245	110	5	27° 4'	2 03	1 33	10 50	19 18	19 43	
12	8 36	+ 22° 5'	54° 2'	14° 8'	258	120	1	28° 4'	3 18	2 54	11 37	19 36	19 54	
13	9 24	+ 18° 3'	54° 5'	14° 8'	270	158	0	29° 4'	4 33	4 16	12 21	19 49	20 02	
14	10 10	+ 13° 4'	54° 8'	14° 9'	282	278	1	0 8'	5 48	5 37	13 03	20 00	20 08	
15	10 55	+ 7° 9'	55° 2'	15° 0'	294	290	3	1 8'	7 02	6 57	13 45	20 10	20 12	
16	11 39	+ 2° 0'	55° 6'	15° 1'	307	294	7	2 8'	8 17	8 17	14 26	20 19	20 17	
17	12 23	- 4° 0'	56° 1'	15° 3'	319	295	13	3 8'	9 33	9 39	15 09	20 30	20 22	
18	13 09	- 10° 0'	56° 7'	15° 4'	331	294	21	4 8'	10 52	11 03	15 53	20 42	20 28	
19	13 57	- 15° 7'	57° 3'	15° 6'	343	292	30	5 8'	12 15	12 33	16 42	20 57	20 37	
20	14 50	- 20° 8'	57° 9'	15° 8'	356	288	41	6 8'	13 41	14 08	17 35	21 20	20 52	
21	15 46	- 24° 9'	58° 6'	16° 0'	8	283	52	7 8'	15 08	15 43	18 34	21 53	21 17	
22	16 47	- 27° 6'	59° 3'	16° 1'	20	276	63	8 8'	16 26	17 07	19 37	22 46	22 05	
23	17 52	- 28° 6'	59° 9'	16° 3'	32	268	74	9 8'	17 27	18 06	20 41	..	23 22	
24	18 58	- 27° 7'	60° 3'	16° 4'	44	260	84	10 8'	18 09	18 40	21 45	0 00	..	
25	20 03	- 24° 7'	60° 6'	16° 5'	57	252	91	11 8'	18 37	18 59	22 45	1 30	■ 01	
26	21 04	- 20° 2'	60° 6'	16° 5'	69	244	97	12 8'	18 56	19 10	23 41	3 07	2 46	
27	22 02	- 14° 3'	60° 4'	16° 5'	81	231	100	13 8'	19 10	19 18	..	4 41	4 29	
28	22 55	- 7° 8'	59° 9'	16° 3'	93	74	100	14 8'	19 22	19 24	■ 32	6 12	6 06	
29	23 46	- 0° 9'	59° 2'	16° 1'	105	65	97	15 8'	19 33	19 29	1 21	7 38	7 39	
30	0 36	+ 5° 8'	58° 4'	15° 9'	118	64	91	16 8'	19 44	19 35	2 08	9 02	9 09	
31	1 25	+ 12° 0'	57° 5'	15° 7'	130	66	84	17 8'	19 57	19 42	■ 54	10 25	10 38	

MERCURY ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam. +	Diam. "	Phase	Transit			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
							h m	o						
■ 9 27	16° 9'	5 93	12 51		Mercury is		16	11 03	+ 6° 4'	6	77	13 27	Mercury is	
4 9 49	14° 9'	5 90	13 01		too close to		19	11 19	+ 4° 3'	6	74	13 31	too close to	
7 10 09	12° 8'	5 87	13 09		the Sun		22	11 34	+ 2° 2'	6	71	13 34	the Sun	
10 10 28	10° 7'	5 84	13 16		for		25	11 48	+ 0° 2'	6	67	13 36	for	
13 10 46	8° 6'	5 80	13 22		observation		28	12 01	- 1° 7'	6	64	13 37	observation	
16 11 03	6° 4'	6 77	13 27				31	12 13	- 3° 5'	7	59	13 37		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
					52°	56°							52°	56°
■ 5 49	21° 5'	16	70	I 49	I 33	9 12	I	16 11	24° 5'	15	89	19 31	22 20	21 38
6 14	21° 7'	16	71	■ 52	I 36	9 17	6	16 18	24° 8'	14	88	19 19	22 05	21 22
11 6 38	21° 7'	15	73	I 57	I 41	9 21	11	16 26	25° 0'	13	87	19 07	21 50	21 07
16 7 03	21° 5'	14	75	2 04	I 48	9 27	I 6	16 35	25° 3'	13	86	18 56	21 37	20 52
21 7 28	21° 1'	14	76	2 12	I 56	9 32	21	16 44	25° 5'	12	86	18 46	21 25	20 38
26 7 53	20° 3'	14	78	2 21	2 07	9 37	26	16 55	25° 8'	12	86	18 37	21 13	20 25
31 ■ 18	19° 4'	13	80	2 32	2 18	9 42	31	17 06	26° 0'	12	85	18 29	21 03	20 14

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 24

SATURN 1h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West		R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit
				52°	56°			+	52°	56°
h m	■	h m	h m	h ■	h m	h m	○	h ■	h m	h m
I 12 11	+0.1	15 31	20 58	20 55	21 28	12 0	23 17	23 11	5 49	
II 12 17	-0.6	14 58	20 21	20 18	22 29	12 1	22 39	22 32	5 11	
III 12 24	-1.3	14 25	19 45	19 40	2 30	12 1	22 00	21 53	4 32	
III 12 31	-2.1	13 53	19 09	19 03	2 29	12 0	21 21	21 14	3 53	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 13".

URANUS 10°

NEPTUNE 1°

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit			R.A.	Dec.			Transit
				+	52°			-	52°	
h m	○'	h m				h m	○'	h m	h m	h m
I 12 05 3	+0 12	15 25	Uranus is too	15 36.2	17 35	18 55	21 57	21 24		
II 12 07 0	+0 00	14 48	close to the	15 36.2	17 35	18 16	21 17	20 45		
II 12 08 9	-0 13	14 10	Sun for	15 36.3	17 36	17 37	20 38	20 05		
III 12 11 0	-0 26	13 33	observation	15 36.7	17 38	16 58	19 59	19 26	Diameter 2".	

DAY OF MONTH	WEEK	Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. Sun's Longitude $180^\circ \approx 23^{\text{d}} 05^{\text{h}}$	PHENOMENA
1	M.	Louis XIV d. 1715. Siegfried Sassoon d. 1967	September 1 ^d 07 ^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.
2	Tu.	Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898	3 ^d 04 ^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°).
3	W.	Britain at War 1939. Brussels liberated 1944	7 ^d 16 ^h Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 5° S.
4	Th.	Albert Schweitzer d. 1965	8 ^d 19 ^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.
5	F.	John Wisden b. 1826	11 ^d Annular eclipse of the Sun. See p. 148.
6	S.	Dr. Verwoerd assassinated 1966	13 ^d 16 ^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.
7	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Queen Elizabeth I b. Richard Strauss d. 1949	13 ^d 19 ^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° S.
8	M.	Flodden 1513	18 ^d 01 ^h Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.
9	Tu.	Sir Walford Davies b. 1869**	19 ^d 07 ^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.
10	W.	Malplaquet 1709. Sir Gerald Templer b. 1898	19 ^d 20 ^h Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 6° S.
11	Th.	Maurice Chevalier b. 1888	23 ^d 05 ^h Autumnal Equinox.
12	F.	Capture of Quebec 1759. Heath Robinson d. 1944	27 ^d 17 ^h Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.
13	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Wellington d. 1852	28 ^d 15 ^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.
14	S.	Battle of Britain Day. Brunel d. 1859	29 ^d 10 ^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.
15	M.	Fire of Moscow 1812	CONSTELLATIONS
16	Tu.	James II d. 1701. Sir Francis Chichester b. 1901	The following constellations are near the meridian at
17	W.	Seán O'Casey d. 1964. Sir John Coekcroft d. 1967	d h d h
18	Th.	Poitiers 1356. Sir David Low d. 1963	Aug. 1 24 Aug. 16 21
19	F.	Alma 1854. Sir George Robey b. 1869**	Sept. 1 22 Sept. 15 21
20	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.	Oct. 1 20 Oct. 16 17
21	S.	Boulogne reoccupied 1944	Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.
22	M.	Walter Lippmann b. 1889. Sigmund Freud d. 1939	
23	Tu.	Sir A. P. Herbert b. 1890	
24	W.	Johann Strauss d. 1849	
25	Th.	Pope Paul VI b. 1897. Keir Hardie d. 1915	
26	F.	Degas d. 1917. Adelina Patti d. 1919	
27	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Louis Pasteur d. 1895	
28	S.	St Michael and all Angels	
29	M.	Corneille d. 1684. Calais reoccupied 1944	
30	Tu.		

PHASES OF THE MOON

d h m

Last Quarter 3 16 58

New Moon 11 19 56

First Quarter 19 02 25

Full Moon 25 20 21

d h

Apogee (251,700 miles) ... 6 15

Perigee (227,790 ,) ... 22 11

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node III September 1, 352° .

MINIMA OF ALGOL			
d	h	d	h
1	11	18	16
4	08	21	13
7	05	24	10
10	02	27	07
12	23	30	04
15	19		

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.

23. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5730).

27. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

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

** Centenary

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Sept. ■			Sept. x			Sept. 21			Sept. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	35	79	127	34	76	120	34	74	115	34	73	113
56	39	89	146	38	84	135	37	82	129	37	80	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation although it reaches greatest eastern elongation on the 3rd.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3·4. Observers on the morning of the 22nd will see Venus approaching Regulus, passing only -°·4 N. of the star during the daylight hours.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude -0·1. It is now reaching its maximum southerly declination (-26°) and thus its maximum altitude from southern England does not exceed 13°.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0·3 in the constellation of Aries. By the end of the month it is visible in the eastern sky 1½ hours after sunset. The Moon passes 7° N. of Saturn on the 1st and is near the planet again on the mornings of the 28th and 29th.

ECLIPSE. There is an annular eclipse of the Sun on the 11th. See page 148 for details.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The morning cone may be seen in the eastern sky before twilight commences, from the 10th to the 24th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m	o	/	/	o	o	■	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	2 14	+ 17° 5'	56° 7'	15° 4'	142	68	76	18° 8'	20 14	19 52	3 41	11 46	12 07
3	3 05	+ 22° 1'	55° 9'	15° 2'	154	72	67	19° 8'	20 36	20 07	4 30	13 06	13 34
4	3 57	+ 25° 5'	55° 2'	15° 0'	166	78	57	20° 8'	21 06	20 30	5 20	14 20	14 55
5	4 50	+ 27° 8'	54° 7'	14° 9'	179	83	47	21° 8'	21 48	21 08	6 11	15 26	16 05
6	5 44	+ 28° 7'	54° 3'	14° 8'	191	90	38	22° 8'	22 43	22 04	7 03	16 18	16 57
7	6 38	+ 28° 2'	54° 2'	14° 8'	203	96	29	23° 8'	23 49	23 16	7 55	16 56	17 30
8	7 31	+ 26° 5'	54° 1'	14° 8'	215	102	21	24° 8'	..	..	8 45	17 23	17 51
9	8 22	+ 23° 6'	54° 3'	14° 8'	227	108	14	25° 8'	1 02	■ 36	9 32	17 43	18 03
10	9 10	+ 19° 6'	54° 5'	14° 9'	240	112	■	26° 8'	2 18	1 59	10 18	17 57	18 12
11	9 57	+ 14° 9'	54° 9'	14° 9'	252	116	3	27° 8'	3 34	3 21	11 01	18 09	18 18
12	10 42	+ 9° 4'	55° 3'	15° 1'	264	119	1	28° 8'	4 49	4 42	11 43	18 19	18 23
13	11 27	+ 3° 6'	55° 7'	15° 2'	276	293	0	0° 2'	6 04	6 03	12 25	18 29	18 28
14	12 12	- 2° 5'	56° 2'	15° 3'	289	298	1	1° 2'	7 21	7 25	13 07	18 39	18 32
15	12 58	- 8° 6'	56° 7'	15° 5'	301	297	5	2° 2'	8 40	■ 49	13 52	18 50	18 38
16	13 46	- 14° 5'	57° 2'	15° 6'	313	295	11	3° 2'	10 02	10 19	14 39	19 04	18 46
17	14 37	- 19° 8'	57° 7'	15° 7'	325	291	18	4° 2'	11 28	11 52	15 31	19 24	18 59
18	15 33	- 24° 1'	58° 2'	15° 9'	337	286	27	5° 2'	12 55	13 28	16 28	19 54	19 20
19	16 32	- 27° 2'	58° 6'	16° 0'	350	280	38	6° 2'	14 15	14 55	17 28	20 38	19 58
20	17 35	- 28° 6'	59° 0'	16° 1'	■	273	49	7° 2'	15 21	16 02	18 31	21 43	21 03
21	18 40	- 28° 2'	59° 4'	16° 2'	14	265	60	8° 2'	16 08	16 42	19 33	23 06	22 33
22	19 43	- 25° 9'	59° 7'	16° 3'	26	258	71	9° 2'	16 39	17 05	20 33	..	..
23	20 44	- 21° 9'	59° 8'	16° 3'	38	252	81	10° 2'	17 00	17 18	21 29	0 38	0 14
24	21 41	- 16° 6'	59° 8'	16° 3'	51	248	89	11° 2'	17 16	17 27	22 21	2 11	1 55
25	22 35	- 10° 4'	59° 6'	16° 2'	63	245	96	12° 2'	17 28	17 33	23 10	3 41	3 33
26	23 26	- 3° 8'	59° 2'	16° 1'	75	247	99	13° 2'	17 39	17 39	23 57	5 08	5 06
27	0 15	+ 3° 0'	58° 7'	16° 0'	87	34	100	14° 2'	17 51	17 44	..	6 33	6 37
28	1 04	+ 9° 5'	58° 0'	15° 8'	99	58	98	15° 2'	18 03	17 51	0 43	7 57	8 07
29	1 54	+ 15° 4'	57° 3'	15° 6'	111	63	94	16° 2'	18 18	17 59	1 31	9 20	9 37
30	2 45	+ 20° 4'	56° 5'	15° 4'	124	67	89	17° 2'	18 37	18 12	■ 19	10 42	11 07
31	3 38	+ 24° 4'	55° 8'	15° 2'	136	73	81	18° 2'	19 04	18 31	3 10	12 01	1 33

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit
									h m	o	"	h m	h m	h m
1	h m	o	"	h m	h m	h m		16	12 49	9° 5'	9 28	13 07		
2	12 16	4° 0'	7	58	13 36	Mercury is		19	12 47	9° 4'	9 20	12 54		
4	12 27	5° 6'	7	53	13 34	too close to		22	12 42	8° 8'	10 13	12 36		
7	12 35	7° 0'	8	48	13 31	the Sun		25	12 34	7° 5'	10 6	12 16		
10	12 42	8° 2'	■	42	13 25	for		28	12 23	5° 7'	10 0	11 53		
13	12 47	9° 0'	8	35	13 18	observation		31	12 13	3° 5'	10 1	11 31		
16	12 49	9° 5'	9	28	13 07									

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	+	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit
									h m	o	"	h m	h m	h m
1	h m	o	"	h m	h m	h m		16	17 08	26° 0'	12 85	18 27	21 01	20 12
6	8 23	19° 2'	13	80	■ 34	2 21	9 43	17	17 20	26° 1'	11 85	18 19	20 52	20 02
11	9 12	16° 5'	13	83	2 59	2 48	9 53	17	17 33	26° 2'	11 85	18 12	20 44	19 53
16	9 36	14° 9'	12	84	3 12	3 03	9 57	17	17 46	26° 3'	10 85	18 06	20 37	19 46
21	9 59	13° 1'	12	85	3 26	3 18	10 01	21	17 59	26° 2'	10 85	18 00	20 32	19 41
26	10 23	11° 1'	12	87	3 40	3 34	10 05	26	18 13	26° 1'	10 84	17 54	20 27	19 38
31	10 46	9° 0'	12	88	3 55	3 51	10 08	31	18 27	25° 9'	10 85	17 48	20 24	19 36

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit
							-	52°	
■ m	h m	°	h m		h m	+	h m	h m	h m
12 32	2°2	13 50	Jupiter is too		2 29	12 0	21 17	21 10	3 49
12 39	3°0	13 18	close to the		2 28	11 9	20 37	20 31	3 08
21 47	3°9	12 47	Sun for		■ 27	11 7	19 57	19 51	■ 27
31 12 55	4°7	12 15	observation		2 24	11 5	19 16	19 10	1 46

Equatorial diameter of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 44" and 14".

URANUS ♦

NEPTUNE ♪

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
							-	h m
■ m	h m	°	h m		h m	°	h m	h m
1 12 11·2	0 28	13 29	Uranus is too		15 36·8	17 39	16 54	Neptune is too
11 12 13·4	0 42	12 52	close to the		15 37·4	17 41	16 15	close to the
21 12 15·7	0 57	12 15	Sun for		15 38·2	17 45	15 37	Sun for
31 12 18·0	1 12	11 38	observation		15 39·2	17 48	14 59	observation

Month	Day of Week	Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 210° 11' 23d 14h</i>	
			
1	W.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN	
2	Th.	Gandhi b. 1869**. Graham Greene b. 1904	
3	F.	William Morris d. 1896. Sir Malcolm Sargent d.	
4	S.	Rembrandt d. 1669**. John Rennie d. 1821 [1967]	
5	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. Rio disaster 1930	
6	M.	C. S. Parnell d. 1891. Tennyson d. 1892	
7	Tu.	Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849. Marie Lloyd d. 1922	
8	W.	Henry Fielding d. 1754. Earl Attlee d. 1967	
9	Th.	André Maurois d. 1967. Sir Cyril Hinshelwood d.	
10	F.	Sir Wilfred Grenfell d. 1940 [1967]	
11	S.	Camperdown 1797	
12	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity.	
13	M.	Sir Henry Irving d. 1905. Anatole France d. 1924	
14	Tu.	Eamon de Valera b. 1882. Gen. Eisenhower b.	
15	W.	Lord Snow b. 1905 [1890]	
16	Th.	Nuremberg Executions 1946	
17	F.	Sir Philip Sidney d. 1586. Chopin d. 1849	
18	S.	St. Luke. Palmerston d. 1865	
19	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Swift d. 1745	
20	M.	Ulm 1805. Herbert Hoover d. 1964	
21	Tu.	TRAfalgar Day (1805)	
22	W.	Visct. Thurso b. 1890. Lord Carson d. 1935	
23	Th.	Cézanne d. 1906. W. G. Grace d. 1915	
24	F.	Peace of Westphalia 1648	
25	S.	Aigcourt 1415. Picasso b. 1881	
26	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. Hogarth d. 1764	
27	M.	Sir Oliver Leese b. 1894	
28	Tu.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704	
29	W.	George Morland d. 1804. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877	
30	Th.	R. H. Mottram b. 1883. A. Bonar Law d. 1923	
31	F.	Hallowmas Eve. Chiang Kai Shek b. 1887	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
(Last Quarter	3	11	05
■ New Moon	11	09	39
) First Quarter	18	08	32
○ Full Moon	25	08	44

	d	h
Apogee (251,270 miles) ...	4	09
Perigee (229,940 ...) ...	18	04
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node [October 1, 360°]		

PHENOMENA

October 9^d 07^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° N.

9^d 22^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

10^d 02^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° N.

14^d 22^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).

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

25^d 20^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.

26^d 11^h Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 0°-8 N.

29^d 02^h Saturn at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations [near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	00	20	05
5	21	23	02
8	18	25	23
11	14	28	20
14	12	31	17
17	08		

MONTHLY NOTES

October 1. Pheasant shooting begins.

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.

14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

22. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

25. Harvest Moon.

** Centenary

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Oct. 1			Oct. 12			Oct. 21			Oct. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	113	34	73	112	34	74	113	36	75	114
56	37	80	125	37	80	124	38	81	124	40	83	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is a morning star after the first week of the month, magnitude +1.0 to -0.9, visible low on the eastern horizon about the time of beginning of civil twilight. For observers in the northern hemisphere this is the most suitable morning apparition of the year. On the morning of the 26th Mercury is only about 1° N. of Jupiter.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3.4. On the morning of the 9th the crescent Moon passes only 1° S. of the planet.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +0.2, in the constellation of Sagittarius.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation at first, conjunction occurring on the 9th. For the last few days of the month it may be seen ■ a morning star, magnitude -1.2, low above the E.S.E. horizon at the beginning of morning civil twilight.

SATURN is at opposition on the 29th, magnitude +0.1, and thus is available for observation throughout the night. On the evening of the 25th the Moon passes 7° N. of Saturn.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	4 31	+ 27° 1	55° 2	15° 0	148	79	73	19° 2	19 41	19 03	4 02	13 12	13 50
2	5 26	+ 28° 5	54° 7	14° 9	160	85	64	20° 2	20 32	19 52	4 54	14 10	14 50
3	6 21	+ 28° 5	54° 4	14° 8	172	92	54	21° 2	21 34	20 58	5 47	14 54	15 31
4	7 14	+ 27° 1	54° 2	14° 8	185	98	45	22° 2	22 45	22 16	6 37	15 25	15 56
5	8 05	+ 24° 6	54° 3	14° 8	197	103	36	23° 2	..	23 38	7 26	15 48	16 11
6	8 55	+ 21° 0	54° 4	14° 8	209	108	27	24° 2	0 00	..	■ 12	16 04	16 21
7	9 42	+ 16° 5	54° 8	14° 9	221	111	19	25° 2	1 15	1 00	8 56	16 17	16 28
8	10 27	+ 11° 3	55° 2	15° 1	233	113	12	26° 2	2 31	2 21	9 38	16 27	16 33
9	11 12	+ 5° 5	55° 8	15° 2	246	114	6	27° 2	3 46	3 42	10 20	16 37	16 38
10	11 57	- 0° 5	56° 4	15° 4	258	111	■	28° 2	5 02	5 04	11 03	16 47	16 43
11	12 43	- 6° 7	57° 0	15° 5	270	92	0	29° 2	6 21	6 29	11 47	16 58	16 48
12	13 32	- 12° 8	57° 6	15° 7	282	313	0	0° 6	7 44	7 58	12 34	17 11	16 56
13	14 23	- 18° 4	58° 1	15° 8	294	300	3	1° 6	9 11	9 32	13 26	17 30	17 07
14	15 19	- 23° 1	58° 5	15° 9	307	292	■	2° 6	10 39	11 09	14 22	17 56	17 25
15	16 18	- 26° 5	58° 8	16° 0	319	285	15	3° 6	12 04	12 42	15 22	18 36	17 58
16	17 21	- 28° 4	59° 1	16° 1	331	277	24	4° 6	13 15	13 56	16 25	19 35	18 55
17	18 25	- 28° 3	59° 2	16° 1	343	269	35	5° 6	14 07	14 44	17 27	20 53	20 17
18	19 28	- 26° 5	59° 3	16° 1	355	262	46	6° 6	14 42	15 10	18 27	22 21	21 54
19	20 29	- 23° 0	59° 2	16° 1	■ 256	57	7° 6	15 06	15 26	19 23	23 52	23 34	..
20	21 26	- 18° 1	59° 1	16° 1	20	251	68	8° 6	15 22	15 36	20 14	..	..
21	22 19	- 12° 3	58° 9	16° 1	32	248	78	9° 6	15 36	15 42	21 03	1 21	1 09
22	23 09	- 5° 9	58° 7	16° 0	44	247	87	10° 6	15 47	15 48	21 49	■ 46	2 41
23	23 58	+ 0° 7	58° 3	15° 9	56	248	93	11° 6	15 58	15 54	22 35	4 09	4 11
24	0 46	+ 7° 2	57° 8	15° 8	68	254	98	12° 6	16 09	16 00	23 21	5 32	5 39
25	1 35	+ 13° 2	57° 3	15° 6	81	283	100	13° 6	16 23	16 07	..	6 54	7 08
26	2 26	+ 18° 6	56° 7	15° 5	93	45	99	14° 6	16 40	16 18	0 09	8 17	■ 38
27	3 18	+ 23° 0	56° 1	15° 3	105	62	97	15° 6	17 04	16 34	0 59	9 38	10 06
28	4 12	+ 26° 2	55° 6	15° 1	117	71	93	16° 6	17 37	17 01	1 51	10 53	11 29
29	5 07	+ 28° 0	55° 0	15° 0	129	79	87	17° 6	18 22	17 43	2 44	11 58	12 37
30	6 02	+ 28° 5	54° 6	14° 9	141	87	79	18° 6	19 20	18 43	3 37	12 48	13 26
31	6 56	+ 27° 6	54° 3	14° 8	153	93	71	19° 6	20 28	19 57	4 29	13 25	13 57

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	5° high E.		Transit	
					52°	56°						52°	56°		
1	12 13	- 3° 5	10	I	6 23	6 29	II 31	16	12 19	0° 1	7	59	5 16	5 19	10 42
4	12 04	- 1° 5	9	7	5 51	5 56	II 11	19	12 33	1° 4	6	70	5 25	5 30	10 45
7	12 00	0° 0	9	16	5 30	5 33	II 56	22	12 50	3° 1	6	79	5 39	5 45	10 49
10	12 02	+ 0° 7	8	30	5 16	5 19	II 47	25	13 07	5° 0	5	86	5 54	6 02	10 55
13	12 08	+ 0° 7	7	45	5 12	5 15	II 42	28	13 25	7° 0	5	91	6 11	6 21	11 01
16	12 19	- 0° 1	7	59	5 16	5 19	II 42	31	13 43	9° 0	5	94	6 29	6 41	11 08

VENUS ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	5° high W.		Transit	
					52°	56°						52°	56°		
1	10 46	+ 9° 0	12	88	3 55	3 51	II 08	1	18 27	25° 9	10	85	17 48	20 24	19 36
6	11 09	+ 6° 8	12	89	4 10	4 07	II 12	6	18 42	25° 6	9	85	17 43	20 22	19 35
11	11 32	+ 4° 5	11	90	4 25	4 24	II 15	11	18 56	25° 2	9	85	17 38	20 21	19 37
16	11 55	+ 2° 2	11	91	4 40	4 41	II 18	16	19 11	24° 8	9	85	17 33	20 21	19 39
21	12 18	- 0° 3	11	92	4 55	4 59	II 21	21	19 26	24° 2	8	85	17 28	20 21	19 42
26	12 41	- 2° 7	11	93	5 11	5 17	II 24	26	19 41	23° 6	8	85	17 24	20 23	19 46
31	13 04	- 5° 1	11	94	5 27	5 35	II 28	31	19 56	22° 8	8	85	17 19	20 25	19 50

Day

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 21

SATURN 5

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit			R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit
								+	-	
1	h m	°	h m	Jupiter is too		h m	°	h m	h m	
2	12 55	4°7'	12 15	close to the		12 24	11°5'	19 16	19 10	1 46
11	13 03	5°5'	11 44	Sun for		12 22	11°2'	18 36	18 30	1 04
21	13 11	6°4'	11 13	observation		12 19	11°0'	17 55	17 49	0 22
31	13 19	7°2'	10 41			12 16	10°7'	17 14	17 08	23 35

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 45" and 14".

URANUS ♦

NEPTUNE ♪

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit			R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
								—	—
I	h m	°	h m	Uranus is too		h m	°	h m	
II	12 18°0	1°12'	11 38	close to the		12 39°2	1°48'	14 59	Neptune is too
II	12 20°3	1°27'	11 01	Sun for		12 40°4	1°53'	14 21	close to the
II	12 22°6	1°42'	10 24	observation		12 41°7	1°58'	13 43	Sun for
III	12 24°7	1°55'	9 47			12 43°1	1°02'	13 05	observation

DAY OF MONTH	Week	Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. Sun's Longitude 240° ♫ 22 ^d 12 ^h	 	PHENOMENA
1	S.	All Saints. Edmund Blunden b. 1896		November 4 ^d 00 ^h Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 0° 5 N.
2	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. All Souls' Day		8 ^d 06 ^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.
3	M.	Matisse d. 1954. Sir John Dill d. 1944		8 ^d 15 ^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.
4	Tu.	Mendelssohn d. 1847		15 ^d 11 ^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.
5	W.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605). Inkerman 1854		16 ^d 08 ^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
6	Th.	Tschaikovsky d. 1893.		20 ^d 23 ^h Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.
7	F.	Sir Godfrey Kneller d. 1723. Norman Shaw d. 1912		22 ^d 00 ^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.
8	S.	Allied landing in N. Africa 1942		
9	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Edward VII b. 1841		
10	M.	Richard Burton b. 1925. Kemal Ataturk d. 1938		
11	Tu.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Roy Jenkins b. 1920		
12	W.	Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865. Tirpitz sunk 1944		
13	Th.	Francis Thompson d. 1907		
14	F.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN (1948)		
15	S.	Sir Hugh Greene b. 1910. Lord Chatfield d. 1967		
16	S.	24th Sunday after Trinity. Clark Gable d. 1960		
17	M.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887		d h m d h
18	Tu.	Proust d. 1922. Clifford Bax d. 1962		Oct. 1 24 Oct. 16 23
19	W.	Charles I b. 1600. Schubert d. 1828		Nov. 1 22 Nov. 15 21
20	Th.	QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY 1947		Dec. 1 20 Dec. 16 19
21	F.	Voltaire b. 1694		
22	S.	Pres. de Gaulle b. 1890. Benjamin Britten b. 1913		Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.
23	S.	25th Sunday after Trinity Richard Hakluyt d. 1616		
24	M.	Clemenceau d. 1929		
25	Tu.	Isaac Watts d. 1748. Lord Devlin b. 1905		
26	W.	Amelita Galli-Curci d. 1963		
27	Th.	Dumas fils d. 1895. Eugene O'Neill d. 1952		
28	F.	Visct. Simonds b. 1881		
29	S.	Prince Rupert d. 1682. Puccini d. 1924		
30	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. St Andrew.		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	■	h	m
>Last Quarter	2	07	14
New Moon	9	22	11
First Quarter	16	15	45
Full Moon	23	23	54

	■	h
Apogee (251,310 miles)...	1	06
Perigee (227,570 ")...	13	02
Apogee (251,800 ")...	29	01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 349°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- November 1. Hallowmas. Fox-hunting begins.
- 8. Lord Mayor's Day.
- 9. Remembrance Sunday.
- 11. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated. Ramadán begins (A.H. 1389).
- 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.
- 23. Hunters' Moon.
- 27. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
- 28. Removal Day, Scotland.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	13	17	21
6	10	20	18
9	07	23	15
12	04	26	12
15	01	29	09

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat. °	Nov. 1			Nov. 11			Nov. 21			Nov. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	36	75	115	37	78	117	38	80	120	39	82	123
56	40	84	127	41	87	130	43	90	134	45	93	137

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 16th.

VENUS is a conspicuous morning star, magnitude -3.4. It is drawing towards the Sun, the period available for observation shortening noticeably during the month. On the 4th Venus, Jupiter and Spica are all within a few degrees of each other. Venus is near the crescent Moon on the morning of the 8th and 9th.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +0.6, passing from Sagittarius to Capricornus during the month.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -1.3, visible in the south-eastern sky before dawn.

SATURN is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude +0.1, in the constellation of Aries. The gibbous Moon passes 7° N. of Saturn on the night of the 21st-22nd.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m	o	'	'	o	o	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	7 48	+25°4	54°2	14°8	166	99	62	20°6	21 42	21 17	5 18	13 50	14 16
3	8 38	+22°2	54°3	14°8	178	105	53	21°6	22 56	22 38	6 05	14 09	14 28
4	9 25	+18°0	54°5	14°8	190	109	43	22°6	..	23 59	6 49	14 23	14 36
5	10 11	+13°1	54°9	15°0	202	113	34	23°6	o 10	..	7 31	14 34	14 42
6	10 55	+7°6	55°4	15°1	214	113	25	24°6	1 25	1 18	8 13	14 44	14 47
7	11 40	+1°7	56°1	15°3	227	113	17	25°6	■ 40	■ 39	8 55	14 54	14 52
8	12 25	-4°4	56°8	15°5	239	111	10	26°6	3 57	4 02	9 38	15 04	14 57
9	13 13	-10°6	57°6	15°7	251	107	5	27°6	5 18	5 29	10 25	15 17	15 04
10	14 04	-16°4	58°4	15°9	263	94	1	28°6	6 44	7 ■	11 15	15 33	15 14
11	14 59	-21°5	59°0	16°1	275	4	■	o 1	8 14	8 41	12 10	15 57	15 29
12	15 58	-25°5	59°5	16°2	288	300	■	1°1	9 44	10 19	13 11	16 32	15 57
13	17 02	-27°9	59°8	16°3	300	285	6	2°1	11 03	11 43	14 15	17 26	16 46
14	18 08	-28°4	59°9	16°3	312	275	13	3°1	12 03	12 41	15 19	18 40	18 03
15	19 13	-26°9	59°8	16°3	324	266	21	4°1	12 44	13 14	16 21	20 08	19 38
16	20 15	-23°7	59°6	16°2	336	259	31	5°1	13 11	13 33	17 19	21 39	21 18
17	21 13	-19°1	59°3	16°1	349	253	43	6°1	13 29	13 44	18 11	23 08	22 55
18	22 07	-13°5	58°9	16°0	1	249	54	7°1	13 43	13 52	19 00	..	..
19	22 57	-7°3	58°4	15°9	13	247	65	8°1	13 55	13 58	19 46	■ 33	0 27
20	23 45	-0°9	57°9	15°8	25	247	75	9°1	14 06	14 03	20 31	■ 55	1 55
21	0 33	+5°5	57°5	15°7	37	248	84	10°1	14 17	14 09	21 16	3 16	3 21
22	1 21	+11°6	57°0	15°5	49	252	91	11°1	14 29	14 16	22 03	4 36	4 48
23	2 10	+17°0	56°5	15°4	61	259	96	12°1	14 45	14 26	22 51	5 57	6 15
24	3 01	+21°6	56°0	15°3	74	274	99	13°1	15 06	14 40	23 42	7 18	7 43
25	3 54	+25°2	55°5	15°1	86	349	100	14°1	15 35	15 02	..	8 35	9 08
26	4 48	+27°5	55°1	15°0	98	60	99	15°1	16 16	15 37	o 34	9 44	10 22
27	5 44	+28°3	54°7	14°9	110	77	96	16°1	17 09	16 31	■ 28	10 41	11 19
28	6 38	+27°8	54°4	14°8	122	87	91	17°1	18 14	17 40	■ 20	11 22	11 56
29	7 31	+26°1	54°2	14°8	134	95	85	18°1	19 26	18 59	3 11	11 51	12 19
30	8 22	+23°1	54°1	14°7	146	101	78	19°1	20 40	■ 19	3 58	12 12	12 34
31	9 10	+19°2	54°2	14°8	159	106	70	20°1	21 53	21 39	4 43	12 28	12 43

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
1	h m	o	"	n ■				h m	o	"	h m		
2	13 49	9°7	5	95	II 10	Mercury is		16 15 23	18°8	5	100	II 45	
4	14 08	11°7	5	97	II 17	too close to		19 15 43	20°2	5	100	II 52	
7	14 26	13°6	5	98	II 24	the Sun		22 16 02	21°5	5	99	12 00	
10	14 45	15°5	5	99	II 31	for		25 16 22	22°7	5	99	12 08	for
13	15 04	17°2	5	100	II 38	observation		28 16 42	23°6	5	98	12 16	observation
16	15 23	18°8	5	100	II 45			31 17 02	24°4	5	97	12 25	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
					52°	56°							
1	h m	o	"	Phase	h m	h m	h m	h m	o	"	h m	Phase	h m
2	13 08	5°6	II 94	5 31	5 39	10 28	I	19 59	22°7	8 86	17 18	20 25	19 51
6	13 32	7°9	II 95	5 47	5 58	10 32	6	20 14	21°8	8 86	17 13	20 28	19 56
11	13 55	10°2	II 95	6 04	6 17	10 36	II	20 29	20°9	8 86	17 09	20 31	20 02
16	14 19	12°5	II 96	6 22	6 37	10 40	16	20 44	19°9	7 86	17 04	20 34	20 07
21	14 43	14°5	II 96	6 39	6 57	10 45	21	20 59	18°8	7 87	16 59	20 37	■ 12
26	15 08	16°5	II 97	6 57	7 18	10 50	26	21 14	17°6	7 87	16 54	20 40	20 18
31	15 33	18°2	II 98	7 15	7 39	10 55	31	21 28	16°4	7 87	16 49	20 43	20 23

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day

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

JUPITER □

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West	
			—	52°					—	52°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	13 20	7 2	5 50	6 00	10 38	2 15	10 7	23 31	5 57	6 oz
II	13 28	8 0	5 23	5 33	10 07	2 12	10 4	22 49	5 13	5 18
III	13 35	8 7	4 55	5 06	9 35	■ 10	10 2	22 06	4 30	4 35
IV	13 43	9 4	4 27	4 39	9 03	2 07	10 0	21 25	3 47	3 52

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 20". Diameters of Saturn's rings 45" and 13".

URANUS ♜

NEPTUNE ♪

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	52°	
			—	52°					—	52°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
I	12 24 9	1 57	5 00	5 08	9 43	15 43 3	18 03	13 01	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
II	12 26 9	2 09	4 24	4 32	9 06	15 44 8	18 08	12 23		
III	12 28 7	2 20	3 47	3 56	8 28	15 46 3	18 13	11 45		
IV	12 30 2	2 30	3 10	3 19	7 50	15 47 9	18 18	11 07		

Diameter 4"

DAY OF MONTH	WEEK
--------------------	------



Decem (ten), 10th month
of Roman (pre-Julian)
Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 270° 19' 22d 01h



1	M.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844
2	Tu.	Austerlitz 1805. Leslie Henson d. 1957
3	W.	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894
4	Th.	Cardinal Richelieu d. 1642. John Gay d. 1732
5	F.	Earl of Longford b. 1905. Monet d. 1926
6	S.	Anthony Trollope d. 1882. Sir O. Sitwell b. 1892

7	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Pearl Harbour 1941
8	M.	De Quincey d. 1859. Herbert Spencer d. 1903
9	Tu.	Lord Butler b. 1902. Douglas Fairbanks jr. b.
10	W.	Earl Alexander of Tunis b. 1891 [1909]
11	Th.	Accession of George VI 1936
12	F.	Robert Browning d. 1889
13	S.	Dr. Johnson d. 1784

14	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. George VI b. 1895
15	M.	H. M. Abrahams b. 1899. Walt Disney d. 1966
16	Tu.	Noel Coward b. 1899. Somerset Maugham d. 1965
17	W.	Graf Spee scuttled 1939. Harold Holt d. 1967
18	Th.	Prince William b. 1941. Dame Gladys Cooper b.
19	F.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Jack Train d. 1966 [1889]
20	S.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END

21	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.
22	M.	Dame Peggy Ashcroft b. 1907
23	Tu.	Earl of Halifax d. 1959
24	W.	Christmas Eve. Thackeray d. 1863
25	Th.	Christmas Day.
26	F.	St Stephen. S. F. Barnes d. 1967
27	S.	St. John. Charles Lamb d. 1834

28	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. Holy Innocents'.
29	M.	Christina Rossetti d. 1894
30	Tu.	Stephen Leacock b. 1869**. Vincent Massey d. 1967
31	W.	Matisse b. 1869**. Sir F. R. Benson d. 1939

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
>Last Quarter	2	03	50
New Moon	9	09	42
First Quarter	16	01	09
Full Moon	23	17	35
Last Quarter	31	22	52

d h m
Perigee (224,195 miles) ... 11 00
Apogee (252,320 „) ... 26 17
Mean Longitude of Ascending
Node on December 1, 347°.

MONTHLY NOTES

December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends. Ramadân (A. H. 1389) ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

20. Common Council Elections, City of London. Shortest day.

25. Quarter day.

26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales, and N. Ireland.

31. Various licences expire.

** Centenary

PHENOMENA

December 6^d 02^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° N.

14^d 06^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0°3 N.

19^d 03^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 7° S.

22^d 09^h Winter Solstice.

27^d 21^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (20°).

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d h d h

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
■	05	19	19
5	02	22	06
7	23	25	04
10	20	28	01
13	17	30	■■
16	14		

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

Duration of Civil (C), Nautical (N), and Astronomical (A), Twilight (in minutes)

Lat	Dec. 1			Dec. 11			Dec. 21			Dec. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	40	82	123	41	84	125	41	85	126	41	84	125
56	45	93	138	47	96	141	47	97	142	47	96	141

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is a evening star, magnitude -0.4 to -0.0, during the last week of the month, visible low on the south-western horizon at the end of civil twilight.

VENUS is a morning star, magnitude -3.4, during the first part of the month, visible low in the S.E. for a short while before sunrise. Thereafter it is lost in the morning twilight. On the 11th Venus passes 5° N. of Antares.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +0.9, and by the end of the year has moved into Aquarius. Mars is moving northwards again and it is interesting to note that, as seen from the latitude of the

British Isles, it is visible for ■ little longer each evening, despite the fact that its elongation from the Sun is decreasing.

JUPITER is a splendid morning star, magnitude -1.4, in the constellation of Virgo.

SATURN is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude +0.3, in the constellation of Pisces. In the early hours of the 19th the gibbous Moon passes 7° N. of the planet.

METEORS. The maximum of the well known Geminid meteor shower occurs on the 13th. Conditions are favourable as the Moon sets early in the evening.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi- diam.	Sun's Co- long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Trans- it	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
1	h m	o	,	,	o	o	d	h m	h m	h m	5 26	12 40	12 50
2	9 55	+ 14° 6'	54° 4'	14° 8'	171	110	61	21° 1'	23 06	22 58	6 07	12 50	12 55
3	10 39	+ 9° 4'	54° 8'	14° 9'	183	112	52	22° 1'	..	..	6 48	13 00	13 00
4	11 23	+ 3° 7'	55° 4'	15° 1'	195	113	42	23° 1'	0 19	0 16	7 29	13 10	13 05
5	12 07	- 2° 2'	56° 1'	15° 3'	207	113	32	24° 1'	1 33	1 35	7 13	13 21	13 11
6	12 53	- 8° 2'	56° 9'	15° 5'	219	111	23	25° 1'	2 51	2 59	..	..	..
7	13 41	- 14° 1'	57° 9'	15° 8'	232	108	15	26° 1'	4 13	4 27	9 01	13 36	13 19
8	14 34	- 19° 5'	58° 8'	16° 0'	244	102	..	27° 1'	5 41	6 03	9 54	13 55	13 32
9	15 32	- 24° 0'	59° 6'	16° 2'	256	91	3	28° 1'	7 12	7 42	10 52	14 25	13 53
10	16 35	- 27° 0'	60° 2'	16° 4'	268	57	..	29° 1'	8 38	9 17	11 56	15 11	14 32
11	17 42	- 28° 3'	60° 6'	16° 5'	280	302	1	o 6	9 49	10 29	13 03	16 18	15 39
12	18 50	- 27° 5'	60° 8'	16° 6'	293	276	4	1° 6	10 40	11 13	14 08	17 44	17 12
13	19 55	- 24° 7'	60° 6'	16° 5'	305	264	10	2° 6	11 12	11 37	15 10	19 19	18 55
14	20 56	- 20° 3'	60° 3'	16° 4'	317	256	18	3° 6	11 34	11 51	16 06	20 52	20 36
15	21 53	- 14° 8'	59° 7'	16° 3'	329	251	28	4° 6	11 50	12 00	16 57	22 20	22 12
16	22 45	- 8° 6'	59° 0'	16° 1'	341	248	38	5° 6	12 02	12 07	17 45	23 44	23 42
17	23 34	- 2° 1'	58° 3'	15° 9'	353	247	49	6° 6	12 13	12 13	18 30	..	..
18	0 22	+ 4° 3'	57° 6'	15° 7'	6	247	60	7° 6	12 24	12 18	19 15	1 05	1 09
19	1 09	+ 10° 4'	57° 0'	15° 5'	18	249	70	8° 6	12 36	12 36	20 00	..	2 35
20	1 57	+ 15° 9'	56° 4'	15° 4'	30	252	79	9° 6	12 51	12 33	20 47	3 45	4 01
21	2 47	+ 20° 7'	55° 8'	15° 2'	42	258	87	10° 6	13 10	12 46	21 37	5 04	5 27
22	3 39	+ 24° 4'	55° 4'	15° 1'	54	265	93	11° 6	13 36	13 05	22 28	6 22	6 52
23	4 33	+ 27° 0'	55° 0'	15° 0'	66	275	97	12° 6	14 12	13 35	23 21	7 34	8 10
24	5 28	+ 28° 2'	54° 6'	14° 9'	78	298	99	13° 6	15 01	14 22	..	8 34	9 12
25	6 22	+ 28° 1'	54° 3'	14° 8'	91	34	100	14° 6	16 03	15 27	0 13	9 20	9 56
26	7 16	+ 26° 6'	54° 1'	14° 8'	103	81	98	15° 6	17 13	16 43	1 05	9 53	10 23
27	8 07	+ 23° 9'	54° 0'	14° 7'	115	94	95	16° 6	18 26	18 04	1 53	10 16	10 40
28	8 56	+ 20° 3'	54° 0'	14° 7'	127	102	91	17° 6	19 40	19 24	..	10 33	10 51
29	9 42	+ 15° 8'	54° 1'	14° 7'	139	107	84	18° 6	20 52	20 42	3 22	10 46	10 58
30	10 26	+ 10° 8'	54° 3'	14° 8'	151	111	77	19° 6	22 04	21 59	4 03	10 57	11 04
31	11 09	+ 5° 3'	54° 7'	14° 9'	163	113	69	20° 6	23 16	23 16	4 44	11 07	11 09
31	11 52	- 0° 5'	55° 2'	15° 1'	175	114	59	21° 6	..	..	5 24	11 16	11 13

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			
															52°	56°		
1	h m	o	"	b m				16	18 43	25° 3	5	87	13 07	15 49	15 04			
2	17 02	24° 4'	5 97	12 25	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation				19	19 03	24° 9'	6	82	13 14	16 02	15 20		
4	17 22	25° 0'	5 96	12 33					22	19 21	24° 2'	6	77	13 21	16 15	15 36		
7	17 43	25° 4'	5 95	12 42					25	19 38	23° 3'	6	70	13 25	16 28	15 52		
10	18 03	25° 6'	5 93	12 50					28	19 52	22° 3'	7	59	13 27	16 38	16 06		
13	18 23	25° 6'	5 90	12 59					31	20 03	21° 2'	7	49	13 25	16 45	16 15		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	—	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		
															52°	56°	
1	h m	o	"	b m				1	21 28	16° 4'	7	87	16 49	20 43	20 23		
2	15 33	18° 2'	10	98	7 15	7 39	10 55	6	21 43	15° 1'	7	88	16 43	20 47	20 28		
6	15 59	19° 8'	10	98	7 32	7 59	11 01	6	22 11	12° 4'	6	89	16 27	20 56	20 42		
11	16 25	21° 1'	10	98	7 49	8 19	11 08	11	21 57	13° 8'	7	88	16 38	20 50	20 33		
16	16 52	22° 1'	10	99	8 05	8 37	11 15	16	22 11	12° 4'	6	88	16 32	20 53	20 38		
21	17 19	22° 9'	10	99	8 19	8 54	11 22	21	22 25	11° 0'	6	89	16 27	20 56	20 42		
26	17 46	23° 4'	10	99	8 31	9 07	11 30	26	22 39	9° 5'	6	89	16 21	20 58	20 47		
31	18 14	23° 6'	10	100	8 40	9 17	11 38	31	22 53	8° 0'	6	89	16 15	20 01	20 51		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER 2

SATURN 5

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
1	13 43	9°4	4 27	4 39	9 03	2 07	10°0	21 25	3 47	3 52
12	13 50	10°1	3 58	4 11	8 30	2 05	9 9	20 43	3 05	3 10
21	13 56	10°6	3 28	3 32	7 57	2 04	9 8	20 03	2 24	2 29
31	14 02	11°1	■ 58	3 11	7 24	2 03	9 8	19 23	■ 44	■ 49

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 44" and 12".

URANUS 5

NEPTUNE 4

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		
			52°	56°					52°	56°
1	12 30°2	2 30	3 10	3 19	7 50	15 47°9	18 18	11 07	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	12 31°5	■ 38	2 33	3 42	7 12	15 49°4	18 23	10 30		
21	12 32°5	2 44	1 55	2 04	6 34	15 50°8	18 27	9 52		
31	12 33°1	2 48	1 17	1 26	5 55	15 52°2	18 31	9 14		

Diameter 4"

INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

GENERAL

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

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for oh G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named.

(See notes on British Standard Time, p. 142.)

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 15th edition, 1964; 2s.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

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

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

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of

constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

Times of MINIMA OF ALGOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (see p. 153).

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

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The Sun's semi-diameter, in arc, is given once a month.

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying \pm to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. Apparent Solar Time is equal to the Mean Solar Time plus the Equation of Time. For example at noon on Aug. 11 the Equation of Time is $-5^{\text{m}} 38^{\text{s}}$ and thus at 12^h Mean Time on that day the Apparent Time is $12^{\text{h}} - 5^{\text{m}} 38^{\text{s}} = 11^{\text{h}} 54^{\text{m}} 22^{\text{s}}$.

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

The G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich may also be taken as the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

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

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be $34'$, and the Sun's semi-diameter to be $16'$, the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^{\circ} + 34' + 16'$ or $90^{\circ} 50'$, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper

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

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

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

- (1) *Sunrise or Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight may commence or must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 60 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

To assist observers the durations of civil, nautical and astronomical twilights are given at intervals of ten days. The beginning of a particular twilight is found by subtracting the duration from the time of sunrise, while the end is found by adding the duration to the time of sunset. Thus the beginning of astronomical twilight in latitude 52° , on the Greenwich meridian, on March 11 is found as $06^h 25^m - 11^m = 04^h 32^m$ and similarly the end of civil twilight as $17^h 56^m + 34^m = 18^h 30^m$.

The letters T.A.N. are printed when twilight lasts all night.

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

Under the heading ASTRONOMICAL NOTES will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets and also of other phenomena; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

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The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of

accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less on account of parallax which may reach 1° .

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disk. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disk, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as 8° , because of libration.

Instead of the longitude of the terminator the Sun's selenographic colongitude is tabulated. It is numerically equal to the selenographic longitude of the morning terminator, measured eastward from the mean centre of the disk. Thus its value is approximately 270° at New Moon, 360° at First Quarter, 90° at Full Moon and 180° at Last Quarter.

The Position Angle of the Bright Limb is the position angle of the midpoint of the illuminated limb, measured eastwards from the north point on the disk. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disk illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-minor axis is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

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

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

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given; these times are independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is

conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^{h} (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^{h} (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^{\text{h}} 05^{\text{m}}$ east, so $\lambda = 13^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1969 Aug. 1 is found as follows:

	d h m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich....	Aug. 8 08 18
λ	13 55
$0.58 \times (09^{\text{h}} 10^{\text{m}} - 08^{\text{h}} 18^{\text{m}})$	30
	<hr/>
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	■ 22 43
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....	10 00
	<hr/>

Local standard time of transit 9 08 43

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

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

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

The G.M.T. at which the planet transits the Greenwich meridian is also given. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

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

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior

brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about 3° less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about 2° less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed on three occasions in 1966 and were open at their widest extent in the middle of 1958.

TIME

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

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

Greenwich Mean Time

The daily rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky from East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meridian transit of a fictitious Mean Sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) The solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical and other scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon).

See also notes on British Standard Time, p. 142.

Universal Time

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

In precision work it has now become necessary to take account of small variations, hitherto negligible, in Universal Time. These arise from small irregularities in the rotation of the Earth. Observed astronomical time is designated U.T.0. Observed time corrected for the effects of the motion of the poles (giving rise to a "wandering" in longitude) is designated U.T.1. There is also a seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth arising from meteorological causes, often called the annual fluctuation. U.T.1 corrected for this effect is designated U.T.2, and provides a time scale free from short-period fluctuations. It is still subject to small secular and irregular changes.

Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of $23^{\circ} 27'$. As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the components due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14 mins.) and early November ($+16$ mins.). It has a zero value on our dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star; there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in

apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1-2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at αh on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 146.

Example. To find the G.S.T. at $2^{\text{h}} 41^{\text{m}} 11^{\text{s}}$ G.M.T. on Aug. 8

					h	m	s
G.S.T. at oh	..	..	..	..	21	05	18
G.M.T.	..	..	..	..	2	41	11
Acceleration for 2h	..	..	..	..			20
" "	41 ^m	11 ^s	..	..			7

$$\text{Sum} = \text{G.S.T.} = \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad 23 \quad 46 \quad 56$$

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer 5° east of Greenwich, or 19° west, would find his L.S.T. as $4^{\text{h}} 46^{\text{m}} 56^{\text{s}}$.

Ephemeris Time

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

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun ($1/31556925.9747$ of the Tropical Year for 1900-January 0 at 12h. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis ($1/86\,400$ of the Mean Solar Day). In many branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mesures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1969 the estimated difference E.T. - U.T. is 40 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from

astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

Atomic Time

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

Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Signals by land line from the Observatory correct the Post Office Speaking Clock, TIM.

For survey and scientific purposes in which the highest accuracy is required, special signals are transmitted from the Post Office Radio Station at Rugby. The International Signals, consisting of a five-minute series of pips, one-tenth of a second long, with the pips at the minutes lengthened for identification, are radiated at 02.54-03.00, 08.54-09.00, 14.54-15.00, 20.54-21.00 from GBR (16 kHz) and associated H.F. transmitters. The seconds pulses superposed on the MSF standard frequency

transmissions, which consists of five cycles of a 1,000 c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on 2½, 5, and 10 MHz for 24 hours per day, and continuously on 60 kHz. The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance. The time signals, derived from the same master oscillator, and thus rigidly locked to the carrier frequencies, are monitored regularly at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. A uniform rate is maintained throughout the year and, if corrections are required to keep the time signals in agreement with UT₂, a step adjustment of 100 milliseconds is made on all transmissions on the first day of a month. Since April 1960 the Rugby service has been run in close co-operation with the time services of the United States. By mutual agreement, the rates are adjusted to correspond, and the signals are synchronised. Any necessary adjustments are made simultaneously in the U.K. and U.S.A. services. The American transmissions concerned are: WWV (Boulder) 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 MHz; WWVH (Hawaii) 5, 10, 15 MHz; NBA (Canal Zone) 18 kHz. Other national Observatories have agreed to some measure of co-ordination

STANDARD TIME

From October 27, 1968, the standard time of the United Kingdom will be one hour fast on G.M.T. The internationally adopted name for this time is Central European Time. However, despite protests from informed scientific circles about the possibility of confusion (British Standard Time implies time related to a standard meridian passing through the British Isles, i.e. G.M.T.) the name British Standard Time is that given to this time in this country only. The proposal to adopt a time one hour fast on G.M.T. has aroused considerable controversy and the original suggestion of making it permanent has been modified so that it will now be in force for a trial period of three years.

The use of G.M.T. in astronomy and other sciences, and in navigation, will continue as before.

SUMMER TIME

Variations from the standard time of some countries occurs during part of the year: they are decided annually and are usually referred to as Summer Time or Daylight Saving Time. These variations occur in:

British Commonwealth.—Bahamas; British Honduras; Canada; Channel Islands; Hong Kong; Tasmania.

Foreign Countries.—Albania; Argentina; Brazil; parts of China; Dominican Republic; Egypt; Formosa; Iceland; Irish Republic; Italy; Macao; Norway; Pescadores Is.; Poland; parts of U.S.A.; Syria; Turkey; Uruguay.

In British Honduras and the Dominican Republic the variation occurs in winter and is called Winter Time.

STANDARD TIME

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. *The standard time of the United Kingdom is Central European Time (under the title BRITISH STANDARD TIME) for a trial period of three years from October 27, 1968.*

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

Fast on Greenwich Time

- 12 hrs. F... Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).
- $11\frac{1}{2}$ " F... Norfolk I., Nauru I.
- 11 " F... New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.
- 10 " F... Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroine Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Mariana Is.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area).
- 9 " F... Japan, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kurile Is., Manchuria, Korea, West Irian (Indonesia).
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... Molucca Is.
- 8 " F... China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Indonesian Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is., Malaysia, Vietnam (south).
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... Singapore.
- 7 " F... Sumatra, Java, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam (north).
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... Burma, Cocos-Keeling Is.
- 6 " F... Pakistan (East).
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Andaman and Nicobar Is.
- 5 " F... Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).
- 4 " F... Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to $52^{\circ}30'$ E.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " F... Iran.
- 3 " F... U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Ethiopia, Aden, Socotra I., Somali Republic, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

E. European

Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Israel, Jordan, U.A.R., Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Malawi, South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Sudan, Congoese Republic, Crete, Lebanon, Libya, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho.

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

1 hr. F... The United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg, Spain, Gibraltar, Monaco, Balearic Is., Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, Central African Republic, Cameroon Republic, Republic of Congo, Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica, Sardinia, Portugal.

Central-European. Greenwich. Faroe, Channel Is., Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ifni, Ghana, Principe I., St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is., Ascension I., Tangier, São Thomé, Rio de Oro, Madeira, Mali, Niger.

Slow on Greenwich Time

- 1 hr. S... Iceland, Azores, Portuguese Guinea.
- 2 hrs. S... Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.
- 3 " S... Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " S... Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana, Uruguay.
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " S... Guyana.
- 4 " S... Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Argentina, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile, Curaçao I., Venezuela.

Atlantic. 5 " S... Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.

6 hrs. S... Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

7 hrs. S... Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain. Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

8 hrs. S... Canada west of 120° W., Alaska, Pacific. (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

9 hrs. S... Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141° W., Yukon.

10 " S... Alaska from 141° W. to 162° W., Low Archipelago, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Fanning I., Christmas Is. (Pacific Ocean).

11 " S... Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time $13\frac{1}{2}$ fast and in Chatham Is. $12\frac{1}{2}$ fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

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

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15° S.	$172^{\circ}30'$ W.	53° N.	170° E.
51° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	$65^{\circ}30'$ N.	169° W.
45° S.	$172^{\circ}30'$ W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

RISING AND SETTING TIMES

Table 1. Hour Angle

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs							Latitude and Declination of Same Signs						
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°	h m
h m	h m	h m	h m	n m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
1	5 55	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	5 59	6 00	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 07	6 08	6 10	6 12
2	5 50	5 52	5 53	5 55	5 57	5 58	6 00	6 02	6 04	6 07	6 10	6 12	6 15	6 20
3	5 45	5 48	5 50	5 53	5 56	5 58	6 00	6 02	6 04	6 07	6 10	6 12	6 15	6 20
4	5 40	5 44	5 46	5 51	5 54	5 57	6 00	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 14	6 16	6 20	6 24
5	5 36	5 40	5 43	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 04	6 08	6 12	6 17	6 20	6 24	6 29
6	5 31	5 36	5 39	5 46	5 51	5 56	6 00	6 04	6 09	6 14	6 21	6 24	6 29	6 34
7	5 26	5 32	5 36	5 44	5 50	5 55	6 00	6 05	6 10	6 16	6 24	6 28	6 33	6 39
8	5 21	5 27	5 33	5 41	5 48	5 54	6 00	6 06	6 12	6 19	6 27	6 33	6 39	6 44
9	5 16	5 23	5 29	5 39	5 47	5 53	6 00	6 07	6 13	6 21	6 31	6 37	6 44	6 49
10	5 11	5 19	5 26	5 37	5 45	5 53	6 00	6 07	6 15	6 23	6 34	6 41	6 49	6 54
11	5 06	5 15	5 22	5 34	5 44	5 52	6 00	6 08	6 16	6 26	6 38	6 45	6 54	6 59
12	5 01	5 11	5 19	5 32	5 42	5 51	6 00	6 09	6 18	6 28	6 41	6 49	6 50	6 55
13	4 56	5 06	5 15	5 29	5 40	5 51	6 00	6 09	6 20	6 31	6 45	6 54	7 04	7 09
14	4 51	5 02	5 12	5 27	5 39	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 21	6 33	6 48	6 58	7 09	7 14
15	4 46	4 58	5 08	5 24	5 38	5 49	6 00	6 11	6 22	6 36	6 52	7 02	7 14	7 20
16	4 40	4 53	5 04	5 22	5 36	5 48	6 00	6 12	6 24	6 38	6 56	7 07	7 20	7 25
17	4 35	4 49	5 00	5 19	5 35	5 48	6 00	6 12	6 25	6 41	7 00	7 11	7 25	7 30
18	4 29	4 44	4 57	5 17	5 33	5 47	6 00	6 13	6 27	6 43	7 03	7 16	7 31	7 37
19	4 23	4 39	4 53	5 14	5 31	5 46	6 00	6 14	6 29	6 46	7 07	7 21	7 37	7 43
20	4 17	4 35	4 49	5 11	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30	6 49	7 11	7 25	7 43	7 49
21	4 11	4 30	4 44	5 09	5 28	5 44	6 00	6 16	6 32	6 51	7 16	7 30	7 49	7 54
22	4 04	4 25	4 40	5 06	5 26	5 44	6 00	6 16	6 34	6 54	7 20	7 35	7 56	7 61
23	3 58	4 19	4 36	5 03	5 24	5 43	6 00	6 17	6 36	6 57	7 24	7 41	8 02	8 17
24	3 52	4 14	4 32	5 00	5 23	5 42	6 00	6 18	6 37	7 00	7 28	7 46	8 08	8 23
25	3 45	4 09	4 28	4 58	5 21	5 41	6 00	6 19	6 39	7 02	7 32	7 51	8 15	8 30
26	3 38	4 03	4 24	4 55	5 19	5 40	6 00	6 20	6 41	7 05	7 36	7 57	8 22	8 37
27	3 30	3 57	4 19	4 52	5 17	5 39	6 00	6 21	6 43	7 08	7 41	8 03	8 30	8 35
28	3 23	3 51	4 14	4 48	5 15	5 38	6 00	6 22	6 45	7 12	7 46	8 09	8 37	8 42
29	3 15	3 45	4 09	4 45	5 14	5 38	6 00	6 22	6 46	7 15	7 51	8 15	8 45	8 50

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and applying it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The hour angle is negative for sunrise and positive for sunset. A small correction to the hour angle, which always has the effect of increasing it numerically, is necessary to allow for the Sun's semi-diameter (16') and for refraction (34'). This correction may be obtained from Table 2. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 171° 30^m east. Taking the declination as +20° 7, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	+ 5 11
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat.....	- 15
Proportional part for 0° 7 of Dec.....	- 3
Correction (Table 2).....	+ 6
Hour angle.....	4 59
Sun transits.....	11 57
Longitudinal correction.....	+ 21

N.Z. Mean Time..... 17 17

Table 2. Correction for Refraction and Semi-Diameter

Latitude	Declination			
	0°	10°	20°	29°
0	m	m	m	m
10	4	4	4	5
20	4	4	5	5
30	5	5	5	6
40	5	6	6	7
50	6	6	7	9

MOONRISE AND MOONSET

It is possible to calculate the times of moonrise and moonset using Table 1 though the method is more complicated because the apparent motion of the Moon is much more rapid than that of the Sun.

Table 3. Longitude Correction

X	40 ^m	45 ^m	50 ^m	55 ^m	60 ^m	65 ^m	70 ^m
A							
h	—	m	m	m	m	m	m
1	2	2	■	2	3	3	3
■	3	4	4	5	5	5	6
3	5	6	6	7	■	8	9
4	7	8	■	9	10	11	12
5	8	9	10	11	13	14	15
6	10	11	13	14	15	16	18
7	12	13	15	16	18	19	20
8	13	15	17	18	20	22	23
9	15	17	19	21	23	24	26
10	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
11	18	21	23	25	28	30	32
12	20	23	25	28	30	33	35
13	22	24	27	30	33	35	38
14	23	26	29	32	35	38	41
15	25	28	31	34	38	41	44
16	27	30	33	37	40	43	47
17	28	32	35	39	43	46	50
18	30	34	38	41	45	49	53
19	32	36	40	44	48	51	55
■	33	38	42	46	50	54	58
21	35	39	44	48	53	57	61
22	37	41	46	50	55	60	64
23	38	43	48	53	58	62	67
24	40	45	50	55	60	65	70

Notation

 φ = latitude of observer λ = longitude of observer (measured positively towards the west) T_{-1} = time of transit of Moon on previous day T_0 = time of transit of Moon on day in question T_1 = time of transit of Moon on following day δ_0 = approximate declination of Moon δ_R = declination of Moon at moonrise δ_S = declination of Moon at moonset h_0 = approximate hour angle of Moon h_R = hour angle of Moon at moonrise h_S = hour angle of Moon at moonset t_R = time of moonrise t_S = time of moonset

The parallax of the Moon, about 57', is near to the sum of the semi-diameter and refraction but has the opposite effect on these times. It is thus convenient to neglect all three quantities in the method outlined below.

METHOD

- With arguments φ, δ_0 enter Table 1 on p. 144 to determine h_0 where h_0 is negative for moonrise and positive for moonset.
- Form approximate times from
 $t_R = T_0 + \lambda + h_0$
 $t_S = T_0 + \lambda + h_0$
- Determine δ_R, δ_S for times t_R, t_S respectively.
- Re-enter Table 1 on p. 144 with—
 - arguments φ, δ_R to determine h_R
 - arguments φ, δ_S to determine h_S
- Form $t_R = T_0 + \lambda + h_R + AX$
 $t_S = T_0 + \lambda + h_S + AX$
where $A = (\lambda + h)$
 $X = (T_0 - T_{-1})$ if $(\lambda + h)$ is negative
and $X = (T_1 - T_0)$ if $(\lambda + h)$ is positive
 AX is the respondent in Table 3.

Example.—To find the times of moonrise and moonset at Vancouver ($\varphi = +49^\circ$, $\lambda = +8^\circ 12^m$) on 1969 October 10. The starting data (from p. 128) are

$$h \text{ m}$$

$$T_{-1} = 10^{\text{h}} 20^m$$

$$T_0 = 11^{\text{h}} 03^m$$

$$T_1 = 11^{\text{h}} 47^m$$

$$\delta_0 = -2^\circ$$

$$1. h_0 = \pm 5^h 50^m$$

$$2. \text{ Approximate values}$$

$$t_R = 10^d 11^h 03^m + 8^h 12^m + (-5^h 50^m)$$

$$= 10^d 13^h 25^m$$

$$t_S = 10^d 11^h 03^m + 8^h 12^m + (+5^h 50^m)$$

$$= 11^d 01^h 05^m$$

$$3. \delta_R = -4^\circ 0$$

$$\delta_S = -7^\circ 0$$

$$4. h_R = -5^h 41^m$$

$$h_S = +5^h 27^m$$

$$5. t_R = 10^d 11^h 03^m + 8^h 12^m - 5^h 41^m + 5^m$$

$$= 10^d 13^h 39^m$$

$$t_S = 10^d 11^h 03^m + 8^h 12^m + 5^h 27^m + 25^m$$

$$= 11^d 01^h 07^m$$

To get the L.M.T. of the phenomenon the longitude is subtracted from the G.M.T. thus

$$\text{Moonrise} = 10^d 13^h 39^m - 8^h 12^m = 10^d 05^h 27^m$$

$$\text{Moonset} = 11^d 01^h 07^m - 8^h 12^m = 10^d 16^h 55^m$$

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8".794
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Precession for the year 1969.....	50".272
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" in R.A.....	3°.074
---------------	--------

" in Declination.....	20°.041
-----------------------	---------

Constant of Nutation.....	9".21
---------------------------	-------

Constant of Aberration.....	20".496
-----------------------------	---------

Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1968).....	23° 26' 36"
--	-------------

Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax.....	57' 02".70
--------------------------------------	------------

Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.....	186,283 miles
---	---------------

Solar motion per sec.....	19.5 km.=12.1 miles
---------------------------	---------------------

Equatorial radius of the Earth.....	3963.21 miles
-------------------------------------	---------------

Polar radius of the Earth.....	3949.92 miles
--------------------------------	---------------

North Galactic Pole R.A. 12h 49m. (1950.0).	Dec. 27°.4 N.
---	---------------

(I.A.U. Standard).....	Dec. 27°.4 N.
------------------------	---------------

Solar Apex (Boss).....	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
------------------------	-----------------------

Length of Year....Tropical.....	365.24220
---------------------------------	-----------

(In Mean Sidereal.....	365.25636
------------------------	-----------

Solar Days) Anomalistic....	365.25964
-----------------------------	-----------

(Perihelion to Perihelion) Eclipse.....	346.6200
---	----------

d h m s

Length of Month New Moon to New 29 12 44 02.9

(Mean Values) Sidereal..... 27 07 43 11.5

Anomalistic..... 27 13 18 33.2

(Perigee to Perigee)

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

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

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is $23^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} 04^{\text{s}}\cdot09$. Hence $1^{\text{h}} \text{M.T.} = 1^{\text{h}} + 9^{\text{s}}\cdot86$ S.T. and $1^{\text{h}} \text{S.T.} = 1^{\text{h}} - 9^{\text{s}}\cdot83$ M.T.

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

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

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

Example.—Convert $14^{\text{h}} 27^{\text{m}} 35^{\text{s}}$ from S.T. to M.T.

	m	s
Given S.T.	14	27 35
Retardation for 14^{h}		■ 18
Retardation for 27^{m} 35^{s}		5

Corresponding M.T. $14^{\text{h}} 25^{\text{m}} 13^{\text{s}}$

For further explanation, see p. 142.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

In 1926 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Acts*, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War the duration of Summer Time was extended and in the years 1941–

45 and in 1947, Double Summer Time (2 hrs. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time) was in force. Summer Time was extended in each year from 1948 to 1952 and again in 1961–1964, by Order in Council.

The duration of Summer Time during the last few years is given in the following table.

1953 Apr. 19–Oct. 4	1961 Mar. 26–Oct. 23
1954 Apr. 11–Oct. 3	1962 Mar. 25–Oct. 23
1955 Apr. 17–Oct. 2	1963 Mar. 31–Oct. 27
1956 Apr. 22–Oct. 7	1964 Mar. 22–Oct. 25
1957 Apr. 14–Oct. 6	1965 Mar. 21–Oct. 24
1958 Apr. 20–Oct. 5	1966 Mar. 20–Oct. 23
1959 Apr. 19–Oct. 4	1967 Mar. 19–Oct. 29
1960 Apr. 10–Oct. 2	1968 Feb. 18–Oct. 27

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL

John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal 1675–1719
 Edmund Halley 1720–1742
 James Bradley 1742–1762
 Nathaniel Bliss 1762–1764
 Nevil Maskelyne 1765–1811
 John Pond 1811–1835

Sir George Biddell Airy 1835–1881
 Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie 1881–1910
 Sir Frank Watson Dyson 1910–1933
 Sir Harold Spencer Jones 1933–1955
 Sir Richard van der Riet Wooley 1955–

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1969

G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.	G.M.T.	Sat.	Phen.			
d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m	d	h	m			
4	1	53	III	Ec.c.	17	3	34	II	Ec.c.	1	3	34	I	Sh.c.
4	5	03	III	Ec.f.	18	21	44	II	Sh.c.	2	2	55	I	Ec.f.
5	7	31	I	Ec.c.	19	0	25	II	Sh.f.	2	22	02	I	Sh.c.
6	4	50	I	Sh.c.	21	5	07	I	Sh.c.	3	0	16	I	Sh.f.
6	7	05	I	Sh.f.	22	2	15	I	Ec.c.	3	21	24	I	Ec.f.
7	2	00	I	Ec.c.	22	23	36	I	Sh.c.	6	2	31	II	Sh.c.
7	6	24	II	Sh.c.	23	1	50	I	Sh.f.	8	0	18	II	Ec.f.
■	1	33	I	Sh.f.	23	5	37	III	Ec.c.	9	4	50	I	Ec.f.
9	1	21	II	Ec.c.	24	6	09	II	Ec.c.	9	23	56	I	Sh.c.
11	5	50	III	Ec.c.	26	0	18	II	Sh.c.	10	2	10	I	Sh.f.
13	6	44	I	Sh.c.	26	2	59	II	Sh.f.	10	22	31	III	Sh.f.
14	3	53	I	Ec.c.	26	22	45	III	Sh.f.	10	23	19	I	Ec.f.
15	1	12	I	Sh.c.						11	20	38	I	Sh.f.
15	3	26	I	Sh.f.						13	5	07	II	Sh.c.
16	3	56	II	Ec.c.						15	2	53	■	Ec.f.
18	0	54	II	Sh.f.						16	21	06	II	Sh.f.
21	4	45	IV	Sh.c.						17	1	51	I	Sh.c.
21	5	46	I	Ec.c.						17	4	04	I	Sh.f.
21	6	39	IV	Sh.f.						17	23	31	III	Sh.c.
21	23	53	III	Sh.c.						18	1	13	I	Ec.f.
22	3	00	III	Sh.f.						18	20	19	I	Sh.c.
22	3	06	I	Sh.c.						18	22	32	I	Sh.f.
22	5	19	I	Sh.f.						23	21	02	II	Sh.c.
23	0	14	I	Ec.c.						23	23	42	II	Sh.f.
23	6	31	II	Ec.c.						24	3	45	I	Sh.c.
23	23	48	I	Sh.f.						25	2	08	I	Ec.f.
25	0	47	II	Sh.c.						25	3	30	III	Sh.c.
25	3	27	II	Sh.f.						25	22	14	I	Sh.c.
28	7	39	I	Ec.c.						26	0	27	I	Sh.f.
29	3	51	III	Sh.c.						26	21	37	I	Ec.f.
29	4	59	I	Sh.c.						28	20	20	III	Ec.f.
29	6	56	III	Sh.f.						30	23	38	II	Sh.c.
29	7	13	I	Sh.f.										
30	2	07	I	Ec.c.										
30	23	27	I	Sh.c.										
31	1	41	I	Sh.f.										
<i>February</i>														
1	3	20	II	Sh.c.	15	21	25	II	Sh.f.	1	2	18	II	Sh.f.
1	6	00	II	Sh.f.	16	5	17	I	Sh.c.	2	21	19	II	Ec.f.
2	22	23	II	Ec.c.	17	2	25	I	Ec.c.	3	0	08	I	Sh.c.
5	6	52	I	Sh.c.	17	23	46	I	Sh.c.	8	2	13	II	Sh.c.
6	4	00	I	Ec.c.	18	1	59	I	Sh.f.	9	23	53	II	Ec.f.
6	22	48	IV	Sh.c.	18	20	53	I	Ec.c.	10	2	03	I	Sh.c.
7	0	24	IV	Sh.f.	19	20	28	I	Sh.f.	11	1	26	I	Ec.f.
7	1	20	I	Sh.c.	21	3	11	II	Ec.c.	11	20	31	I	Sh.c.
7	3	35	I	Sh.f.	22	21	20	II	Sh.c.	11	22	44	II	Sh.f.
7	22	28	I	Ec.c.	23	0	00	II	Sh.f.	13	1	23	III	Ec.c.
8	5	53	II	Sh.c.	24	0	31	III	Ec.f.	17	2	28	II	Ec.f.
8	22	03	I	Sh.f.	24	19	09	II	Ec.f.	18	20	50	II	Sh.f.
9	0	48	III	Ec.f.	25	1	40	I	Sh.c.	18	22	26	I	Sh.c.
10	0	59	II	Ec.c.	25	3	53	I	Sh.f.	19	0	38	I	Sh.f.
13	5	53	I	Ec.c.	26	1	01	I	Ec.f.	19	21	50	I	Ec.f.
14	3	14	I	Sh.c.	26	20	48	I	Sh.c.	23	22	18	III	Sh.f.
14	5	28	I	Sh.f.	26	22	22	I	Sh.f.	25	20	48	II	Sh.c.
15	0	22	I	Ec.c.	27	19	30	I	Ec.f.	25	23	27	II	Sh.f.
15	21	42	I	Sh.c.	29	23	55	II	Sh.c.	26	0	21	I	Sh.c.
15	23	56	I	Sh.f.	30	■	36	II	Sh.f.	26	23	45	I	Ec.f.
16	1	39	III	Ec.c.	31	4	29	III	Ec.f.	27	21	01	I	Sh.f.
16	4	44	III	Ec.f.	31	21	44	II	Ec.f.	30	23	26	III	Sh.c.
<i>March</i>														
<i>April</i>														
<i>May</i>														
<i>June</i>														
<i>July</i>														
<i>October</i>														
<i>November</i>														
<i>December</i>														

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disk from east to west, and pass behind the disk from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disk. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east

of the planet. At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

The list of phenomena gives most of the eclipses and shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse
Sh. = Shadow transit

c. = commences
f. = finishes

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1969

ECLIPSES, 1969

There will be only two eclipses during 1969, the minimum number that can occur in a year. Both eclipses are of the Sun and neither of them will be visible from the British Isles.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun on March 18. The path of the annular phase commences in the Indian Ocean, crosses Indonesia and ends near the Marshall Islands. The annular phase begins at $03^{\text{h}}\ 09^{\text{m}}$ and ends at $06^{\text{h}}\ 40^{\text{m}}$. The maximum duration is $1^{\text{m}}\ 15^{\text{s}}$. The partial phase which occurs between $02^{\text{h}}\ 06^{\text{m}}$ and $07^{\text{h}}\ 42^{\text{m}}$, is visible from Antarctica, Madagascar, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, south-east China, Korea, the Philippines, Formosa, Japan and Australia.

2. An annular eclipse of the Sun on September 21. The path of the annular phase, which has a maximum duration of $3^{\text{m}}\ 10^{\text{s}}$, begins in the North Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles south of the Aleutian Islands, crosses Peru and ends in the western part of Bolivia. The annular phase begins at $18^{\text{h}}\ 07^{\text{m}}$ and ends at $21^{\text{h}}\ 50^{\text{m}}$. The partial phase, which occurs between $17^{\text{h}}\ 01^{\text{m}}$ and $22^{\text{h}}\ 55^{\text{m}}$, is visible from eastern Siberia, North America except the north-eastern part, the Caribbean and South America except for southern Patagonia and the extreme east.

OCCULTATIONS, 1969

From the British Isles no bright stars or planets will be occulted during the year. However a series of occultations of one or more stars in the Pleiades commences during the autumn—see the Z.C. (Zodiacal Catalogue) star numbers 536–561; in particular Z.C. 552 is Alcyone, η Tauri.

Occultation Observations.—Observations of the times of these occultations are made by both amateurs and professionals. Such observations are later analysed to yield accurate positions of the Moon: this is one method of determining the difference between ephemeris time and universal time.

Many of the observations made by amateurs are obtained with the use of a stop-watch which is compared with a time signal immediately after the observation. Thus an accuracy of about one-fifth of a second is obtainable, though the observer's personal equation may amount to one-third or one-half of a second.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6·5 are normally included, and reappearances to 6·0 magnitude. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is

reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2·0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. The column headed "El. of Moon" gives the elongation of the Moon from the Sun, in degrees. The elongation increases from 0° at New Moon to 180° at Full Moon and on to 360° (or 0°) at New Moon again. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. $51^{\circ}\ 29'$, Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. $55^{\circ}\ 56'$, Long. $3^{\circ}\ 11'$ west). The coefficients a and b are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^{m} generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a\Delta\lambda + b\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of Z.C. 552 on November 23 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude.....	$0^{\circ}0$	$+3^{\circ}2$
Long. of Liverpool.....	$+3^{\circ}0$	$+3^{\circ}0$
$\Delta\lambda$	$+3^{\circ}0$	$-0^{\circ}2$
Latitude	$+53^{\circ}5$	$+55^{\circ}9$
Lat. of Liverpool.....	$+53^{\circ}4$	$+53^{\circ}4$
$\Delta\phi$	$+1^{\circ}9$	$-2^{\circ}5$
..... h m h m		
G.M.T.	$18\ 55^{\circ}4$	$19\ 02^{\circ}7$
$a\Delta\lambda$	$-0^{\circ}9$	$0^{\circ}0$
$b\Delta\phi$	$+3^{\circ}2$	$-4^{\circ}5$
	$18\ 57^{\circ}7$	$18\ 58^{\circ}2$

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

No. occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10° (2° for bright stars and planets).

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

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

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1969

Date	Star Z.C. No.	Mag.	Phase	El. of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	a	b	P	G.M.T.	a	b	P
Jan. 21	3432	6.3	D	o	17 34.6	0.0	+1.8	z	No. occn.	..	..	..
25	0371	6.4	D	95	19 08.9	-1.6	-0.2	82	19 04.6	-1.3	+0.4	66
27	0501	6.1	D	108	0 52.8	-0.6	+0.2	31	0 52.5	-0.9	+1.4	14
28	0647	5.5	D	120	2 18.8	+0.2	-1.6	100	2 11.8	0.0	-1.6	94
31	1169	5.4	D	162	18 52.0	-0.5	+1.8	80	19 00.2	-0.3	+2.4	64
Feb. 4	1609	4.7	R	209	22 11.8	-0.3	-2.7	359	No. occn.	..	..	..
8	1949	5.8	R	248	4 46.3	-1.6	-0.4	280	4 40.1	-1.3	-0.2	281
23	0587	6.4	D	88	22 39.3	—	—	160	22 17.7	0.0	-3.7	134
26	0885	5.6	D	111	1 56.4	+0.2	-1.5	98	1 49.9	0.0	-1.6	95
26	1008	5.0	D	120	20 39.5	-1.6	-0.6	97	20 33.4	-1.4	+0.1	84
28	1251	5.9	D	142	20 08.9	—	—	29	No. occn.	..	..	..
Mar. 24	0797	6.3	D	78	20 26.1	-1.0	-1.1	83	20 18.1	-1.1	-0.7	73
26	1088	5.6	D	101	21 58.7	-0.1	-3.0	149	21 44.8	-0.4	-2.7	141
27	1105	6.5	D	102	0 36.8	0.0	-1.6	95	0 29.0	-0.1	-1.6	93
27	1211	6.2	D	111	20 15.3	—	—	54	No. occn.	..	..	..
Apr. 23	1169	5.4	D	81	21 02.6	—	—	42	No. occn.	..	..	..
25	1308	4.7	D	94	Low	..	..	..	1 13.8	+0.3	-1.7	130
26	1493	6.4	D	114	20 37.3	-1.3	-1.1	114	20 28.6	-1.2	-0.8	109
29	1798	6.3	D	151	19 59.8	-0.6	-0.6	146	Sun	..	..	..
29	1807	5.9	D	152	23 19.5	-1.3	-1.0	109	23 11.3	-1.2	-0.7	108
June 30	2910	4.8	R	196	23 55.7	-1.2	+0.8	232	Low	..	..	..
July 1	2914	5.0	R	197	1 14.9	-0.8	+0.6	205	Low	..	..	..
10	0545	4.2	D	311	2 48.7	+0.2	+1.9	48	Sun	..	..	..
Aug. 24	2914	5.0	D	143	21 10.2	-1.7	0.0	114	Low	..	..	..
Sept. ■	0587	6.4	R	259	22 19.2	—	—	177	22 32.9	+0.8	+2.0	192
5	0885	5.6	R	283	1 24.2	+0.1	+1.9	243	1 32.9	0.0	+1.8	254
30	0537	3.8	D	230	1 38.9	—	—	129	1 31.1	-1.5	+0.4	106
30	0539	4.4	D	230	1 51.0	-1.0	+1.9	51	1 57.8	-0.6	+2.3	35
30	0541	4.0	D	230	2 05.1	-1.5	+0.7	84	2 05.6	-1.1	+1.3	69
30	0537	3.8	R	230	2 15.1	—	—	185	2 29.1	-0.6	+2.6	209
30	0536	5.4	R	230	2 43.6	-1.2	+1.5	235	2 45.1	-1.2	+1.0	250
30	0539	4.4	R	230	3 06.8	-1.6	+0.2	265	3 01.6	-1.6	-0.2	282
30	0541	4.0	R	230	3 21.5	-1.3	+1.3	233	3 22.0	-1.2	+0.7	249
30	0542	5.8	R	230	3 33.6	-1.7	-0.2	271	3 25.7	-1.6	-0.9	289
Oct. 20	3256	6.2	D	120	19 40.3	-2.0	0.0	104	19 35.9	-1.5	+0.4	94
Nov. 2	1308	4.7	R	265	■ 05.6	-0.6	+0.3	310	1 03.9	-0.6	-0.2	328
3	1418	5.9	R	278	5 16.1	-1.4	-0.1	295	5 10.9	-1.1	-0.3	307
23	0552	3.0	D	176	18 55.4	-0.3	+1.7	76	19 02.7	-0.1	+1.8	68
23	0552	3.0	R	176	19 58.4	-0.4	+2.0	238	20 05.7	-0.4	+1.8	248
Dec. 5	1884	5.3	R	305	Sun	..	..	..	6 47.7	-0.6	-0.2	321
13	3171	3.8	D	59	18 14.9	0.0	+1.0	10	18 24.1	—	—	344
14	3310	6.4	D	71	16 51.0	-0.5	+1.2	17	16 55.8	-0.1	+1.4	4
19	0399	5.7	D	135	20 51.1	—	—	■	No. occn.	..	..	..
20	0501	6.1	D	145	16 49.0	-1.0	+0.9	121	16 51.9	-0.5	+1.4	109
21	0536	5.4	D	149	2 21.1	-0.5	-1.3	81	2 13.9	-0.6	-1.0	71
21	0537	3.8	D	149	2 29.5	0.0	-2.9	126	2 16.9	-0.3	-2.3	112
21	0539	4.4	D	149	2 43.7	-0.7	0.0	42	■ 42.0	-0.9	+0.6	27
21	0541	4.0	D	149	2 52.7	-0.4	-1.0	72	■ 46.7	-0.5	-0.8	62
21	0543	6.5	D	149	3 12.8	-0.8	+0.3	31	3 13.7	—	—	14
21	0542	5.8	D	149	3 15.1	-1.2	+1.4	18	No. occn.	..	..	..
21	0552	3.0	D	150	No. occn.	..	..	..	3 45.4	—	—	148
21	0552	3.0	R	150	No. occn.	..	..	..	4 09.4	—	—	196
21	0561	5.2	D	150	No. occn.	..	..	..	4 40.6	—	—	168
21	0561	5.2	R	150	No. occn.	..	..	..	4 44.4	—	—	176
21	0647	5.5	D	157	No. occn.	..	..	..	17 26.5	—	—	150
29	1547	3.8	D	238	2 03.7	-0.8	-1.2	151	1 57.1	-0.8	-0.5	130
29	1547	3.8	R	238	3 15.1	-1.7	+0.1	280	3 10.5	-1.3	0.0	28

MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1969-0

NAME	MAG.	R A	DEC.	SPEC-TRUM
α Andromedæ Alpheratz	2.1	0 06.8	+28 55	Aop
β Cassiopeiae Caph	2.4	0 07.5	+58 59	F5
γ Pegasi Algenib	2.9	0 11.6	+15 01	B2
α Phoenicis	2.4	0 24.8	-42 28	Ko
α Cassiopeiae Schedar	2.3	0 38.7	+56 22	Ko
β Ceti Diphda	2.2	0 42.0	-18 09	Ko
γ Cassiopeiae*	Var.	■ 54.8	+60 33	Bop
β Andromedæ Mirach	2.4	1 08.0	+35 27	Mo
δ Cassiopeiae	2.8	1 23.8	+60 04	A5
ϵ Eridani Achernar	0.6	1 36.6	-57 24	B5
β Arletis Sheratan	2.7	■ 52.9	+20 39	A5
γ Andromedæ Almak	2.3	2 02.0	+42 11	Ko
α Ursæ Minoris Polaris	2.1	■ 02.5	+89 07	F8
α Arletis Hamal	2.2	2 05.4	+23 19	K2
β Persei Algol*	Var.	3 06.1	+40 50	B8
α Persei Mirfak	1.9	3 22.1	+49 45	F5
η Tauri Alcyone	3.0	3 45.6	+24 01	B5p
π Tauri Aldebaran	1.1	4 34.1	+16 27	K5
β Orionis Rigel	0.3	5 13.0	-8 14	B8p
α Aurigæ Capella	0.2	5 14.4	+45 58	Go
γ Orionis Bellatrix	1.7	5 23.5	+6 19	B2
β Tauri El Nath	1.8	5 24.3	+28 35	B8
δ Orionis	2.5	5 30.4	-■ 19	Bo
α Leporis	2.7	5 31.4	-17 51	Fo
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5 34.6	-1 13	Bo
ζ Orionis	2.0	5 39.2	-1 57	Bo
κ Orionis	2.2	5 46.3	-9 41	Bo
α Orionis Betelgeuse*	Var.	5 53.5	+7 24	Mo
β Aurigæ Menkaliman	2.1	5 57.3	+44 57	Aop
β Canis Majoris Mirzam	2.0	6 21.3	-17 56	B1
α Carinae Canopus	0.9	6 23.3	-52 41	Fo
γ Geminorum Aliena	1.9	6 35.9	+16 26	Ao
α Canis Majoris Sirius	1.6	6 43.8	-16 40	Ao
ϵ Canis Majoris	1.6	6 57.4	-28 56	B1
δ Canis Majoris	2.0	7 07.1	-26 21	F8p
α Geminorum Castor	1.6	7 32.6	+31 57	Ao
α Canis Minoris Procyon	0.5	7 37.7	+5 18	F5
β Geminorum Pollux	1.2	7 43.4	+28 06	Ko
ζ Puppis	2.3	8 02.5	-39 55	Od
γ Velorum	1.9	8 08.6	-47 15	Oap
ϵ Carinæ	1.7	8 21.9	-59 25	Ko
δ Velorum	2.0	8 43.8	-54 36	Ao
λ Velorum Suhail	2.2	■ 06.9	-43 18	K5
β Carinæ	1.8	9 12.9	-69 35	Ao
ι Carinæ	2.2	9 16.3	-59 09	Fo
α Hydræ Alphard	2.2	9 26.1	-■ 31	Ka
α Leonis Regulus	1.3	10 06.7	+12 07	B8
γ Leonis Algeiba	2.6	10 18.3	+20 00	Ko
β Ursæ Majoris Meralik	2.4	11 00.0	+56 33	Ao
α Ursæ Majoris Dubhe	1.9	11 01.8	+61 55	Ko

* γ Cassiopeiae, 1968 mag. 2.5.
** α Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5.

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

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

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

MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1969-0

NAME	MAG.	R.A.	DEC.	SPEC-TRUM
δ Leonis	2.6	11 12.5	+20 42	A3
β Leonis Denebola	2.2	11 47.5	+14 45	A2
γ Ursæ Majoris Phœbe	2.5	11 52.2	+53 52	Ao
γ Corvi	2.8	12 14.2	-17 22	B8
α Crucis	1.0	12 24.9	-62 56	Bz
γ Crucis	1.6	12 29.4	-56 56	M3
γ Centauri	2.4	12 39.8	-48 47	Ao
γ Virginis	2.9	12 40.1	-1 17	Fo
β Crucis	1.5	12 45.9	-59 31	Br
ε Ursæ Majoris Alioth	1.7	12 52.7	+56 08	Aop
α Canum Venaticorum	2.9	12 54.6	+38 29	Aop
ι Ursæ Majoris Mizar	2.4	13 22.7	+55 05	Aap
ο Virginis Spica	1.2	13 23.6	-11 00	B2
τ Ursæ Majoris Alkaid	1.9	13 46.3	+49 28	B3
ζ Centauri Hadar	0.9	14 01.6	-60 13	Bz
ζ Centauri	2.3	14 04.9	-36 13	Ko
ο Bootis Arcturus	0.2	14 14.2	+19 21	Ko
ο Centauri Rigel Kent	0.1	14 37.5	-60 43	Go
ε Bootis	2.7	14 43.6	+27 12	Ko
ε Ursæ Minoris Kochab	2.2	14 50.8	+74 17	K5
c Coronæ Borealis Alphecca	2.3	15 33.4	+26 49	Ao
ε Scorpil	2.5	15 58.5	-22 32	Bo
f Scorpil	2.9	16 03.6	-19 43	Br
ο Scorpil Antares	1.2	16 27.5	-26 22	Mo
ο Trianguli Australis	1.9	16 45.4	-68 58	Kz
ε Scorpil	2.4	16 48.2	-34 14	Ko
ο Herculis*	Var.	17 13.2	+14 25	M3
τ Scorpil	1.7	17 31.5	-37 05	B2
ο Ophiuchi Rasalhague	2.1	17 33.5	+12 35	A5
ζ Scorpil	2.0	17 35.1	-42 59	Fo
κ Scorpil	2.5	17 40.3	-39 01	B2
γ Draconis	2.4	17 55.9	+51 30	K5
ε Sagittarii Kaus Australis	1.9	18 22.1	-34 24	Ao
ο Lyra Vega	0.1	18 35.9	+38 45	Ao
ε Sagittarii	2.1	18 53.3	-26 20	B3
f Cygni Albireo	3.2	19 29.5	+27 54	Ko
ο Aquilæ Altair	0.9	19 49.3	+8 47	A5
f Capricorni	3.2	20 19.3	-14 53	Go
τ Cygni	2.3	20 21.1	+40 09	F8p
ε Pavonis	2.1	20 23.2	-56 50	B3
c Cygni Deneb	1.3	20 40.4	+45 10	Azp
ε Cephei Alderamin	2.6	21 17.8	+62 27	A5
ε Pegasus	2.5	21 42.7	+9 44	Ko
ζ Capricorni	2.0	21 45.3	-16 16	A5
ε Gruis	2.2	22 06.3	-47 07	B5
i Cephei*	Var.	22 28.0	+58 15	*
f Gruis	2.2	22 40.8	-47 03	M3
Piscis Austrini Fomalhaut	1.3	22 55.9	-29 47	A3
f Pegasi Scheat	2.6	23 02.3	+27 55	Mo
ε Pegasi Maikab	2.6	23 03.2	+15 02	Ao

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

Altitude of equator..... 38 30
Declination south..... 16 40
Difference..... 50

The altitude of Capella (Dec.
 $+45^{\circ} 56'$) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole..... 51 30
Polar distance of star ... 44 02
Difference..... 7 28

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

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

*a Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.

Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4. Spectrum F5 to Go.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes 1½ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 1 minute to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and over 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. 1 parsec equals 3.26 light years.

THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. The 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearer star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

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

be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star.

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

STELLAR SPECTRA

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

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

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

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by theoretical calculation. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 2000 times the Sun.

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

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

DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be seen separately

even in large telescopes; their binary nature is revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be detected by the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. Some spectroscopic binaries, as they are called, are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is *Algol*, or β Persei.

VARIABLE STARS

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

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

STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Prae-tepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when a cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude -3. There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which serves to

dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulae. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulae, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulae are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulae because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novae and supernovae, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulae, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy is not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulae. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B

stars; these trace out spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar neutral hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation has enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

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

STELLAR POPULATIONS

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

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULÆ

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having a more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulae, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulae consist of a central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulae and the central bulges of the spiral nebulae are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and some Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulae; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing gas and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual

Designation	Name	Type	Mag.	R.A. (1950.0)	Dec. (1950.0)	Angular Size
N.G.C. 104	47 Tucanae	GC	4	h m	- 72° 4	/ /
M.31	Andromeda (Nebula)	G	4	0 40	+ 41° 0	42 × 42
Nubecula Minor	Double Cluster	—	—	■ 50	- 73° 9	160 × 40 (10 sq. deg.)
M.33	Pleiades	G	7	1 31	+ 30° 4	60 × 40
H. VI. 33, 34	Hyades	OC	4	■ 18	+ 56° 9	2(36 × 36)
M.45	—	OC	—	3 45	+ 23° 9	90 × 60
Nubecula Major	—	OC	—	4 26	+ 15° 8	180 × 180
M.1	“Crab” nebula	—	—	5 25	- 69° 3	(42 sq. deg.)
M.42	“Great” nebula	PN	10	5 32	+ 22° 0	6 × 4
N.G.C. 2070	30 Doradus	N	6	5 33	- 5° 4	66 × 60
M.44	“Praesepe” or “Beehive”	OC+N	—	5 39	- 69° 1	—
N.G.C. 3372	η Carinae	OC	4	■ 37	+ 20° 2	90 × 90
N.G.C. 4755	κ Crucis	OC	—	10 43	- 59° 4	80 × 80
M.3	ω Centauri	GC	3	13 24	- 47° 1	10 × 10
M.13	—	GC	6	13 40	+ 28° 6	45 × 45
M.7	—	GC	6	16 40	+ 36° 6	19 × 19
M.20	“Trifid” nebula	OC	5	17 51	- 34° 8	23 × 23
M.8	“Lagoon” nebula	N	8	17 59	- 23° 0	50 × 50
M.57	“Ring” nebula	N	5	18 01	- 24° 4	29 × 27
M.55	—	PN	9	18 52	+ 33° 0	90 × 40
M.27	“Dumb-bell” nebula	GC	5	19 37	- 31° 0	1 × 1
		PN	■	19 57	+ 22° 6	15 × 15
						8 × 4

Types: N—Nebula. PN—Planetary Nebula. OC—Open Cluster. GC—Globular Cluster. G—Galaxy

stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulae frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulae. Many extragalactic nebulae are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

RADIO SOURCES

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulae are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, “radio stars”, do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulae. Recently several sources have been discovered which exhibit extremely regular variations in radio “brightness”, with incredibly short periods (of the order of 1 second).

QUASARS

The observation of occultations of radio sources by the Moon has led to the accurate determination of the positions of these radio sources. Thus it has been possible to use large optical telescopes with small angular fields of view and high magnifications to photograph these positions. This has led

to the discovery of a new type of object called a quasar (or quasi-stellar object or QSO). On a photographic plate such objects appear almost stellar, so they are not readily identified without the help of information from the radio astronomers. Spectroscopic examination of four of them shows that, like external galaxies, they have enormous velocities of recession. Such velocities imply great distances, yet no ordinary star (or even supergiant) would be detectable at even a fraction of these distances. The answer to the question ‘what are quasars?’ is not yet known with any certainty but the current explanation is that they are radio sources with the shape of a star but many millions of times larger, with unusually high ultra-violet radiation and sometimes with large red shifts. Already several dozen quasars are known.

COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe are concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulae through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of galaxies to cluster together, on a still larger scale the galaxies are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant galaxies have spectra showing “red-shifts”, which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant galaxies appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. One theory postulates a gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. Another postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Some recent observations suggest that the latter theory is no longer tenable.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

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

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

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

THE SUN

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

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

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

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

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
Sun . . . . .	...	...	y d	Days	'	Miles		d h m
Mercury	0.39	36	88	... 116	7 00	864,000 3000	333,434 0.04	25 09 58?
Venus	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	7600	0.83	247?
Earth	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7927 ²⁴ .	1.00	23 56
Mars	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	4200	0.11	24 37
Jupiter	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	{ 88,700 ²⁴ . { 83,000 ²⁴ .	318	{ 9 50 9 56
Saturn	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	{ 74,100 ²⁴ . { 66,900 ²⁴ .	95	{ 10 14 10 38
Uranus	19.29	1783	84 6	370	0 46	29,300	15	10 49
Neptune	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	30,500	17	15 40
Pluto	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	3,500?	0.06?	6 09 17?

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

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

Maxima	Minima
1837-2	1907-0
1848-1	1917-6
1860-1	1928-4
1870-6	1937-4
1883-9	1947-5
1894-1	1957-9
	1843-5 1913-6
	1856-0 1923-6
	1867-2 1933-8
	1878-9 1944-2
	1889-6 1954-3
	1901-7 1964-7

The last sunspot maximum was unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the next maximum was expected to occur in 1968.

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

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

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

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked-eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in Great Britain at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

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

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution
<i>Earth</i>		Miles	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Janus	14	99,000	17 58
<i>Mars</i>				Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Enceladus	12	148,000	■ 08 53
Deimos	12	14,600	10 06 18	Tethys	11	183,000	1 22 13
<i>Jupiter</i>				Dione	11	234,000	■ 17 41
V. Unnamed	13	312,000	11 57	Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
I. Io	5½	262,000	■ 18 28	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 41
II. Europa	5½	417,000	■ 13 24	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 33
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	lapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 55
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 ■ 32	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
VI. Unnamed	15	7,120,000	251	<i>Uranus</i>			
X.	19	7,180,000	254	Miranda	17	80,000	1 10 05
VII.	"	7,290,000	260	Ariel	14	119,000	2 12 23
XII.	"	13,000,000	620	Umbriel	14½	166,000	4 03 23
XI.	"	14,000,000	692	Titania	14	272,000	■ 16 55
VIII.	"	14,600,000	739	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
IX.	"	14,700,000	745	<i>Neptune</i>			
	18½			Triton	13½	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19½	3,500,000	359 10 05

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. Different results have been obtained by recent radar observations which are supported by theoretical investigations. The question of whether Mercury has atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

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

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

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at $3^h 32^m, +82^\circ$, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Recent radar observations have provided the unexpected value for the period of rotation given on p. 157.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the re-

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

MARS

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

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

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

The controversy over the canal-like markings on Mars has ended with the successful close range photography of the surface by Mariner 4. The photographs show a surface covered with craters, but no "canals".

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

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

THE MINOR PLANETS

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

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 420 miles in diameter, Pallas 285, Juno 150, and Vesta 240 miles.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far ■ Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1932 when carefully planned photo-

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

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

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 2000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9^h 50^m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 11^h 55^m and 9^h 56^m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878-80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with ■ similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1902 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

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

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

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

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Some evidence indicates that there is a connection between the position of the satellite Io and these radio bursts.

SATURN

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

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, in higher latitudes 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours has been found in the northern hemisphere and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding

the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disk is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

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

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

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than 4" in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

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

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

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

PLUTO

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

THE MOON

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

The Moon, whose diameter is ≈ 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27d\ 7h\ 43m$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In ■ telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming ■ impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights. Recent photographs obtained from the successful *Ranger* series of lunar probes show craters as small ■ yard in diameter. From the investigations of the spacecraft which have soft landed on the Moon it appears that the surface is suitable for a future landing by a manned lunar probe.

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

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle ■ small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

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

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

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

Occasionally, under very good conditions, an extension of the Cone may be traced right round the ecliptic. This is known as the Zodiacal Band. The Gegenschein or "Counter-glow" may also be detected as a widening of the band at the anti-solar point.

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

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors ("shooting-stars") or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant

as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
January 3.....	232	+52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	336	0	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13.....	46	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	262	+54	Giacobinids*
October 18-23....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 14-15..	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10-13..	112	+32	Geminids
December 22	217	+76	Bečvář's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 75 miles at the beginning and about 43 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. A number of meteorites have been found at Barwell, Leicestershire as the result of two exploding fireballs on 24 December, 1965. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too

small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

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

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after searching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in August, 1959, within the space of 5 days. Two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mirkos in August) aroused considerable interest.

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

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

THE EARTH

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7926 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known ■ the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons, in mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

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

THE TIDES

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

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of

past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of ■ series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward. (See pages 170-184.)

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time ■ the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

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

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

High Water in the Thames, 1969

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

August.....29; 30 | September.....27

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

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

William Gilbert gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. In the proximity of the Earth magnetized needles behave much as if the Earth itself were a large magnetized sphere. It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634, found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubtedly evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates

slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 08^h U.T., then rather quickly westwards till about 14^h U.T., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15° in the summer.

A magnetic compass points along a horizontal component of a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic dip-poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. Not only do the positions of these poles change with time, but their exact location is ill-defined, particularly so in the case of the north dip-pole where the lines of force, on the north side of it, instead of converging radially, tend to bunch into a channel. Although it is therefore unrealistic to attempt to specify the locations of the dip-poles exactly, the present adopted positions are $75^{\circ}.5$ N., $100^{\circ}.5$ W. and $66^{\circ}.5$ S., $139^{\circ}.5$ E. The two magnetic dip-poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic dip-poles from the north and south geographic poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,700 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 2° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Secular changes differ throughout the world. Although the London observations strongly suggest a cycle of several hundred years, an exact repetition is unlikely.

London	Greenwich
1580 11° 15' E.	1850 22° 24' W.
1622 6 00 E.	1907 16 00 W.
1660 0 00	1929 12 23 W.
1720 13 00 W.	1946 9 38 W.
1815 24 27 W.	1965 7 29 W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1969 is $6^\circ 51'$ west and allowing an increase of $13'$ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of $30'$ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about $6^\circ 51' + 39' + 150'$, i.e. $10^\circ 20'$ west. The average annual change at the present time is about $5'$ decrease.

The number of magnetic observatories now approaches 200—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. Some recent mean values of the magnetic elements for Hartland are given below.

The normal worldwide terrestrial magnetic field corresponds approximately to that of a very strong small bar magnet near the centre of the Earth but with appreciable smooth spatial departures. The origin and slow secular change of the normal field is not yet fully understood but is generally ascribed to fluid motions within the Earth's core. Superposed on the normal field are local and regional anomalies whose magnitude may in places exceed that of the normal field and are due to the influence of mineral deposits in the Earth's crust. A small proportion of the field is of external origin, mostly associated with electric currents in the ionosphere. The configuration of the external field and the ionization of the atmosphere depend on the incident particle and radiation flux. There are, therefore, short-term and non-periodic as well as diurnal, 27-day, seasonal and 11-year periodic changes in the magnetic field, dependent upon the position of the Sun and the degree of solar activity.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force	Vertical Force
1940	o 7	o 7	oersted	oersted
1945	12 30	66 55	o 1839	o 4315
1950	11 46	66 55	o 1843	o 4326
1955	11 6	66 54	o 1848	o 4334
1960	10 30	66 49	o 1859	o 4340
1965	9 59	66 44	o 1871	o 4350
1967	9 30	66 34	o 1887	o 4354
1967	9 20	66 32	o 1892	o 4357

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's magnetic field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance. In extreme cases, departures in field intensity as much as one tenth the normal value are experienced. In many instances, such disturbances are accompanied by widespread displays of aurorae, marked changes in the incidence of cosmic rays, an increase in the reception of 'noise' from the Sun at radio-frequencies together with rapid changes in the ionosphere and induced electric currents within the earth which adversely affect radio and telegraphic communications. The disturbances are generally ascribed to flux changes in the stream of neutral and ionized particles which emanates from the Sun and through which the Earth is continuously passing. Some of these changes are associated with visible eruptions on the Sun, usually in the region of sun-spots. There is a marked tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of about 27 days, the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis, which is consistent with the sources being located on particular areas of the Sun.

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES AND SPACE PROBES

The progress of rocket research during the last war led to the development by the Germans in 1944 of the V.2 rocket which, if fired vertically, attained a height of 110 miles. Before the end of the decade the U.S. rocket engineers had increased this maximum height to 250 miles by using a two-stage rocket, the first stage being a V.2 and the second a WAC Corporal. Plans for using multi-stage rockets to put artificial satellites into orbit around the earth during the International Geophysical Year (July 1957–December 1958) were announced by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Such projects also called for an immense effort in establishing optical, radio, and radar tracking facilities around the world.

The historic event which heralded the Space Age occurred on October 4, 1957, when the U.S.S.R. successfully injected ■ “Sputnik” into an orbit inclined at 65° to the earth's equator. One month later “Sputnik 2” was also put into orbit, carrying a dog that survived the ascent trajectory and lived for several days orbiting the earth. The rate of satellite launching has increased since 1957 and by the end of 1960 the number of artificial satellites in orbit around the Earth exceeded the number of natural satellites known to be in the Solar System. All the satellites launched up to the end of 1960 have been sent up in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth, i.e., eastwards. Thus they are able to start with the benefit of the Earth's rotational velocity at the particular launching site. This is why these satellites always appear to move in an easterly direction. However, the first satellite launching of 1961 (*Samos 2*) achieved a retrograde orbit.

Satellite Orbits

To consider the orbit of an artificial satellite it is best to imagine that one is looking at the Earth from a distant point in space. The Earth would then be seen to be rotating about its axis inside the orbit described by the rapidly revolving satellite. The inclination of a satellite orbit to the Earth's equator (which generally remains almost constant throughout the satellite's lifetime) gives at once the maximum range of latitudes over which the satellite passes. Thus a satellite whose orbit has an inclination of 53° will pass overhead all latitudes between 53° S. and 53° N., but would never be seen in the zenith of any place nearer the poles than these latitudes. If we consider a particular place on the earth, whose latitude is less than the inclination of the satellite's orbit then the Earth's rotation carries this place under first the north-bound part of the orbit and then, later on, under the southbound portion of the orbit, these two occurrences being always less than 12 hours apart for satellites moving in direct orbits (i.e. to the east). For satellites in retrograde orbits the words “northbound” and “southbound” should be interchanged in the preceding statement. As the value of the latitude of the observer increases and approaches the value of the inclination of the orbit, so this interval gets shorter until (when the latitude

is equal to the inclination) only one overhead passage occurs each day.

Orbital Variations

The relatively simple picture described above is unfortunately complicated by the considerable variations in the shape, orientation and size of the orbit during a satellite's lifetime. The major variations are due to the Earth's oblateness and to air-drag. A third cause, radiation pressure from the Sun, is noticeable only on large satellites of extremely low density.

The oblate shape of the Earth—the equatorial diameter is 27 miles longer than the polar diameter—has two marked effects on a satellite orbit. It causes a regression of the nodes, amounting to several degrees a day for close satellites. Thus from a point in space, the whole orbit is seen to twist around the Earth, making a complete turn of 360° within ■ few months. This regression, which may also be described as the rotation of the orbital plane around the Earth's axis, is in the opposite direction to the satellite's motion, i.e. the orbit of ■ satellite with a direct motion regresses to the west. The actual amount of the regression depends, first, on the inclination of the orbit to the equator, being greatest at low inclinations and zero for a true polar orbit (inclination 90°). It is also dependent on the distance of the satellite from the Earth, being greatest for small orbits. At the distance of the Moon the regression is only 19° a year.

The orbit of *Samos 2* is extremely interesting from this point of view as its regression is to the east at almost an identical rate with the movement of the Sun. Thus there is hardly any change in the area of visibility over a long period of time.

The other effect the Earth's oblateness has on ■ satellite orbit is to cause a rotation of the line of apsides (i.e. the line joining the perigee and apogee points of the orbit). The rate of the rotation is dependent on the inclination of the orbit, and also on the distance of the satellite, again being greater for close satellites than for more distant ones. The value of this rotation has its greatest positive value (i.e. it moves forward along the orbit in the same direction as the satellite) at the equator and becomes zero at an inclination of $63^{\circ}.4$. As the inclination moves from $63^{\circ}.4$ to 90° the value increases again numerically, but with the opposite sign, the motion of the line of apsides being backwards along the orbit.

Even at heights of several hundred miles there is still sufficient atmosphere to cause a retarding effect on satellites. Although air-drag will have most effect around the perigee point the actual result is to reduce the height of the apogee point with hardly any change in perigee height and thus to decrease the eccentricity of the orbit until, in the final stage of a satellite's life-time, the orbit is almost circular. Unfortunately the air density at perigee height is not constant. It alters as the perigee moves from daylight into darkness and from darkness into daylight, and also as the latitude of perigee changes

SATELLITE HEIGHTS AND VELOCITIES

Period	Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour	Period	Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour
h m			m		
■ 28	113	17,446	3 40	3,542	12,854
■ 32	236	17,189	3 50	3,768	12,665
■ 36	357	16,947	4 00	3,994	12,487
■ 40	476	16,718	5 00	5,265	11,592
■ 44	593	16,501	6 00	6,458	10,908
■ 48	709	16,295	7 00	7,585	10,362
■ 52	824	16,098	8 00	8,660	9,911
■ 56	937	15,911	9 00	9,601	9,529
2 00	1,049	15,732	10 00	10,684	9,200
2 04	1,160	15,561	11 00	11,644	8,913
2 08	1,269	15,397	12 00	12,576	8,658
2 12	1,377	15,240	13 00	13,483	8,430
2 16	1,485	15,089	14 00	14,366	8,224
2 20	1,591	14,944	15 00	15,223	8,037
■ 24	1,696	14,805	16 00	16,072	7,866
2 28	1,800	14,670	17 00	16,898	7,709
2 32	1,904	14,540	18 00	17,708	7,563
■ 36	2,006	14,415	19 00	18,504	7,428
2 40	2,108	14,294	20 00	19,285	7,302
2 50	2,358	14,008	21 00	20,053	7,184
3 00	2,603	13,743	22 00	20,810	7,074
3 10	2,844	13,498	23 00	21,555	6,970
3 20	3,081	13,269	24 00	22,289	6,872
3 30	3,313	13,055			

due to the rotation of the line of apsides. There is already some evidence that the atmospheric density varies with the sunspot cycle. In addition unpredictable short-period variations in the output of solar radiation may also occur and these have the effect of increasing the air density at any given height. Thus the air-drag on a satellite is by no means a constant factor and this is the reason why it is not possible to forecast accurately the position of a satellite for any considerable period of time. There is also some retardation due to electrified particles but this effect may be included with the air-drag.

Radiation pressure from the Sun only has any appreciable effect on large satellites of extremely low density such as the 200-ft. diameter balloon, *Echo 1*. For such satellites, however, this effect can be severe, and for heights greater than a few hundred miles, it can equal or even surpass that due to air drag. The effect on the orbit is very much more complicated than that due to air-drag, and even the signs of the variations can change periodically with time. Thus it is possible for the eccentricity to increase rather than decrease, with an increase in apogee height and a decrease in perigee height.

For close artificial satellites the gravitational attractions of the Sun and Moon are many thousand times weaker than that of the Earth's equatorial bulge and need only be considered in an extremely precise analysis of observational material.

Height and Velocity

The mean height of a satellite above the Earth's surface, which is determined by its orbital velocity, is related to its period of revolution around the Earth as is shown by the table above. This table is only strictly valid for circular orbits.

As the orbit shrinks due to air drag, both the mean height and the period decrease so that the retarding effect of air drag actually causes the satellite to move faster, though in a smaller orbit.

Satellite Launchings, 1957-67

Many different types of orbit have been achieved though the vast majority have had ■ direct motion. The majority of the Russian satellite orbits have had inclinations of 65° or 49° and orbits entirely below 1200 miles height. An important exception was Lunik 3 whose original inclination was 75° and initial apogee height 293,000 miles. This satellite orbited the Moon on its first revolution, returning with the first photographs of the other side of the Moon, which were transmitted back to the Earth when near perigee.

The American satellites have been injected into orbits of various inclinations. The early Explorers and Vanguards are in orbits of inclination about 28-35° while near-polar orbits were achieved with the Discoverers. Other series of launchings such as the Transit, Tiros and Echo put satellites in orbits of intermediate inclinations. In contrast to the heavy, but short-lived, Russian satellites, a number of those launched by the U.S. have been very small and have been put in larger orbits which have given them considerably longer life-times.

One launching project has caused great controversy amongst astronomers. This is the so-called "West Ford" project, involving the launching of a Midas satellite into a polar orbit, carrying a dispenser. The dispenser contains several hundred million small needles and these are released after the Midas has been successfully injected into ■ selected orbit. The needles form a belt around the Earth which is used as a reflector for radio signals. The first attempt (1961 a 8) failed but the second (1963-14) has been successful.

[continued on p. 169]

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED IN 1967-68

Designa- tion	Satellites	Launch date	i	P	e	Perige- height, miles
1967-		1967				
46	Cosmos 159, rocket, launcher	May 16	51°6'	1,174·2	0·818	217
47	Cosmos 160, rocket	May 17	49°7'	87·6	0·003	99
48	? , rocket	May 18	89°6'	107·0	0·002	667
49	Cosmos 161, rocket	May 22	65°6'	89·7	0·009	125
50	? , capsule	May 22	91°5'	88·8	0·012	84
51	Explorer 34, rocket, rocket	May 24	67°2'	6,846·1	0·942	150
52	Molniya 1E, rocket, launcher	May 24	64°9'	715·5	0·742	280
53	Surcal 7, GGSE4, GGSE5, Surcal 8, Surcal 9	May 31	70°0'	103·4	0·001	568
54						
55	Cosmos 162, rocket	June 1	51°8'	89·2	0·006	122
	? , rocket	June 4	104°9'	90·6	0·023	93
56	Cosmos 163, rocket	June 5	48°4'	93·1	0·027	152
57	Cosmos 164, rocket	June 8	65°6'	89·5	0·010	115
58	Venus 4, launcher, rocket	June 12		(Planetary probe)		
59	Cosmos 165, rocket	June 12	81°9'	102·1	0·091	122
60	Mariner 5	June 14		(Heliocentric orbit)		
61	Cosmos 166, rocket	June 16	48°4'	92·8	0·020	174
62	? , capsule	June 16	80°0'	90·0	0·014	112
63	Cosmos 167, launcher, rocket	June 17	51°8'	89·2	0·004	131
64	Titan 3B	June 20	111°4'	89·0	0·015	79
65	Secor 9, Aurora 1	June 29	89°9'	172·2	0·007	2,363
66	IDCSP 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 3-4, Les 5, Dodge 1, Titan 3C	July 1	7°2'	1,308·9	0·007	20,497
67	Cosmos 168, rocket	July 4	51°8'	89·1	0·005	123
68	Surveyor 4, rocket	July 14		(Lunar impact)		
69	Cosmos 169, rocket	July 17	49°7'	87·8	0·005	84
70	Explorer 34, rocket	July 19		(Selenocentric orbit)		
71	?	July 25	75°0'	94·3	0·004	285
72	OV 1-86, rocket, OVI-12, rocket	July 27	101°7'	95·5	0·009	298
73	OGO 4, rocket	July 28	86°0'	97·9	0·035	255
74	Cosmos 170, rocket	July 31	49°5'	88·2	0·010	75
75	Lunar Orbiter 5	August 1		(Selenocentric orbit)		
76	?	August 7	79°9'	89·7	0·013	108
77	Cosmos 171, platform, rocket	August 8	49°6'	87·6	0·003	81
78	Cosmos 172, rocket	August 9	51°8'	89·4	0·007	124
79	?	August 16	111°9'	90·4	0·023	88
80	?, rocket	August 23	99°0'	102·2	0·004	518
81	Cosmos 173, rocket	August 24	71°0'	92·1	0·015	172
82	Cosmos 174, rocket, launcher	August 31	64°9'	715·0	0·743	267
83	Bios 2, rocket, capsule	September 7	33°5'	90·4	0·002	178
84	Surveyor 5	September 8		(Lunar impact)		
85	Cosmos 175, rocket	September 11	72°9'	90·2	0·011	131
86	Cosmos 176, rocket	September 12	81°9'	102·2	0·002	122
87	?	September 15	80°1'	89·9	0·018	93
88	Cosmos 177, rocket	September 16	51°8'	89·3	0·006	124
89	Cosmos 178, platform, rocket	September 19	49°7'	88·4	0·009	81
90	Titan 3B	September 19	106°1'	89·8	0·021	76
91	Cosmos 179, platform, rocket	September 22	49°6'	87·9	0·005	86
92	?, rocket	September 25	89·3	106·8	0·005	647
93	Cosmos 180, rocket	September 26	72°9'	90·0	0·010	129
94	Intelsat 2D, rocket, rocket	September 28	26°4'	655·0	0·732	190
95	Molniya 1F, rocket, launcher	October 3	65°0'	718·0	0·741	312
96	?, rocket	October 11	99°2'	100·2	0·014	414
97	Cosmos 181, rocket	October 11	65°6'	89·7	0·010	121
98	Cosmos 182, rocket	October 16	65°0'	89·9	0·009	130
99	Cosmos 183, platform, rocket	October 18	49°6'	88·9	0·014	81
100	OSO4, rocket	October 18	33°0'	95·6	0·001	339
101	Molniya 1G, rocket, launcher	October 22	65°0'	715·0	0·740	316

Designation	Satellites	Launch date	i	P	e	Perigee height, miles
1967-		1967	°	m		
102	Cosmos 184, rocket	October 24	81°2	97°2	0.003	373
103	?	October 25	111°6	90°2	0.022	85
104	Cosmos 185, rocket	October 27	64°1	98°7	0.025	322
105	Cosmos 186, rocket	October 27	51°7	88°3	0.003	107
106	Cosmos 187, platform, rocket	October 28	49°6	■8°9	0.012	89
107	Cosmos 188, rocket	October 30	51°7	88°7	0.005	112
108	Cosmos 189, rocket	October 30	74°0	95°6	0.003	326
109	?, capsule	November 2	81°5	90°5	0.017	114
110	Cosmos 190, rocket	November 3	65°7	89°8	0.011	119
111	ATS3, rocket	November 5	0°5	1,444°9	0.004	22,239
112	Surveyor 6	November 7	(Lunar impact)			
113	Apollo 4, LEM model	November 9	32°7	88°1	0	116
114	Ess 6, rocket	November 10	102°1	114°8	0.005	876
115	Cosmos 191, rocket	November 21	71°0	92°2	0.017	166
116	Cosmos 192, rocket	November 23	74°0	99°9	0.001	464
117	Cosmos 193, rocket	November 25	65°6	89°9	0.010	126
118	WRESAT	November 29	83°4	99°3	0.075	120
119	Cosmos 194, rocket	December 3	65°7	89°6	0.008	125
120	OV 3-6, rocket	December 5	90°7	93°1	0.002	256
121	?	December 5	109°6	90°2	0.022	85
122	?	December 9	81°7	88°4	0.006	98
123	Pioneer 8, TTS1, rocket	December 13	(Heliocentric orbit)			
124	Cosmos 195, rocket	December 16	65°7	90°1	0.011	129
125	Cosmos 196, rocket	December 19	48°8	95°4	0.046	139
126	Cosmos 197, rocket	December 26	48°4	91°5	0.020	135
127	Cosmos 198, rocket	December 27	65°1	89°7	0.002	155
1968-		1968				
01	Surveyor 7, rocket	January 7	(Lunar impact)			
02	Explorer 36, rocket	January 11	105°8	112°3	0.032	674
03	Cosmos 199, rocket, transmitter	January 16	65°6	90°1	0.012	126
04	?	January 17	75°2	94°5	0.007	280
05	?	January 18	111°5	89°9	0.020	86
06	Cosmos 200, rocket	January 19	74°0	95°2	0.001	325
07	LEM 1, Apollo 5, Saturn IV B	January 22	31°6	89°7	0.014	106
08	?, capsule	January 24	81°5	90°6	0.019	109
09	Cosmos 201, rocket	February 6	64°9	89°9	0.010	127
10	Cosmos 202, rocket	February 20	48°4	91°4	0.020	132
11	Cosmos 203, rocket	February 20	74°1	109°2	0.002	732
12	?, rocket	March 2	90°0	107°0	0.007	643
13	Zond 4, rocket	March ■				
14	OGO 5, rocket	March 4	31°1	3,795°9	0.018	144
15	Cosmos 204, rocket	March 5	71°0	95°8	0.041	171
16	Cosmos 205, rocket	March 5	65°7	89°4	0.007	124
17	Explorer 37, rocket	March 5	59°4	98°7	0.026	319
18	Titan 3B	March 13	99°9	89°9	0.021	80
19	Cosmos 206, rocket	March 14	81°2	97°1	0.003	372
20	?, capsule	March 14	83°0	90°2	0.016	111
21	Cosmos 207, rocket	March 16	65°6	89°7	0.009	125
22	Cosmos 208, rocket	March 21	65°0	89°4	0.005	129
23	Cosmos 209, rocket, platform	March 22	65°0	89°7	0.012	114
24	Cosmos 210, rocket	April 3	81°4	90°3	0.013	124
25	Apollo 6, Saturn IV B	April 4	32°6	93°5	0.014	127
26	OV 1-13, rocket, OV 1-14, rocket	April 6	100°1	109°7	0.387	347
27	Luna 14, rocket, launcher	April 7	(Selenocentric orbit)			
28	Cosmos 211, rocket	April 9	81°9	102°3	0.002	124
29	Cosmos 212, rocket	April 14	51°8	88°6	0.003	116
30	Cosmos 213, rocket	April 15	51°7	88°9	0.005	117

An interesting feature of some of the Cosmos satellites in 65° orbits is that after ■ days in orbit they return to Earth (Russia) in ■ controlled re-entry through the atmosphere.

A third Anglo-American satellite, Ariel 3, was launched on May 5, 1967 and has been of great interest to visual observers. Sets of mirrors and highly reflective solar cells on its sides cause the observer to see a series of flashes and the observations are used to determine the direction of the axis of rotation of the satellite.

Apart from their names, e.g. Cosmos 6 Rocket or Injun 3, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus 1961 α refers to the launching of Samos 2. The next satellite launching was 1961 β and so on. A number following the Greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. From the beginning of 1963 the Greek letters are replaced by numbers and the numbers by roman letters e.g. 1963— α A. In this table are given the designation and names of the main objects in orbit (in the order A, B, C . . . etc.), the launch date and some initial orbital data. This data consists of the inclination to the equator (i), the nodal period of revolution (P), the eccentricity, e , and the perigee height. The names of those satellites which have already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere or returned to the Earth's surface are printed in italics. A satellite which carried ■ human being is indicated by an asterisk.

Since the last edition of *Whitaker's Almanack* the following satellites launched in the years 1960–67 have disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere:—

1960/2	1960/1	1962/8K1	1962/876
1964-15A	1965-11B	1965-11C	1965-17B
1965-17C	1965-17D	1965-20A	1965-20B
1965-20C	1965-50A	1965-62B	1965-105B
1966-19A	1966-83B	1963-117A	1965-117B
1967-19A	1967-38A		

Some American satellites are of military significance and details of their orbits are not disclosed. This is the reason for the gaps in the table.

Observation of Satellites

The regression of the orbit around the Earth causes alternate periods of visibility and invisibility, though this is of little concern to the radio or radar observer. To the visual observer the following cycle of events normally occurs (though the cycle may start in any position): invisibility, morning observations before dawn, invisibility, evening observations after dusk, invisibility, morning observations before dawn, and so on. With reasonably high satellites and for observers in high latitudes around the summer solstice the evening observation's follow the morning observations without interruption as sunlight passing over the polar regions can still illuminate satellites which are passing over temperate latitudes at local midnight. At the moment all satellites rely on sunlight to make them visible though a satellite with ■ flashing light has been suggested for ■ future launching. The observer must be in darkness or twilight in order to make any useful observations and the durations of twilight and the sunrise, sunset times given on page II of each month will be ■ useful guide.

Some of the satellites are visible to the naked eye and much interest has been aroused by the spectacle of ■ bright satellite disappearing into the Earth's shadow. The event is even more fascinating telescopically ■ the disappearance occurs gradually as the satellite traverses the Earth's penumbral shadow, and during the last few seconds before the eclipse is complete the satellite may change colour (under suitable atmospheric conditions) from yellow to red. This is because the last rays of sunlight are refracted through the denser layers of our atmosphere before striking the satellite.

Some satellites rotate about one or more axes so that a periodic variation in brightness is observed. This was particularly noticeable in several of the U.S.S.R. satellites.

Satellite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned ■ revised value of the Earth's oblateness, $1/298.2$, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts. Apart from space travel itself great possibilities are being opened up in other fields, e.g. communications, navigation and meteorology.

THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about $50''$ ■ year is due to precession;

the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

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

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

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 172, 173, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively.

Tidal data is no longer available for a number of places which formerly appeared in the list below. These places (with the name of the substitute now recorded) are: *Air Point* (Mostyn Quay); *Ardribsaig* (East Loch Tarbert); *Arisaig* (Loch Moidart); *Ayr Pt.*, *I.o.M.* (Peele); *Beachy Head* (Eastbourne); *Beaumaris* (Menai Bridge); *Brielle* (Scheveningen); *Broughty Ferry* (Newburgh); *Burryport* (Whiteford Lighthouse); *Caen* (Cayeux); *Caernarvon* (Llanddwyn Isld.); *Chesilston* (Worthing); *Dumbarton* (Bowling); *Dumfries* (Port Carlisle); *Fareham* (Itchenor); *Fifeness* (Anstruther Easter); *Glasson Dock* (Tarn Pt.); *Gravesend* (Tilbury Dock); *Greenwich* (R. Albert Dock); *Hythe* (Totland Bay); *Lancaster* (Dudden Bar); *Lymouth* (Porlock Bay); *Nash Pr.* (Chepstow); *Needles Pt.* (Freshwater Bay); *Neath* (Porthcawl); *Nore Lt.* (Chatham); *Port Harrington* (Hestan Islet); *Portishead* (Avonmouth); *St. Agnes* (Coverack); *St. Mary's* (Sennen Cove); *Star Pt.* (Lulworth Cove); *Stockton* (Seaham); *Sutton Bridge* (Blacktoft); *Torbay* (Torquay); *Woolwich* (Hammersmith Br.); *Worms Head* (Ferryside); *Honfleur Harbour* (Duclair).

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
Aberdeen.....Leith	h. m.	ft.	ft.	*Christchurch Harb..Lon	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdovey.....L'pool	-1 16	12.1	9.4	Cobh.....L'pool	-3 08	4.9	4.1
Aberystwyth.....L'pool	-3 16	14.9	11.2	Coverack.....Btol	+6 26	9.1	9.1
Aldeburgh.....Lon	-3 34	14.6	11.0	*Cowes (West).....Lon	-2 30	11.8	9.3
Alderney.....Lon	-3 6	9.1	8.5	Cromarty.....Leith	-2 51	13.7	11.1
Alloa.....Leith	+5 15	21.0	16.4	Cromer.....Hull	+0 36	15.9	12.2
Amlwch.....L'pool	+0 46	18.1	13.8	Dartmouth.....Lon	+4 28	15.4	11.6
Anstruther Easter.....Leith	-0 40	21.4	16.1	Deal.....Lon	-2 32	17.8	14.2
Antwerp.....Lon	-0 22	17.8	14.1	Devonport Dock.....Lon	+4 0	16.1	12.5
Appledore.....Btol	+1 20	17.8	14.7	Dieppe.....Lon	-3 3	30.0	24.0
Arbroath.....Leith	-1 24	24.8	16.6	Dingle Harbour.....L'pool	-6 55	11.5	8.4
Ardrossan.....Grnk	-0 30	14.6	11.6	Donegal Harbour.....L'pool	+6 55	11.8	9.3
*Arundel.....Lon	-1 8	10.3	7.1	Douglas.....L'pool	-0 4	22.5	17.8
Avonmouth.....Btol	-0	42.2	31.4	Dover.....Lon	-2 42	19.1	15.1
Ayr.....Grnk	-0 20	9.5	8.2	Duclair.....Lon	-0 53	25.6	21.3
Ballycotton.....Btol	-1 41	12.5	9.8	Dudden Bar.....L'pool	+0 3	26.5	20.5
Banff.....Leith	-2 41	10.4	8.2	Dunbar.....Leith	-0 7	16.2	13.2
Bantry Harbour.....L'pool	+5 56	11.6	8.9	Dundalk (Pile Lt.).....L'pool	-0 13	15.7	14.0
Bardsey Island.....L'pool	-3 23	14.5	11.2	Dundee.....Leith	+0 14	15.3	12.0
Barmouth.....L'pool	-3 9	15.7	12.0	Dungeness.....Lon	-2 56	23.6	18.6
Barnstaple Bridge.....Btol	-1 7	13.4	4.6	Dunkirk.....Lon	-1 57	19.0	15.7
Barrow.....L'pool	-0 9	28.4	22.9	Eastbourne.....Lon	-2 44	21.8	16.7
Barry Island.....Btol	-0 25	35.8	26.7	East Loch Tarbert.....Grnk	-0 5	14.6	10.7
Belfast.....Lon	-2 48	..	..	Exmouth.....Lon	+4 50	12.4	8.7
Berwick.....Leith	-0 1	15.1	12.3	Eyemouth.....Leith	-2 20	15.0	11.9
Bideford.....Btol	-1 24	19.5	11.9	Falmouth.....Lon	+3 36	17.2	13.8
Blacktoft.....Hull	+0 38	18.1	11.5	Ferryside.....Btol	-1 0	25.7	19.3
Blakeney.....Hull	+0 30	10.0	6.7	Filey Bay.....Leith	+1 51	15.6	12.4
Blyth.....Leith	+0 51	14.5	10.9	Fishguard.....L'pool	-4 9	13.7	9.0
Bolt Head.....Lon	+4 5	15.0	12.4	Flushing.....Lon	+0 23	15.6	12.9
Boscastle.....Btol	-1 39	22.8	17.5	Folkestone.....Lon	-2 54	20.6	16.4
Boulogne.....Lon	-2 48	29.2	24.0	Formby Pt.....L'pool	-0 21	27.8	22.3
Bowling.....Grnk	+0 24	12.3	10.2	Fowey.....Lon	+3 47	16.7	13.3
Brest.....Lon	-2 25	24.5	19.3	Fraserburgh.....Leith	-2 16	11.6	9.1
Bridgewater Bar.....Btol	0	16.0	6.0	Freshwater Bay.....Lon	-3 23	6.9	5.9
Bridlington.....Leith	+2 4	17.6	13.2	Galway Bay.....L'pool	+6 15	15.3	11.7
Bridport.....Lon	+4 50	12.0	8.4	Glasgow.....Grnk	+0 41	13.4	10.7
Brighton.....Lon	-2 50	19.2	14.6	Goole.....Hull	-1 12	17.8	11.7
Buckie.....Leith	-2 54	11.5	9.6	Granton Pier.....Leith	+0 3	17.8	14.4
Bude Haven.....Btol	-1 34	22.8	17.5	Granville.....Lon	+4 32	43.0	33.0
Burntisland.....Leith	0	17.8	14.4	Grimsby.....Hull	-0 27	20.4	15.8
Calais.....Lon	-2 25	22.6	18.6	Hammersmith Bdgc.....Lon	+0 35	18.0	14.3
Campbeltown.....Grnk	-0 32	8.9	7.5	Hartlepool.....Leith	+0 59	15.9	12.3
Cape Cornwall.....Btol	-2 04	17.4	14.0	Harwich.....Lon	-2 18	12.6	10.5
Cardiff.....Btol	-0 7	37.4	27.8	Hastings.....Lon	-2 47	22.8	18.0
Cardigan.....L'pool	-4 7	14.2	10.7	Haverfordwest.....L'pool	-4 36	6.9	1.5
Carmarthen Bar.....Btol	-0 39	8.9	3.0	Havre.....Lon	-4 0	25.6	20.9
Cayeux.....Lon	-2 59	33.1	26.2	Hestan Islet.....L'pool	+0 25	26.7	20.5
Chatham (N. Lock).....Lon	-1 4	18.6	15.3	Hilbre Is.....L'pool	-0 25	28.2	21.5
Chepstow.....Btol	+0 20	38.4	28.7	Holyhead.....L'pool	-0 54	16.8	12.7
Cherbourg.....Lon	-6 4	20.7	16.1	Hook of Holland.....Lon	+1 18	6.7	5.6
Chester.....L'pool	+1 5	13.4	5.5	Hurst Camber.....Lon	-3 0	7.5	6.3
Chichester Harbour.....Lon	-2 30	14.2	11.0	Ilfracombe.....Btol	-1 9	28.3	21.4

* Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in the area.

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	
Inveraray.....	Gnuk	h. m.	ft.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	ft.	
Invergordon.....	Leith	+0 11	11.0	10.1	Pwllheli.....	L'pool	-3 18	15.5
Ipswich.....	Lon	-2 41	13.9	10.8	Ramsey (I.O.M.).....	L'pool	+0 4	22.5
Itchenor.....	Lon	-1 43	13.3	10.6	Ramsgate Harbour.....	Lon	-2 22	16.2
Kinsale Harbour.....	L'pool	-2 21	14.6	11.1	Ribble Lt. House.....	L'pool	-0 4	26.7
Kirkcudbright.....	L'pool	+6 14	12.5	9.7	Rossaire Harbour.....	L'pool	-5 29	5.8
Kirkwall.....	Leith	no data	22.8	18.0	Rosyth.....	Leith	+0 6	17.5
Lamlash.....	Gnuk	-4 11	8.3	6.1	R.A. Dock.....	Lon	-0 31	21.9
Lerwick Harbour.....	Leith	-0 26	9.1	7.6	Ryde.....	Lon	-2 30	12.4
Limerick.....	L'pool	-3 46	5.7	4.2	St. Helier.....	Lon	+4 47	35.4
Littlehampton Bar.....	Lon	-2 38	16.6	12.9	St. Ives.....	Btol	-2 9	22.8
Lizard.....	Btol	-2 4	17.4	14.0	St. Malo.....	Lon	+4 26	39.7
Llanddwyn Island.....	L'pool	-1 47	14.2	10.9	St. Peter Port.....	Lon	+4 53	26.5
Llanelli Bar.....	Btol	-0 52	25.5	19.2	Salcombe.....	Lon	+4 5	15.9
Loch Long.....	Gnuk	0	12.6	10.5	Saltash.....	Lon	+4 9	16.2
Loch Moidart.....	Gnuk	+5 48	14.2	10.1	Scarborough.....	Leith	+1 49	16.7
Londonderry.....	Lon	-5 41	..	..	Scheveningen.....	Lon	+1 28	6.8
Looe (East).....	Lon	+3 58	17.0	13.6	Seaham.....	Leith	+0 54	15.0
Lossiemouth.....	Leith	-2 58	11.8	9.5	Selsey Bill.....	Lon	-2 33	15.8
Lowestoft.....	Lon	-4 26	6.9	5.7	Sennen Cove.....	Btol	-2 26	20.0
Lulworth Cove.....	Lon	+5 7	6.5	4.2	Sharpness.....	Btol	+0 46	30.2
Lundy Island.....	Btol	-1 19	22.8	17.3	Sheerness.....	Lon	-1 19	17.9
Lyme Regis.....	Lon	+4 50	12.3	8.6	Shoreham Harbour.....	Lon	-2 43	18.1
Lymington.....	Lon	-2 53	8.5	6.9	Silloth.....	L'pool	+0 37	27.4
Lynn Road.....	Hull	+0 6	21.9	16.7	Southampton.....	Lon	-2 55	13.5
Margate Pier.....	Lon	-2 1	14.1	11.7	Southend.....	Lon	-1 29	18.4
Maryport.....	L'pool	+0 24	26.7	20.7	Southwold.....	Lon	-3 51	7.9
Menai Bridge.....	L'pool	-0 25	24.0	19.1	Spurn Head.....	Hull	-0 35	18.9
Mevagissey.....	Lon	+3 36	18.3	14.9	Stirling.....	Leith	+1 12	8.4
Middlesbrough.....	Leith	+1 10	17.3	13.4	Stonehaven.....	Leith	-1 6	13.5
Milford Haven.....	L'pool	+7 13	23.0	17.2	Stornoway.....	L'pool	+7 57	14.1
Minehead Pier.....	Btol	no data	34.8	25.8	Stranraer.....	Gnuk	+0 20	9.2
Montrose.....	Leith	-0 26	14.1	11.2	Stromness.....	Leith	-5 32	10.4
Morecambe.....	L'pool	+0 1	28.2	22.3	Sunderland.....	Leith	+0 52	15.6
Mostyn Quay.....	L'pool	-0 10	28.4	22.7	Swanage.....	Lon	-3 23	5.4
Mull of Galloway.....	Gnuk	-1 1	15.5	12.6	Swansea Bay.....	Btol	-0 51	28.7
Naze.....	Lon	-2 15	12.9	10.3	Tarn Point.....	L'pool	+0 5	26.2
Newburgh.....	Leith	+0 51	13.4	9.7	Tay River Bar.....	Leith	-0 18	15.1
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Leith	+0 55	15.4	11.9	Tees River Bar.....	Leith	+1 9	16.8
Newhaven.....	Lon	-2 55	20.7	15.9	Teignmouth.....	Lon	+4 32	13.1
Newport (Mon.).....	Btol	-0 10	39.2	29.3	Tenby.....	Btol	-1 3	25.4
Newquay (Town).....	Btol	-1 59	22.4	17.3	Thurso.....	Leith	-5 56	14.1
New Quay (Card.)	L'pool	-3 41	14.3	10.8	Tilbury Docks.....	Lon	-0 59	20.6
North Shields.....	Leith	+0 52	14.5	11.2	Tobermory.....	L'pool	+7 1	13.5
North Sunderland.....	Leith	+0 5	14.9	11.5	Torquay.....	Lon	+4 35	9.8
Oban.....	Gnuk	+5 45	11.5	7.9	Totland Bay.....	Lon	-3 20	6.9
Orfordness.....	Lon	-2 51	9.1	8.6	Troon.....	Gnuk	-0 20	9.1
Ostend.....	Lon	-1 35	16.3	13.7	Truro.....	Lon	+3 41	18.2
Padstow.....	Btol	-1 49	22.3	16.8	Tynemouth Bar.....	Leith	+0 57	14.7
Peel (I.O.M.).....	L'pool	-0 4	17.7	14.2	Ushant.....	Lon	+2 28	24.9
Pembroke Dock.....	L'pool	+7 13	23.0	17.2	Valentia Harbour.....	L'pool	+5 28	11.7
Penzance.....	Btol	-2 16	17.7	13.9	Waterford Hbr.....	L'pool	+6 39	13.9
Peterhead.....	Leith	-1 56	11.5	9.2	Weston S. Mare.....	Btol	-0 25	38.9
Plymouth B'water.....	Lon	+3 54	16.0	12.4	Wexford.....	L'pool	-5 6	5.8
Poole.....	Lon	-3 18	5.6	4.3	Whitby.....	Leith	+1 23	16.1
Porlock Bay.....	Btol	-0 52	31.6	23.9	Whiteford Lt. House.....	Btol	-0 55	27.1
Port Carlisle.....	L'pool	+0 52	20.9	17.0	Whitehaven.....	L'pool	+0 2	25.9
Portmadoc.....	L'pool	-3	15.4	11.7	Wick.....	Leith	-3 26	10.2
Port Patrick.....	L'pool	0	12.5	10.0	Wisbech.....	Hull	+0 9	22.4
Port Talbot.....	Btol	-0 54	29.1	21.9	Workington.....	L'pool	+0 9	26.5
Porthcawl.....	Btol	-0 49	29.9	21.8	Worthing.....	Lon	-2 38	18.2
Portland Bill.....	Lon	+4 50	9.3	6.8	Yarmouth Roads.....	Lon	-5 1	6.9
Portland B'water.....	Lon	+5 5	7.0	4.5	Ymuiden.....	Lon	+2 13	6.9
Portsmouth.....	Lon	-2 28	13.4	10.5	Youghal.....	L'pool	+6 32	13.0
Preston.....	L'pool	0	27.0	21.0				

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

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on January 6, 1969:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at Greenock.....

0305 hrs. (Jan. 6)

Tidal difference.....

-0020 hrs.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at Greenock.....

1443 hrs. (Jan. 6)

Tidal difference.....

-0020 hrs.

H.W. at Stranraer... .

0245 hrs.

H.W. at Stranraer... .

1423 hrs.

JANUARY, 1969
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (Avonmouth)		HULL (Sallend)		GREENOCK		LEITH§ AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE								
		† Datum of Predictions 10:50 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 14:54 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 20:11 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 20:58 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 20:58 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 4:80 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 8:95 ft. below								
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.					
1	V	120.5	137.1	20.5	1048	24.8	23	6.24	■	627	35.3	1859	35.8	520	17.9	1748	18.8					
2	Th	147.1	14	6.21.1	1128	25.6	23	6.24	■	715	36.6	1941	36.8	610	18.4	1828	19.4					
3	S	228.2	21.5	1448.21.6	—	12	4.26	26.8	■	836	38.6	2058	38.2	737	19.3	1938	19.9					
4	F	3	6.21.9	1526.22.0	023	25.7	1238	26.3	■	910	39.0	2132	38.3	815	19.6	2011	20.4					
5	S	339.2	21.1	16.22.2	058	26.0	1321	27.1	■	924	39.3	2043	20.5	3.5	9.3	1443	10.9					
6	M	412.2	1	1636.22.2	133	26.1	1344	27.1	■	914	38.8	2238	37.7	339	9.2	1518	11.1					
7	Tu	445.2	19	1711.22.0	28	26.0	1427	27.1	■	1048	38.3	2311	37.1	473	9.3	1555	11.2					
8	W	518.2	1	1747.21.7	243	25.7	1451	26.9	■	1048	38.3	2311	37.1	473	9.3	1615	11.2					
9	Th	552.2	1.3	1624.21.3	320	25.3	1524	26.5	■	1237	34.7	2037	18.7	2228	20.5	448	9.5					
10	F	626.2	21.0	19.22.0.8	4	24.8	1611	25.9	■	12	3.67	1117	17.1	2311	19.8	524	9.7					
11	S	722.0	7	1744.20.4	448	24.2	17	25.2	■	027	35.2	1243	35.5	—	12	3.75	6.4					
12	M	747.20	4	1797.20.0	650	23.6	1924	24.4	■	019.1	13.0	1734	34.3	0	19.1	17.0	5.0					
13	Tu	846.20.1	2346.19.8	560.23.4	1924.20.0	220	33.1	1451	33.6	■	116	13.0	1734	34.3	0	19.1	17.0	5.0				
14	W	10720.0	237.20.0	83.23.7	1923.23.4	24.2	349	33.4	1616	34.3	224	18.1	1524	17.6	9.9	2127	10.5	1134	14.8			
15	Th	1370.5	—	916	24.8	2124	25.1	516	33.7	1737	34.2	347	18.4	1620	10.5	0	15.3	1244	15.3			
16	F	20320.7	1254.21.1	1021	26.2	2221	26.3	616	35.7	1817	34.4	1631	19.2	2349	10.9	11.4	137	10.7	937	11.3		
17	S	12921.6	1359.23.3	1117	27.7	2367	27.4	719	39.7	1947	40.4	67	20.2	1826	20.9	—	1222	10.9	1029	11.6		
18	M	22622.3	1457.22.9	18	22.8	2366	24.4	544	33.6	2040	41.9	761	21.2	1917	18.8	503	10.5	13.5	1644	16.8		
19	Tu	31622.8	1549.23.4	038	28.1	1237	29.8	9	44.3	02127	42.3	758	21.2	2048	22.4	1522	10.5	12.2	1120	12.2		
20	W	4223.0	1636.23.5	126	28.4	1433	30.1	950	43.8	2212	43.0	846	22.1	2048	22.7	2233	10.5	12.2	2358	11.9		
21	Th	44523.0	1722.23.3	2156	27.6	1510	29.0	9114	42.8	2334	41.0	1011	21.1	2282	22.1	475	10.6	1622	12.1	1524	12.9	
22	F	52822.7	185.22.9	1338	26.6	1522	27.7	1152	41.1	—	1050	20.0	2246	21.1	453	10.5	17	11.7	712	16.4	1614	12.4
23	S	69421.6	1927.21.2	421	25.2	1625	26.0	9	38.9	1226	38.6	11128	18.7	2325	19.8	530	10.3	17.4	12.2	12.7	12.7	
24	M	72720.8	208.20.8	5	6.23.7	1723	24.3	043	36.4	13	1.25.8	—	1211	17.4	6.7	9.9	1831	10.3	850	14.6	12.1	13.0
25	Tu	81019.9	2057.19.3	557	22.4	1850	22.7	120	33.8	1344	33.0	010	18.3	13	16.4	650	9.5	1943	14.0	2158	14.3	
26	W	9719.1	223.18.8	7221.5	1932	21.6	2	9	31.5	1443	30.8	19	16.9	1410	15.7	744	9.0	1044	15.7	23	10.8	
27	Th	102718.7	—	2320	18.8	315	20.0	21.6	—	229	15.9	2217	15.8	854	9.0	2157	9.9	1156	13.7	—	9.8	
28	F	115019.0	—	930	22.1	2158	22.4	436	30.4	1722	30.9	355	15.9	1633	16.6	9.2	2313	13.8	13.4	10.4	10.6	
29	S	125619.8	1027.33.4	2250	23.5	552	32.1	1831	32.9	516.7	1726	17.5	1117	9.6	—	128	14.2	1535	14.6	1048	10.6	
30	M	12819.4	1256.21.2	2331	24.6	654	34.5	1925	35.2	617.7	1811	18.6	010	9.3	12	5	10.0	1126	11.1	1126	10.5	
31	Tu	135020.1	1350.20.6	1111	24.7	220	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	14.7	1444	15.2	1126	11.1	1126	10.5

* All times shown are British Standard Time.
† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

FEBRUARY, 1969

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			HULL (Saltend)			GREENOCK			LEITH§ AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE													
		† Datum of Predictions 1050 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 1454 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 2011 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 1068 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 480 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions 895 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions r43 ft. above													
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.											
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.										
1	S	212	20.9	1435	21.3	1149	25.9	—	743	36.7	20	8	37.2	646	18.8	1849	19.5	059	9.5	1245	10.3	3	4.1	153	15.8								
2	S	251	21.5	1533	21.9	0	8	222	26.9	825	38.5	2045	38.8	725	19.7	1924	20.3	141	9.5	1521	10.6	341	15.9	1556	16.4								
3	M	323	21.9	1546	22.3	042	26.5	1524	27.0	39.5	39.8	2119	39.9	—	206	20.3	2117	9.4	1354	10.8	494	16.4	1626	16.8									
4	W	355	22.2	1619	22.5	116	27.0	1326	28.2	930	40.7	2152	40.6	835	20.6	2029	21.4	250	9.3	1428	11.0	444	16.7	1567	17.1								
5	W	427	22.4	1653	22.6	149	27.3	1357	28.5	10	3	41.1	2225	40.6	9	20.6	21	21.7	322	9.4	15	2.11.3	17.2	159	11.3	1614	12.4						
6	Th	459	22.5	1726	22.5	222	28.5	15	3	28.5	11	2256	40.1	939	20.3	232	21.6	353	9.6	1537	11.6	550	16.6	18	6.1	17.1	235	11.3	1451	12.4			
7	F	532	22.4	1759	22.2	255	27.0	15	3	28.5	11	60.4	2327	39.0	1011	19.8	223	21.8	424	9.9	1615	11.8	281	16.2	1845	16.8	313	11.3	1531	12.3			
8	S	63	22.2	1833	21.7	331	26.4	1541	27.2	1138	39.0	2359	37.3	1045	19.1	2240	20.6	457	10.3	1656	11.7	7	9.15.7	1926	16.4	356	11.0	1614	11.9				
9	S	635	21.8	1911	20.9	412	24.2	1627	24.9	—	1213	37.0	1125	19.3	2323	19.5	532	10.4	1742	11.5	753	15.2	2012	15.8	445	10.7	17	7.14	14.9	2357	11.6	1507	12.4
10	M	717	22.0	20	20.1	5	4.24.2	1726	24.9	038	35.1	2159	34.6	—	1215	17.4	614	10.2	1836	10.9	844	14.6	2110	15.0	543	10.2	1813	10.7	634	10.0	1934	10.3	
11	Tu	815	20.2	21	19.3	611	23.1	1844	23.0	134	32.9	14	8.32.5	033	18.2	1342	16.7	75	9.8	1940	10.3	948	14.2	2227	14.5	634	10.0	1934	10.3				
12	W	944	19.6	2242	19.2	9	222.3	18	222.8	15	32.9	11	549	32.1	1549	32.1	1533	16.7	817	9.4	21.1	9.7	11	9.1	14.1	1358	14.6	811	10.0	2058	10.3		
13	Th	1128	20.0	—	9	223.6	21.45	23.9	44.4	32.9	1845	37.4	341	17.3	1615	17.6	10	6	9.4	2240	9.6	—	1234	14.6	1070	22	9	10.7	11.2	1023	11.2	23	7.11.6
14	F	012	19.9	1252	21.1	1014	25.4	2250	25.6	611	36.0	1845	37.4	5	3.18.5	1724	9.0	1125	19.6	9.8	117	15.3	1343	15.6	1155	11.9	2357	11.6	1507	12.4			
15	S	122	21.0	1359	22.2	1111	27.4	2342	27.1	716	39.3	1943	40.2	6	8.20.1	1819	20.6	—	1222	10.6	220	16.3	1439	16.6	1115	11.9	2357	11.6	1507	12.4			
16	S	128	21.9	1454	23.0	1159	28.9	—	7	4.18	2029	42.1	7	1.21.4	2114	22.0	057	10.0	1311	11.2	313	17.2	1527	17.6	—	12	2.12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6			
17	M	355	22.7	1540	23.5	027	28.2	1243	30.0	85	41.35	2111	43.3	747	22.2	1951	22.8	147	10.2	1359	11.7	358	17.8	16.9	18.2	241	10.9	1247	13.0	122	12.0	1332	13.2
18	W	348	23.2	1622	23.6	1101	28.8	1324	30.4	91	44.4	2150	43.6	828	22.3	2029	23.2	232	10.3	1444	12.0	438	18.0	1648	18.4	245	10.6	1458	12.8	245	10.6	1458	12.8
19	Tu	427	23.3	17	1.23.5	1501	28.8	14	3.30.2	9	44.5	2227	43.2	5	2.23.0	1521	22.2	313	10.5	1524	12.2	1517	17.8	1729	18.2	411	10.9	1414	13.2	411	10.9	1414	13.2
20	Th	56	23.3	1738	23.1	228	28.2	1441	29.4	1045	43.7	23	0.42.0	940	21.3	2158	22.4	349	10.6	1612	12.1	557	17.2	1810	17.6	327	11.2	1541	12.2	327	11.2	1541	12.2
21	F	542	22.9	1811	22.4	3	3.27.3	1516	28.0	1116	41.9	2329	40.0	1012	20.3	2211	21.4	421	10.7	1636	11.7	638	16.3	1852	16.8	411	10.7	1628	17.1	411	10.7	1628	17.1
22	S	615	23.3	1842	21.5	338	25.9	1552	26.2	1144	39.2	2355	37.4	1043	19.1	2244	19.9	451	10.7	1712	21.1	720	15.4	1933	15.8	411	10.7	1628	17.1	411	10.7	1628	17.1
23	■	647	22.4	1953	20.4	414	24.3	1632	24.1	—	1210	36.2	1116	17.9	2323	18.2	524	10.4	1753	10.2	8	1.14.4	2016	14.6	241	10.9	1247	13.0	241	10.9	1247	13.0	
24	M	723	20.3	1951	19.3	457	22.6	1722	22.1	033	34.4	1242	32.7	1156	16.5	—	232	10.3	1444	12.0	438	18.0	1648	18.4	245	10.6	1458	12.8	245	10.6	1458	12.8	
25	Tu	811	19.2	1827	18.4	554	21.1	1832	20.6	1	3.13.1	2051	15.3	1253	10.4	—	6	2.10.0	1840	9.4	845	13.6	21.5	13.8	559	9.4	1823	13.2	559	9.4	1823	13.2	
26	W	924	18.4	2212	17.9	715	20.2	3	5.20.1	1448	27.7	1331	14.9	1424	14.7	648	9.5	1940	8.7	942	13.0	2214	13.0	712	9.1	1946	9.0	712	9.1	1946	9.0		
27	Th	rr 518	18.4	2350	18.4	851	20.8	2131	21.1	330	28.2	1635	28.2	324	14.8	1553	15.3	9	8.23	20.3	8.5	2346	12.9	838	9.2	216	9.5	838	9.2	216	9.5		
28	F	—	1228	19.3	10	1.22.3	2228	22.8	513	29.9	18	2	31.0	444	15.9	1657	16.5	ro47	9.1	—	—	1230	13.2	931	9.6	22	5.9	931	9.6	22	5.9	931	9.6

* All times shown are British Standard Time. † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). (See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

MARCH, 1969
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL (Avonmouth)				HULL (Sallend)				GREENOCK				LEITH§ AND GRANTON				DUN LAOGHAIRE					
† Datum of Predictions 1454 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 2011 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 1068 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 480 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 895 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 143 ft. above					
Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.	b.m.	ft.		
1 S	19.4	1326	20.3	1049	24.1	2310	24.5	629	33.0	19.0	24.4	540	17.5	1744	19.5	0.1	0.0	1143	9.6	158	14.2	1421	14.8		
2 S	150	20.4	1444	21.2	1125	25.8	2345	25.9	720	36.2	1945	37.3	623	8.9	1823	19.5	0.44	9.3	1222	10.1	241	15.1	1459	15.6	
3 M	228	21.2	1451	21.9	1157	27.1	—	—	8	38.8	20.2	2011	39.6	7	20.1	19.0	20.1	317	16.0	1531	16.5	1335	11.0		
4 Tu	302	19.9	1523	22.2	1627	27.1	129	28.2	834	40.7	2055	41.3	735	21.6	1726	15.2	1332	10.7	348	16.7	16	17.2			
5 W	330	22.4	1555	22.9	050	28.0	13	29.0	9	74.2	2129	42.4	8	21.3	20	72.2	224	9.4	14	7.1	48	17.2	1630	5.7	
6 Th	422	22.9	1628	23.1	123	28.5	1334	29.5	941	43.0	22	42.8	818	21.3	2039	23.4	255	9.6	1442	11.4	148	17.3	17	3.7	
7 F	436	23.2	1646	24.2	911	21.1	2113	23.2	325	10.0	1517	11.7	533	17.2	1740	17.8	325	17.2	1740	17.8	■	6.1	11.9	1424	12.7
8 S	59	23.3	1735	23.8	230	28.2	1444	28.8	1047	42.0	2147	21.7	356	10.4	1555	11.9	6	16.8	1820	17.3	244	11.8	15	51.2	
9 ■	542	23.0	18.9	22.2	3	6.2	27.4	1519	27.5	1118	40.1	2337	38.2	1015	19.9	2226	20.7	428	10.7	1637	11.7	641	16.1	19	16.6
10 M	618	22.3	1848	21.2	347	26.0	16	25.7	1053	37.3	—	—	5	5.10	19.3	75	15.4	1952	15.7	414	11.0	1646	11.1		
11 Tu	72	21.2	1937	20.0	439	24.4	17	23.6	014	35.3	1237	34.1	546	10.4	1818	10.5	818	14.6	2057	14.7	55	10.4	1757	10.3	
12 W	87	20.1	2049	19.0	550	22.9	1834	22.0	1834	32.0	1349	31.3	18	32.4	1349	31.3	918	17.7	1920	9.6	973	13.9	2224	14.1	
13 Th	944	19.5	2230	18.7	721	22.3	2145	22.7	157	28.6	1523	42.0	1252	16.5	635	9.8	1927	22.2	743	9.1	2055	8.8	1093	13.8	
14 F	1130	20.1	—	—	856	23.4	2140	32.7	440	32.0	1728	33.9	344	17.1	1646	17.2	1740	17.8	325	14.4	754	9.9	2057	10.0	
15 S	0.5	19.6	1251	21.3	10	7.5	25.4	2244	25.7	6	36.1	1837	37.6	5	0.86	17.1	169	12.4	—	—	1228	14.5	912	10.5	
16 ■	114	20.8	1353	22.4	11	0.2	27.4	2329	27.3	7	4.39	19.2	40.5	0.2	18	4.0	2	9.4	1213	10.4	114	16.4	1427	16.7	
17 M	26	21.1	1442	23.1	1143	28.9	—	—	750	42.0	2122	42.4	644	21.4	1848	22.0	0	0.6	9.7	2128	11.0	258	17.2	1510	17.6
18 Tu	249	22.6	1553	23.4	0.9	28.3	1222	29.8	829	43.5	2047	43.0	725	22.0	1927	22.7	127	10.0	1341	11.4	339	17.6	1548	8.2	
19 W	328	23.1	1559	23.5	1427	28.8	1347	30.0	9	16.6	44.1	2332	33.3	158	16.6	1433	3.0	743	9.1	1927	22.7	127	10.0	1341	12.9
20 Th	443	23.4	1634	23.4	123	28.7	1336	32.4	940	43.9	2155	42.0	844	21.7	2035	22.6	243	10.4	1117	4.7	450	17.5	17	1.8	
21 F	439	23.4	17	5.23.1	157	28.3	1410	28.9	1012	43.0	2224	44.1	8	5.21.2	21	7.21.9	315	10.7	1534	11.6	526	16.9	1739	17.4	
22 S	512	23.1	1735	22.5	228	27.4	1442	27.5	1040	41.2	2244	39.9	933	20.4	2137	20.4	344	10.9	1616	11.2	251	11.3	15.9	11.7	
23 M	543	22.5	18	21.7	258	26.2	1514	25.8	104	41.2	2244	37.4	10	0.95	22	9.19.5	412	10.9	1639	10.6	639	15.3	1855	15.5	
24 M	613	21.6	1829	20.6	330	24.6	1554	23.9	1227	35.6	2238	34.6	1029	18.4	2245	17.9	444	10.7	1717	9.9	715	14.4	1935	14.5	
25 Tu	649	20.4	19.5	19.5	4	9.23.0	1629	21.9	157	32.4	—	—	111	21.7	2332	16.2	521	10.3	1717	9.9	715	14.4	1935	14.5	
26 W	783	19.3	1956	18.4	5	2.21.4	1746	20.3	013	31.8	2129	21.9	294	14.8	2054	17.7	8.4	840	12.9	2132	12.7	610	9.1	1854	8.6
27 Th	83	18.4	21	9.17.7	618	20.2	1917	19.7	■	612	29.7	1357	27.3	045	14.7	13	7.14.6	658	9.1	2014	7.9	10	6.12.5	23	1.2.6
28 F	1017	18.3	2253	17.8	757	20.3	2051	20.6	233	27.9	1454	14.4	815	8.5	2233	8.7	1139	12.8	—	—	845	9.4	2122	9.3	
29 S	1150	19.1	—	—	920	21.8	2154	22.5	463	26.9	1723	30.4	4	6.15.6	1610	16.5	1610	16.5	87	0223	13.2	1551	13.6		
30 S	020	18.8	1254	20.2	102	23.8	2230	24.4	549	32.5	2382	34.2	5	3.17.2	17.4	17.8	1	4.9.3	—	119	14.1	1342	14.5		
31 M	114	20.0	1341	21.2	1050	25.6	2311	26.1	643	36.0	1910	37.5	547	18.8	1747	19.5	9146	9.8	■	4.15.1	1421	15.6	1059	11.5	

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

(See notes, p. 184.) § See note, p. 175.

★ All times shown are British Standard Time.
 □ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.)

APRIL, 1969

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*).—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (Avonmouth)		HULL (Saffron)		GREENOCK		LEITH [§] AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIR				
		† Datum of Predictions 14:54 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 20:11 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 10:68 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 10:68 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 4:80 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 8:95 ft. below		† Datum of Predictions 1:43 ft. above				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	
1	Tu	154	21.0	141	8.1	9	1123	27.2	2345	27.5	725	38.9	1047	40.1	626	20.1	1826	20.9
2	W	227	21.8	1452	22.5	1156	28.5	—	8	1	4.1	2003	42.0	7	1	21.0	19	21.9
3	Th	3	0	22.6	1526	23.0	16	1	23.4	542	47.2	13	0.3	736	21.4	1938	22.4	
4	F	334	23.2	16	1.2	23.4	055	29.1	13	829.7	915	43.6	2137	43.6	8	9	24.0	2014
5	S	411	23.6	16	3.3	4.4	131	29.2	1345	23.2	223	42.9	842	21.4	2051	22.2		
6	S	449	23.6	1714	6.6	1728	28.8	1424	28.6	1028	42.4	2249	41.1	915	21.0	2130	21.6	
7	M	528	23.2	1753	22.3	248	27.7	11	5	40.0	20.3	38.4	951	20.3	2020	20.4		
8	Tu	611	22.3	1836	21.2	333	26.2	1559	25.1	1144	36.9	—	1032	19.2	23	9	8.9	
9	W	7	4.2	1.2	1929	20.0	430	24.5	17	7.2	23.1	0	7	35.3	1235	33.6		
10	Th	816	20.2	2042	19.0	543	1.3	1836	1.3	022	31.3	1551	31.3	022	17.4	1239	16.7	
11	F	951	19.8	2221	18.8	714	2.2	29.8	2.2	21.6	7.7	219	19.1	617	9.8	2224	14.3	
12	S	1127	20.5	2352	19.6	843	23.9	2133	24.1	429	33.2	1772	44.5	334	17.4	1545	17.6	
13	M	—	1240	21.0	2626	25.8	545	25.7	1625	16.7	442	18.7	1649	19.1	11	4	2342	9.2
14	Tu	057	21.7	1336	22.4	1040	27.3	23	8.2	640	39.8	19	20.2	534	19.9	1739	20.5	
15	W	147	21.7	1429	22.8	1120	28.4	2345	27.9	723	4.1	162	4.1	617	20.8	1821	21.5	
16	Th	228	22.3	1457	23.0	1158	28.9	—	—	1	6	42.4	20.9	655	18.2	1859	21.9	
17	F	342	22.7	1531	23.1	020	28.2	1233	23.4	837	42.5	2051	41.9	730	21.3	1933	21.1	
18	S	339	23.0	1642	23.1	054	28.1	13	828.5	910	42.1	2122	41.5	8	1.2	1.1	621.4	
19	M	■	4323	1.1	1635	22.9	2627	27.7	940	41.1	2131	40.5	2038	20.7	238	10.6	15.5	
20	Tu	446	22.9	17	3.2	22.4	157	27.0	1413	26.7	6	7.39	2216	3.8	858	20.2	2110	
21	W	517	22.4	1730	21.7	227	26.1	1446	25.2	1032	37.2	2240	36.8	924	19.5	2144	18.7	
22	Th	550	21.5	18	0	20.7	259	24.9	1530	37.4	23	1.58	2342	1.5	925	18.7	2222	
23	F	628	20.5	1837	19.7	337	23.5	1611	22.0	1129	32.1	2345	34.2	702	25.7	23	9	
24	S	715	19.4	1925	1.7	428	22.1	1713	20.8	—	1213	29.8	11	8	16.6	7.7	219	
25	M	816	18.7	2032	18.1	536	21.1	1832	20.3	037	39.2	1321	28.2	015	15.2	1214	15.6	
26	Tu	933	18.5	2150	18.0	658	21.0	1955	20.9	154	21.1	1458	21.8	146	14.8	1346	15.5	
27	W	1057	19.0	2337	18.5	818	22.0	21	1.22.5	333	29.9	1630	30.9	310	15.5	1510	16.4	
28	Th	—	12	520.0	918	23.6	2149	24.3	456	32.7	1736	34.3	414	16.9	1613	17.9		
29	F	022	19.7	1259	21.0	2230	25.4	1230	26.1	555	35.9	1625	37.5	5	3.18	17	319.5	
30	S	1926	18	1338	21.8	1043	27.0	23	827.5	642	38.7	19	840.0	545	19.6	1747	20.7	

* All times shown are British Standard Time. (See notes, p. 184.)

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
 § To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12:60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T. *)—

* All times shown are British Standard Time.

f height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
England). (*See notes*, p. 184.) § *See note*, p. 175.

† Difference

JUNE, 1969

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE				BRISTOL (Avonmouth)				HULL (Sudell)				GREENOCK				LEITH AND GRANTON				DUN LAOGHAIRE									
		† Datum of Predictions 10-50 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 20-11 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 10-68 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 4-80 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions 8-95 ft. below				† Datum of Predictions r+43 ft. above									
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.						
1	■	252	22.8	1520	23.0	0	7	28.8	1230	28.5	831	41.9	2057	42.4	715	21.5	1940	21.5	114	10.4	1333	10.7	327	17.3	1650	17.9					
2	M	342	23.2	166	23.0	0	54	29.1	130	28.3	922	42.1	2147	42.3	759	21.3	2031	21.5	1150	10.8	1464	10.6	414	17.5	1650	17.9					
3	Tu	524	23.3	1652	22.8	0	43	28.8	1238	28.9	1012	41.6	2237	41.5	844	21.2	2124	21.1	245	11.2	1519	10.4	54	17.4	1444	17.5					
4	W	524	23.0	1740	22.3	0	33	28.4	15	26.7	111	40.3	2326	40.1	921	20.9	2118	20.5	331	11.4	1612	10.2	557	17.0	1839	17.0					
5	Th	618	22.6	1829	21.6	0	325	27.5	15	25.5	1153	38.5	—	—	1021	20.4	2114	19.7	418	11.3	17	4	9.8	1653	15.5	1936	16.3				
6	F	715	21.9	1922	20.9	0	422	26.5	17	22.4	507	38.3	1246	36.7	1115	19.7	—	—	5	10.9	1757	9.3	752	15.9	2037	15.7					
7	S	818	21.3	2022	20.3	0	522	25.6	18	23.8	111	36.7	1343	35.2	013	18.7	1214	19.0	6	10.3	1825	8.8	853	15.5	2149	15.3					
8	S	926	20.8	2130	19.9	0	523	24.9	19	16.6	212	35.6	1446	34.5	1177	17.8	1320	18.5	7	9.5	20	7	8.4	957	15.3	1750	15.2				
9	M	1036	20.7	2245	19.9	0	736	24.7	2022	23.9	317	35.3	1550	34.7	224	17.4	1430	18.3	828	9.1	2124	8.4	11	21.5	1955	10.3	8	11.1			
10	Tu	1139	20.8	2352	20.2	0	841	24.9	2119	24.5	421	35.8	1651	35.6	328	17.5	1536	18.5	943	9.0	2220	8.7	—	12.5	15.5	9	11.1				
11	W	—	1232	21.0	0	937	25.2	22	8.25	1151	36.6	1244	36.6	424	17.9	1633	18.7	1739	9.2	5	4.5	9.0	143	15.3	1715	15.9					
12	Th	047	20.6	1319	21.2	0	1026	25.5	2231	25.6	612	37.2	1834	37.3	512	18.5	1723	18.9	1129	9.4	2346	9.4	132	15.7	1351	15.9	2049	11.1			
13	F	135	20.9	141	21.4	0	141	25.7	230	25.9	70	37.5	1915	37.8	555	19.0	1810	19.0	—	—	1216	9.5	216	15.8	1436	16.0	1131	11.0			
14	S	219	21.3	1440	21.1	0	1149	25.7	—	—	743	37.7	1959	38.1	634	19.4	1853	19.0	026	9.7	13	1.3	5.5	15.4	1750	15.5	1210	10.8			
15	S	259	21.6	1517	21.9	0	7	20.2	126	25.7	823	37.6	2037	38.2	710	19.5	1934	19.6	510	10.0	1345	9.3	335	15.9	1519	16.0	024	11.4			
16	M	316	21.9	1551	22.1	0	841	26.3	13	3	25.6	9	137	3.2	2122	28.0	743	19.6	1410	10.3	1426	9.1	410	15.9	1637	15.9	024	11.4			
17	Tu	414	22.1	1624	22.0	0	117	26.3	1339	25.3	935	14.5	2145	3.5	745	19.6	2052	18.9	215	10.4	5	8.9	445	15.9	1738	15.8	1324	11.0			
18	W	450	21.9	1656	21.7	0	150	26.1	1435	24.9	108	36.0	2210	36.7	846	19.5	2128	18.7	248	10.4	1543	9.4	132	15.7	1351	15.9	2134	11.1			
19	Th	527	21.6	1730	21.2	0	142	25.8	1433	24.4	1040	35.1	2248	35.8	918	19.5	221	18.4	322	10.4	619	8.5	557	15.4	1828	15.1	211	11.3			
20	F	642	21.1	186	20.6	0	31	25.3	1533	3.3	1114	34.2	234	35.0	952	19.3	2243	17.9	358	10.4	1055	8.5	637	15.1	1919	14.7	331	11.1			
21	S	643	20.5	1844	20.1	0	341	24.8	167	23.4	102	33.5	—	—	1032	19.1	2326	17.3	437	10.3	1734	8.5	720	14.8	1954	14.7	413	10.9			
22	S	724	20.0	1925	19.8	0	426	24.3	17	6	23.1	0	5	34.3	1237	33.0	1117	18.7	—	—	519	10.2	1614	8.6	8	14.2	459	10.8	1740	9.8	
23	M	810	19.7	2011	19.6	0	518	24.0	18	1	23.0	0	53	33.0	1217	33.0	0116	16.8	6	10.0	1614	8.6	857	14.2	1738	14.2	553	10.7			
24	Tu	92	19.6	218	19.6	0	616	23.8	19	1232	3.4	151	33.4	1433	33.0	0114	16.8	1315	18.0	7	9.8	20	3	9.8	14.6	1738	14.4	653	10.6		
25	W	101	19.7	2217	19.8	0	720	24.0	20	5	23.9	258	33	1543	34.1	220	16.7	1426	18.0	8	9.8	2115	8.9	1052	14.8	2332	14.7	757	10.7		
26	Th	1113	20.2	2332	20.4	0	826	24.5	21	7	25.0	410	35.1	1651	33.8	226	17.3	1536	18.5	915	9.9	2237	9.2	1156	15.2	—	—	858	10.9	2130	11.0
27	F	—	1220	20.9	931	20.4	0	733	25.4	22	26.2	519	33.6	1745	33.7	425	18.3	1642	19.2	1020	10.0	2312	9.6	031	15.2	13	1.3	955	11.3	219	11.5
28	S	043	21.2	1321	21.6	0	1031	26.4	23	0	27.4	623	38.3	1856	33.4	519	19.4	1743	20.0	121	10.1	—	—	1281	16.8	1947	11.5	23	11.2		
29	S	1417	21.9	1417	22.2	0	1127	27.3	2324	28.4	724	39.8	1953	40.9	610	20.3	184	20.7	222	16.5	1439	17.0	1139	11.7	2351	12.4	—	—			
30	M	244	22.6	158	22.7	0	1221	27.9	820	41.0	2048	42.0	7	21.0	1938	21.3	056	10.5	1324	10.0	314	17.1	1553	17.6	—	—	1230	11.8	—	—	

* All times shown are British Standard Time.
† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 84.)

‡ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

§ See note, p. 275.

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*.)—

* All times shown are British Standard Time.

[†] Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
Datum (Ireland). (*See notes*, p. 184.) § *See note*, p. 175.

AUGUST, 1969

High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*).—

Day of Month	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				HULL (Saltend)				GREENOCK				LEITH§ AND GRANTON				DUN LAOGHAIRE				
	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	
1	F	5 8 23.7	17.1 23.3	2 6 30.3	14.8 28.5	10.3 6 43.2	2256 43.9	9 8 23.3	2349 21.9	3 18 11.7	1553	9.9	526 16.8	18 5 17.3	2 9 13.4	1450 11.9									
2	S	5 53 23.4	17.5 23.0	251 29.8	15.9 27.7	11.8 42.3	2337 44.6	9 48 23.0	2228 20.9	4 1 11.8	1633	10.0	614 17.9	18 52 17.0	259 13.3	1538 11.7									
3	S	6 36 22.8	16.7 22.6	333 28.7	16 25.5	0 13.6 25.0	1155 40.5	—	1027 22.1	23 7 19.7	4 41 11.5	17 9	9.9	7 1 17.2	1940 16.1	350 12.9	1530 11.2								
4	M	7 17 21.9	19.7 21.6	416 21.7	16.5 25.0	0 13.6 25.0	1230 28.1	1 1 8 24.8	2349 18.3	5 21 11.0	1745	9.7	75 1 16.4	2029 15.2	442 12.2	1725 10.7									
5	Tu	7 57 20.9	19.8 20.7	5 3 25.2	17.4 23.5	0 47 37.4	13 5 35.4	1 1 5 29.2	—	6 5 10.2	1824	9.3	841 15.5	2120 14.5	531 11.3	1628 10.2									
6	W	8 43 19.8	20.5 19.7	558 23.4	18.3 22.2	127 34.3	1349 32.8	0 37 17.1	1248 17.5	6 5 5 9 3	1911	8.9	935 14.6	2218 13.9	648 10.5	1937 10.0									
7	Th	9 43 19.0	22 3 19.0	7 6 22.1	19.8 21.7	219 31.7	14 8 30.9	140 5 16.2	757	8.5 20.1	2011	8.5	1042 14.0	2328 13.7	8 4 10.0	2044 10.1									
8	F	10 59 18.7	23.0 19.0	827 21.7	12 5 22.1	332 30.2	14 6 30.6	15 25 15.9	1536 16.9	9 19	8.1	2131	8.5	—	12 2 13.8	925 9.9	2743 10.4								
9	S	—	12 13 19.1	940 22.2	22 8	23.2	456 30.5	1728 31.9	4 11 16.4	1659	10.5	1046	8.2	2233	8.8	041 13.9	1315 14.1	1016 10.0	2231 10.4						
10	M	13 14 19.8	1036 23.3	24.5	6 10 30.6	1130 24.5	16 10 30.6	1826 34.1	5 9 17.3	1747	7.6	1153	8.5	2359	9.2	141 14.4	1411 14.6	11 2 10.3	2313 11.2						
11	M	14 20 20.4	14 3 20.6	1120 24.5	23 3 25.7	7 9 34.5	1928 36.2	5 5 8 18.4	132 18.7	—	1245	8.7	229 14.9	1737 14.5	1139 11.6	2348 11.6									
12	Tu	15 21 21.3	1157 25.5	—	754 36.5	26 9 38.0	634 19.4	1911 19.7	0 33	9.6	1327	8.8	3 8 15.5	1453 15.7	—	1241 11.0									
13	W	15 16 21.8	0 10 26.6	123 26.3	26.3	2044 38.0	7 9 20.3	1046 20.4	1 10 9 9	14 4	8.7	342 16.1	16 7 16.7	0 20 11.9	1241 11.0										
14	Th	15 47 22.2	0 42 27.3	13 3 26.9	9 5 39.0	2116 34.0	7 2 21.0	2019 20.7	1 44 10.1	8.7	8.5	441 16.5	16 7 16.6	0 51 11.0	131 11.2										
15	F	16 22 22.4	10 18 22.4	11 2 27.8	13 5 27.2	937 39.7	2 14 7 40.4	8 3 21.5	2051 20.8	2 16 10.2	8.8	440 16.6	17 5 16.7	1 23 12.3	1343 11.4										
16	S	16 45 22.5	10 49 22.5	14 2 27.8	14 6 27.2	10 3 39.9	2217 40.4	8 44 21.7	2122 20.5	2 47 10.4	1537	8.7	510 17.0	1737 16.6	156 12.4	141 11.4									
17	S	17 22 22.4	11 2 28.0	21 2 28.0	14 3 27.0	10 3 39.9	2247 39.9	9 45 21.7	2125 20.0	3 19 10.7	16 5	9.0	544 16.9	1812 16.3	231 12.4	1453 11.4									
18	M	18 22 22.2	24 4 22.2	24 4 27.7	15 9 26.5	11 8 38.7	2317 38.7	9 17 21.3	2223 19.3	3 52 10.9	16 5	9.4	621 16.7	1850 15.8	3 7 12.3	1533 11.3									
19	Tu	18 19 21.8	3 16 27.0	15 4 25.6	13 8 37.2	2349 36.9	10 23 20.6	2258 18.6	4 30 11.0	17 9	9.7	7 1 16.3	1930 15.3	350 12.0	1617 11.0										
20	W	19 20 21.8	3 15 5 21.1	4 0 25.8	16 3 24.5	—	1 13 11.4	19 24 17.8	5 3 10.9	17 9	9.7	745 15.7	2016 14.8	339 11.5	1711 10.7										
21	Th	20 21 20.0	19 46 20.4	4 5 24.4	17 3 23.4	0 31 34.7	1 3 23.2	11 2 18.8	—	6 3 10.5	19 34	9.5	839 19.5	2113 14.2	539 10.9	1817 10.4									
22	F	21 3 19.3	2 1 4 19.7	6 1 27.0	10 8 39.9	13 1 32.6	14 1 31.8	0 42 17.0	13 15 17.1	7 1 9 19 32	9.1	950 14.3	2228 14.0	556 10.4	1932 10.3										
23	S	22 19 19.0	2 24 18.8	7 3 22.6	10 2 23.5	3 3 31.7	15 9 32.4	4 7 16.7	15 17 17.0	7 16 17.5	9.1	912 14.2	2345 14.3	522 10.3	2046 10.7										
24	M	23 15 19.6	—	9 10 33.6	21 4 25.1	4 4 8 33.4	1733 33.4	3 3 17 5	1029 18.1	9 50	8.9	2247	9.3	—	1247 14.5	937 10.7	151 11.4								
25	M	24 20 19.9	10 2 25.4	22 2 22.7	6 1 36.7	1843 38.9	4 4 8 19.0	1737 19.8	1 12 21	9.0	2352	9.9	9 1 15.2	1355 14.9	939 11.3	2245 12.1									
26	Tu	13 3 22.1	13 5 21.9	1 1 15	2 3 29.0	7 1 23 0	19 37 44.7	5 4 20 7	1 32 21.3	—	1224	9.3	2 9 16.3	1459 17.0	1129 11.8	2333 12.8									
27	W	23 2 23.1	14 4 22.8	—	1 2 28.5	8 2 24.2	20 13 43.7	6 3 28.3	10 19 22.3	—	10 6 13.6	17 8	1537	15.7	—	1221 14.2	1215 11.4	172 12.2							
28	Th	23 2 23.7	15 2 23.4	0 17 30.2	1 2 46 29.3	845 43.4	2 1 6 44.7	7 2 23 4	20 22.0	1 33 11.1	14 4	9.7	34 18.2	1619 18.3	818 10.4	1256 12.4									
29	F	24 3 23.9	1 6 7 23.7	1 3 30.8	1 3 26 29.5	9 27 14.8	2 1 47 15.6	4 4 24.0	20 22.7	2 20 11.5	1447	9.9	422 18.7	1658 17.8	3 13.7	1339 12.5									
30	S	24 45 23.9	16 7 23.7	1 42 30.8	1 4 7 29.1	10 7 4 3.8	2226 44.4	8 2 23.9	20 22.2	3 3 11.7	1526	10.1	5 3 18.6	1739 17.8	14 8 13.7	1420 12.4									
31	S	25 3 23.5	17 26 23.4	2 0 43 28.2	10 4 3 21.1	1 4 45 28.2	2 1 42.8	9 18 23.4	2 1 53 21.1	3 42 11.8	10 3	546 18.1	1822 17.0	233 13.5	15 4 12.0										

† Datum of Predictions
r 43 ft. aboveDatum of Predictions
8.95 ft. belowDatum of Predictions
4.80 ft. belowDatum of Predictions
Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).Difference of height in feet from
Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184.)Difference of height in feet from
Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). (See notes, p. 175.)

SEPTEMBER, 1969
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

* All times shown are British Standard Time.
Of height in feet from

[†] Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes p. 184) § See note p. 175.

Difference

NOVEMBER, 1969
High Water at the undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE						LIVERPOOL (Avalmooth)						HULL (Salteend)						GREENOCK						LEITH § AND GRANTON						DUN LAOGHAIRE					
		Datum of Predictions 10:30 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 20:11 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 24:54 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 10:68 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 10:68 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 4:80 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 4:80 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 8:95 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 8:95 ft. below			Datum of Predictions 8:95 ft. below								
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.						
1	S	620	19.9	1857	19.7	4	622	22.6	1135	32.4	—	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.				
2	S	7	18.8	1959	1851	18.9	5	210.8	1721	21.5	0	329.9	1224	20.3	12	215.7	3354	16.2	615	8.5	181.0	9.6	849	13.2	2112	13.3	554	9.3	1817	10.4							
3	M	8	18.3	21.7	18.6	618	20.3	1841	21.2	1	628.1	1338	28.9	—	—	1326	15.3	722	8.1	19.9	9.1	958	13.1	2222	13.4	714	9.3	1928	10.3								
4	Tu	922	17.9	2259	19.0	740	21.9	240	27.9	15.1	922	16.7	1449	15.9	923	8.6	2111	9	9	9	—	—	1229	13.8	2028	10.7											
5	W	1051	18.5	2340	19.8	847	22.3	21	3234	14.1	630	30.0	246	16.7	1553	17.1	1027	8.6	2150	9.3	—	—	12	9	14.6	912	10.4	2118	11.1								
6	Th	—	12	0	19.5	936	24.0	2148	25.0	519	33.4	1738	35.3	350	18.1	1643	18.5	116	9.1	2442	9.9	026	14.6	1259	15.1	951	11.1	2159	11.8								
7	F	3320	8	1248	20.5	1051	25.7	226	26.4	610	36.7	1852	38.1	441	19.5	1725	10.8	1138	9.4	2324	10.4	112	15.5	1342	15.9	1027	11.8	2238	12.3								
8	S	1152	2.5	1327	21.4	1051	27.1	23	4227	6	650	39.3	19	640	3.3	526	20.7	18	3	20.8	—	—	1210	15.3	153	16.3	1420	16.6	11	12.3	2315	12.7					
9	M	154	22.2	14	42.2	1128	28.2	1342	28.5	730	41.2	1946	41.8	6	81.5	1840	21.4	0	5	10.8	1244	10.0	231	17.1	1457	17.2	1135	12.7	2352	12.9							
10	Tu	232	23.6	1442	22.7	—	12	728.9	810	42.4	2026	42.7	648	21.9	1915	21.7	0471	11.0	1321	10.2	3	9	17.7	1534	17.6	—	—	1210	12.9								
11	W	312	23.0	1523	23.1	023	28.9	1247	29.2	850	43.0	929	21.9	1952	21.7	130	11.2	1358	10.6	350	18.0	1614	17.7	031	12.9	1248	13.0										
12	Th	352	2.1	16	62.3	1	528.7	19.9	932	42.7	2154	24.0	813	21.0	2029	21.5	215	11.2	1438	11.0	434	18.0	1657	17.5	115	12.7	1331	12.9									
13	F	432	2.8	1052	23.5	1479	28.8	1051	41.5	2237	40.3	859	21.1	1520	21.1	3	11.1	11.1	1520	11.1	523	17.6	1744	17.7	0	12.4	1419	12.7									
14	S	515	2.2	1741	22.5	237	26.8	15	1.273	1	0	39.5	32.4	949	20.4	2155	20.3	351	10.9	1619	11.6	617	16.9	1676	16.4	259	11.9	1513	12.4								
15	M	6	0	21.5	1837	21.8	332	45.3	1556	26.0	1148	37.1	—	1046	19.5	2249	19.4	443	10.5	1653	11.1	716	16.1	1937	15.8	4	11.3	1614	12.0								
16	Tu	633	20.7	1942	21.1	436	23.9	17	224.9	1024	33.5	1246	35.0	1152	18.6	2354	18.6	538	10.0	1747	10.6	821	15.4	2042	15.3	510	10.8	1722	11.7								
17	W	755	19.9	2058	20.7	551	23.1	1826	24.4	1024	33.6	14	33.9	—	13	8.0	640	9.4	1852	10.0	933	15.1	215	15.2	630	10.5	1839	11.5									
18	Th	911	19.6	2220	20.8	712	23.2	1935	24.7	244	33.3	524	33.6	112	18.3	1429	18.1	8	5	20.9	2031	9.5	1044	15.3	233	13.3	2151	12.4									
19	F	1061	19.9	2333	21.4	827	24.2	2045	25.7	4	34.7	1638	36.7	231	18.7	1535	18.7	941	9.0	2157	9.8	1152	15.8	—	—	855	11.1	21	12.0								
20	S	1148	20.6	—	927	25.5	242	26.8	5	37.0	1726	38.9	340	19.5	1631	19.5	1025	9.3	225	10.1	0	8	16.1	1429	16.4	950	11.6	2154	12.3								
21	M	031220	20.0	1244	21.3	1015	26.6	229	27.5	6	39.0	1864	40.5	437	20.5	1719	20.3	1116	9.7	2339	10.5	1	3	16.7	1339	16.8	1035	12.0	2244	12.5							
22	Tu	118222	3	1330	21.9	1056	27.3	231	27.8	647	40.2	19	9.4	11	525	21.0	18	1.20.8	1154	10.0	—	150	17.2	1423	17.1	1115	12.2	2326	12.5								
23	W	2	0	22.5	1412	22.2	1	134	27.7	728	40.7	1949	4.1	610	21.1	1839	21.0	024	10.7	132	10.4	233	17.4	15	3.17.1	151	12.4	—	—								
24	Th	239225	2.5	1451	22.4	—	121	27.7	8	640	7	2027	40.7	651	20.9	1942	21.0	1	8	10.8	1330	10.7	314	17.4	1542	17.9	0	7	1226	12.4							
25	F	315225	6	1529	22.6	028	27.4	1246	27.6	84	40.4	21	2.39.9	731	20.4	1947	20.8	15	10.7	1347	11.0	355	17.1	1619	16.8	044	12.1	13	12.3								
26	S	350225	1.6	1641	22.3	140	26.1	1353	26.7	914	39.8	2253	38.7	810	20.8	204	20.4	229	10.1	1452	11.2	1615	16.5	1339	12.1	2	11.2	1417	11.9								
27	M	422222	3	1641	22.3	140	26.1	1353	26.7	945	38.7	225	3.37.0	847	19.2	2047	20.0	3	7.10.2	1457	11.3	514	16.2	1731	16.0	2	11.2	1459	11.6								
28	Tu	45221.9	1717	21.8	21625.1	1428	25.9	1014	37.2	223	35.1	924	18.7	1117	19.5	345	9.8	1532	11.1	554	15.6	9	15.5	243	10.7	1459	11.6										
29	W	52421.2	1756	21.0	25524.1	15	624.9	19	1045	35.5	23	3.33.3	10	31.8	2150	19.0	424	9.4	1611	11.0	635	14.9	1850	14.9	326	10.2	1543	11.2									
30	S	6	920.3	1837	20.2	338	23.0	1548	23.9	1120	33.8	248	31.7	1045	17.4	2239	18.4	5	9.1	1653	10.6	720	14.3	1936	14.4	412	9.8	1630	10.9								

* All times shown are British Standard Time.

† Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland).

(See notes, p. 184.)

‡ See note, p. 175.

§ Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

DECEMBER, 1969
High Water at the Undermentioned Places (B.S.T.*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			BRISTOL (Avonmouth)			LIVERPOOL			HULL (Salthill)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE													
		† Datum of Predictions to 14 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions to 11 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions to 14 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions to 11 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions to 4 ft. below			8-95 ft. below			† Datum of Predictions to 14 ft. above			† Datum of Predictions to 4 ft. above										
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.																	
1	M	645	19.6	1925	19.6	427	22.1	1639	23.0	—	12	4	32.4	1134	16.7	2320	17.8	549	8.8	1730	10.2	8	9	13.8	2028	14.1	5.4	9.6	1720	10.6			
2	Tu	730	18.9	2019	19.1	526	21.5	1739	22.4	038	30.5	13	0	31.3	—	134	16.2	638	8.6	1830	9.8	9	4	13.7	2123	14.0	6	4	1819	10.5			
3	W	626	18.6	2121	19.0	630	21.4	1825	22.4	433	30.0	1410	31.0	1410	16.1	1344	16.1	711	8.5	1930	9.6	10	3	13.8	2222	14.2	710	9.7	1923	10.6			
4	Th	932	18.6	2229	19.4	735	22.1	1950	23.0	3	0	30.7	1527	32.0	138	17.3	1454	16.7	93	8.7	2041	9.7	11	4	14.2	2321	14.6	811	10.1	2022	10.9		
5	F	1044	19.1	2332	20.0	835	23.2	2050	24.1	433	32.7	1637	34.1	251	17.8	1553	17.7	10	2	9	2145	10.1	—	12	1	14.8	9	2	10.7	2115	11.4		
6	S	1149	19.9	—	927	24.6	2455	25.4	515	35.3	1737	36.6	354	11.7	1633	18.8	1046	9.6	2329	10.6	017	15.2	1253	15.4	947	11.4	22	11.8	1149	12.1			
7	S	027	20.8	1244	20.8	1015	26.2	2232	26.6	6	9	37.8	1830	38.8	449	19.5	1728	19.9	1126	10.0	2329	10.9	110	15.9	1344	16.1	1028	11.9	2247	12.1			
8	M	117	21.6	1334	21.7	11	0	7.5	2320	27.5	659	39.9	1920	40.6	540	20.3	1810	20.8	—	12	8	10.4	016	16.6	1427	16.7	11	9	12.4	2331	12.4		
9	Tu	2	522	21.2	1423	22.4	1146	28.5	1146	28.5	748	41.4	20	9	41.8	630	28.8	1832	21.3	019	11.0	1251	10.7	248	17.2	1512	17.3	1148	12.7	—	—		
-0	W	252	22.6	1511	22.9	0	8	28.1	1233	29.1	835	42.5	2059	42.5	719	22.2	1935	21.7	1111	11.0	1437	11.1	337	7.7	1518	12.7	017	12.4	1231	12.9			
11	Th	337	22.9	16	0	23.2	056	28.3	1319	29.4	944	42.8	2144	42.8	810	22.4	2020	21.8	■	41.0	1423	11.5	426	17.9	1645	17.8	1	5	12.3	1319	13.0		
12	F	422	22.6	1650	23.3	1462	28.0	1023	29.2	1033	42.5	2238	41.6	9	21.4	2121	21.7	2518	10.9	1510	11.8	517	17.8	1735	17.6	158	12.1	14	13.0	1231	13.0		
13	S	5	822	22.6	1741	23.0	237	27.4	1457	28.6	11	14.1	5	2327	40.2	953	21.1	2153	21.4	351	10.7	1648	11.9	610	17.4	1828	17.2	253	11.8	15	12.9	1231	13.0
14	S	556	22.2	1839	22.5	330	26.4	1549	27.7	1151	40.4	—	—	1046	20.4	2244	20.8	442	10.5	1648	10.7	7	14.6	1924	16.7	355	11.0	17	12.2	1231	13.0		
15	M	646	21.6	1934	21.9	427	25.3	1646	26.6	071	38.4	1241	38.3	1141	19.6	2339	20.2	534	10.2	1740	11.3	8	16.2	2022	16.3	453	11.0	17	12.3	1231	13.0		
16	Tu	741	21.0	039	21.1	527	24.4	1747	25.6	733	33.8	1336	36.7	—	1240	18.7	626	9.8	1838	10.6	9	3	15.7	2122	15.8	6	2	10.7	1817	11.9			
17	W	842	20.4	2144	20.8	633	23.8	1747	25.6	1747	25.6	2144	25.6	040	10.5	1346	13.9	726	9.3	1950	10.0	0	8	15.4	2226	15.8	715	10.6	1924	11.6			
18	Th	953	20.0	2253	20.7	742	23.7	20	24.8	312	34.6	1546	35.5	149	12.0	1454	17.9	840	9.1	2110	9.7	1113	15.4	2331	15.8	822	10.7	2032	11.5				
19	F	11	720	20.1	2354	20.9	848	24.9	21	25.0	488	35.0	1651	36.1	818	12.8	1555	18.0	947	9.2	2126	9.8	—	1515	15.7	921	11.0	2133	11.6				
20	S	—	—	1211	20.4	944	24.9	22	25.4	502	35.9	1750	37.0	4	6	18.9	1649	18.8	1039	9.5	2310	10.0	032	16.0	1311	15.9	1011	11.3	2227	11.6			
21	S	047	21.1	13	4	20.8	1032	25.5	1255	25.7	651	37.0	1643	37.7	5	4	19.1	1737	19.3	1125	9.9	—	128	16.2	14	10.0	1056	11.6	2315	11.5			
22	M	134	21.3	1352	21.2	1116	26.1	2335	25.9	7	4	37.9	1931	38.2	0	10.1	1819	19.8	0	1	10.1	2171	10.3	2171	9.7	1445	16.3	1118	11.4	2335	11.4		
23	Tu	217	21.6	1436	21.6	1155	26.6	—	—	749	38.5	2013	38.4	643	19.2	1838	20.0	050	10.2	2149	10.7	3	16.4	1527	16.4	—	—	1212	11.9				
24	W	257	21.9	1517	22.0	014	26.0	1623	26.9	891	38.9	2052	38.4	726	19.3	1933	20.1	1361	10.1	1329	11.0	346	11.4	1645	16.4	034	11.2	1248	12.0				
25	Th	332	22.1	1554	22.2	0522	26.0	1637	26.9	937	38.6	2152	38.1	816	10.3	2052	20.1	220	10.0	14	6	11.2	425	16.3	1641	16.4	110	11.0	1322	12.0			
26	F	4	522	22.2	1630	22.2	128	25.5	1340	26.9	937	38.6	2158	37.4	843	10.3	2036	21.1	3	■	1441	11.2	1741	16.3	146	10.8	11	11.9	1231	12.0			
27	S	437	22.0	17	522	20.0	23	25.5	1413	26.6	10	37.9	2229	36.4	918	10.2	21	26.0	1	337	9.5	1515	11.2	535	15.9	1749	16.0	222	10.6	1437	11.1		
28	M	510	21.6	1749	21.6	238	25.1	1446	26.1	1037	37.0	2259	35.4	952	18.9	2138	20.0	412	9.3	1554	11.1	611	15.4	1825	15.7	259	10.4	1514	11.6	1118	11.4		
29	Tu	545	21.1	1817	21.0	314	24.5	1521	25.5	1626	1.1	2332	35.1	447	10.2	2127	19.8	446	9.2	1733	20.9	521	9.1	17	8.0	10.7	730	14.6	1946	15.3			
30	W	620	20.5	1854	20.4	353	23.8	166	24.8	1133	35.1	—	—	1157	18.5	2253	19.3	446	9.2	17	8.0	10.7	730	14.6	1946	15.3	338	10.2	1635	11.4			
31	Th	657	20.0	1934	19.8	436	23.1	1645	24.1	0	8	33.6	1223	34.1	1149	17.2	2341	18.6	556	9.2	1752	10.5	815	14.3	2032	14.8	5	9	1722	10.9			

* All times shown are British Standard Time.
 † Difference of height in feet from Ordnance Datum (Ireland). (See notes, p. 184). § See notes, p. 175.

NOTES ON TIDAL PREDICTIONS

Changes in Chart Datum

During recent years the Department of the Hydrographer of the Navy has been carrying out a survey of tidal levels. On the conclusion of each section of the survey the Department is taking the opportunity to regularize the sequence of chart datums so that eventually chart datums throughout the British Isles will approximate to the Lowest Astronomical Tide, i.e. the lowest level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of meteorological conditions.

In some cases the changes in chart datum will be appreciable (perhaps as much as 3 feet) and the resulting predictions will appear to give heights of tide quite different from those of previous years. In such cases there has been no change in the tidal conditions, but simply an apparent change due to the fact that the new heights have been measured from a different level.

It will be found that, where such datum changes have been made, the relationship between Ordnance Datum and the datum of the predictions will also have been altered. In order to compare the predictions for one year with those of another year for which the datum has been altered, it is necessary to refer both years to the same datum. Ordnance

Datum (Newlyn) is a convenient datum to which tidal heights may thus be referred.

Example.—In 1965, at Devonport, the highest predicted high water was 17·6 feet above chart datum; chart datum for that year was 8·9 feet below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). In 1966 the highest predicted high water was 19·6 feet above chart datum, while chart datum for this year was altered to 10·6 feet below Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). To compare these two maximum predicted levels we must reduce both to Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), with the following results:

$$\begin{array}{rcc} 1965 & 17\cdot6 & -8\cdot9 = +8\cdot7 \\ 1966 & 19\cdot6 & -10\cdot6 = +9\cdot0 \end{array}$$

Thus it will be seen that the highest prediction for 1966 is only 0·3 feet higher than for 1965.

The datum of the predictions for each port to be found in the headings of each of the preceding pages is unchanged from those quoted in *Whitaker, 1968*.

Tidal predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Greenock and Leith are supplied by the University of Liverpool Tidal Institute and Observatory, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Dun Laoghaire are based upon data supplied by the University of Liverpool Tidal Institute and Observatory, copyright reserved.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

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

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

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

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

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

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

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

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

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

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

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

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

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

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

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

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

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

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

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

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

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

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kroomdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene.

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

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

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

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

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

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

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

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

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

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

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

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working

deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in northwest Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

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

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

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

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

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

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

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

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in

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

warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed — *Anno Domini* 1969—*Anno Lucis* 5969. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis I: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 17 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1968. The system was used for dating Acts of Parliament until 1962. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI. and 1 Elizabeth II. An Act to effect the dating of Acts of Parliament by the calendar year, from Jan. 1, 1963, received the Royal Assent on July 19, 1962.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

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

thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365½ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if ■ Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22 (1971). By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses. In the year 2000 the Summer Solstice reaches its earliest date for 100 years, i.e., June 21^d 02^h.

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

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 (1972) and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. In the year 2000 the Winter Solstice reaches its earliest date, i.e., Dec. 21^d 13^h. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

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

Lord Mayor's Day.—The Lord Mayor of London was previously elected on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be ■ Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief

Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FOUR SEASONS

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

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

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

Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e., about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In Great Britain

the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In North America the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters *B.C.* (Before Christ) or, more rarely, *A.C.* (*Anno Christum*), and *A.D.* (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, *A.M.* 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 471st year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (*A.D.* 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, *A.D.* 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 *B.C.*, is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 12 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nicaea, *A.D.* 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 186). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583. Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1920, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words *Old and New Style* have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

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

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of exceptional importance from the time of the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plough Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

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

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

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

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

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the

Iunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

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

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 222) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The pro-

cessions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

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

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

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

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1118; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*) there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the 25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

A TABLE OF THE MOBILE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1965-74

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1965.....	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 28
1966.....	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27
1967.....	Feb. 8	March 26	May 4	May 14	xxvii	Dec. 3
1968.....	Feb. 28	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1969.....	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1970.....	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1971.....	Feb. 24	April 11	May 20	May 30	xxiv	Nov. 28
1972.....	Feb. 16	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1973.....	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1974.....	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 2

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOBILE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in Lent) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10. *Easter Day* can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after *Trinity*.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS, 1500 TO 2000.

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818	1913	d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24	.....	1611-95	1706-99	1845	1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-93	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1533-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(NB)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	15C7-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1921-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-11-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789-01	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1937-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671	1848	1905-16-2000	A	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859	b	b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE (1969):—Easter Monday (April 7); Whit Monday (May 26); Sept. 1; and December 26: (1970) March 30; May 25 (Spring Holiday); Aug. 31; and Dec. 26.

New Year's Day and Liberation Day (May 9) are bank and public holidays in the Channel Islands.

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday (see col. 1), Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE (1969): New Year's Day (Jan. 1); May 26; and August 4; (1970) Jan. 1; May 25; and August 3.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

CALENDAR

the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the

tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ. 120 B.C.*) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5729 (1968-69 A.D.) is the 10th year of the 302nd Metonic (Minor or Lunar) Cycle of 19 years and the 17th year of the 205th Solar (or Major) Cycle of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 minims. The normal calendar year, called ■ Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally ■ difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not

fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is ■ further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally ■ calendar scheme has been drawn up in which ■ Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as ■ Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 23m. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

Jewish Calendar 5729-5731

Jewish Month	A.M. 5729	A.M. 5730	A.M. 5731
Tishri	1 .. 1968 September 23 ..	1969 September 13 ..	1970 October ..
Marcheshvan	.. .. October 23 ..	October 13 ..	October 31 ..
Kislev	.. .. November 22 ..	November 11 ..	November 29 ..
Tebet	.. .. December 22 ..	December 10 ..	December 29 ..
Shebat	.. .. 1969 January 20 ..	1970 January 8 ..	1971 January 27 ..
Adar	.. .. February 19 ..	February 7 ..	February 26 ..
Ve-Adar	.. ..	March 9 ..	March ..
Nisan	.. .. March 20 ..	April 7 ..	March 27 ..
Iyar	.. .. April 19 ..	May 7 ..	April 26 ..
Sivan	.. .. May 18 ..	June 5 ..	May 25 ..
Tammuz	.. .. June 17 ..	July 5 ..	June 24 ..
Ab	.. .. July 16 ..	August 3 ..	July 23 ..
Ellul	.. .. August 15 ..	September ..	August 22 ..

A.M. 5729 (known as 729 in the short system) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 50 Sabbaths and 355 days. A.M. 5730 (730) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 383 days. A.M. 5731 (731) is ■ Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

Jewish Fasts and Festivals

Tishri	1 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Tebet	10 Fast of Tebet.
"	3 *Fast of Gedaliah.	Adar	13 \$Fast of Esther.
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	"	14 Purim.
"	15-22 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).	"	15 Shushan Purim.
"	21 Hoshana Rabba.	Nisan 15-21	Passover. [Weeks].
"	22 Solemn Assembly.	Sivan 6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law.	Tammuz 17	*Fast of Tammuz.
Kislev	25 Dedication of the Temple.	Ab 9	*Fast of Ab.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on ■ Sabbath.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1969 is MMDCCXXII (2722). A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Caesar, who was then Pontifex

Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the table below. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissexta dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

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

ROMAN NUMERALS

1	1	9	IX	17	XVII	70	LXX	600	DC
2	II	10	X	18	XVIII	80	LXXX	700	DCC
3	III	11	XI	19	XIX	90	XC	800	DCCC
4	IV	12	XII	20	XX	100	C	900	CM
5	V	13	XIII	30	XXX	200	CC	1000	M
6	VI	14	XIV	40	XL	300	CCC	1500	MD
7	VII	15	XV	50	L	400	CD	1900	MCM
8	VIII	16	XVI	60	LX	500	D	2000	MM

Other Examples: 43=XLIII; 66=LXVI; 98=XCVIII.

339=CCXXXIX; 619=DCXIX; 988=CMLXXXVIII; 996=CMXCVI.

1674=MDCLXXIV; 1962=MCMLXII.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, e.g.:

6,000=VI; 16,000=XVI; 160,000=CLX; 666,000=DCLXVI.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Julian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1388 gives a quotient of 46 with remainder 8 and is a common year. A.H. 1389, with remainder 9 is also a common year. A.H. 1390, with remainder 10, is *kabishah*.

Hejira Years 1388 and 1389

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1388	A.H. 1389
Muharram (30) . . .	1968 Mar. 31	1969 Mar. 20
Safar (29)	April 30	April 19
Rabia I (30)	May 29	May 18
Rabia II (29)	June 28	June 17
Jumâda I (30)	July 27	July 16
Jumâda II (29)	Aug. 26	Aug. 15
Rajab (30)	Sept. 24	Sept. 13
Shaabân (29)	Oct. 24	Oct. 13
Ramadân (30)	Nov. 22	Nov. 11
Shawwâl (29)	Dec. 22	Dec. 11
Dhu 'l-Qâ'dâ (30) . .	1969 Jan. 20	1970 Jan. 9
Dhu 'l-Hijja (29 or 30)	Feb. 19	Feb. ■

NOTE.—A.H. 1390 (*kabishah* year of 355 days) begins on 1970, March 9.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days.

The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1969 is, therefore, the year 2026 of the *Vikrama Era*.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1969 is 1891 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshis, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 526 B.C.

The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of *Hejira*, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Persia and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the former British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of ■ period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
 " Taishô 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
 " Shôwa " 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shôwa 44 begins 1969 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyôbi (Sun-day), Getsuyôbi (Moon-day), Kayôbi (Fire-day), Suiyôbi (Water-day), Mokuyôbi (Wood-day), Kinyôbi (Metal-day), Doyôbi (Earth-day).

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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

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

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

† Up to September 2nd inclusive. ‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No.	1215, June 19th Index No.
Table 1 1900-1999.....	1	Table 1 ... 1200-1299.....
Table 2 14 (B)	3	Table 2 ... 15 (B)
Table 3 August	2	Table 3 ... June
4th.....	4	19th.....

Sum 10

Sum 27
Table 4 ... 27=Friday

Table 4 ... 10=Tuesday

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 188.)

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

For dates known to be Old Style between Jan. 1-Mar. 24 before 1752, add one year to the date before applying the formula above (see notes on New Year's Day, p. 186).

The World

The Superficial Area of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The Diameter of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926 English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial Circumference is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION

The total population of the world in June, 1966, was estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office at 3,353,000,000 compared with 3,003,000,000 in 1960 and 2,070,000,000 in 1930. Figures of areas in the following table are of land area and inland water, but exclude uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Figures for Europe and Asia exclude U.S.S.R. which is shown separately. Figures for Oceania include Hawaii.

Continent, etc.	Area		Estimated Population, 1966
	Sq. miles	Sq. km.	
Europe.....	1,993	4,920	449,000,000
Asia*.....	10,661	27,611	1,867,000,000
U.S.S.R.....	8,649	22,402	233,000,000
Africa.....	11,683	30,258	318,000,000
America.....	16,241	42,063	468,000,000
Oceania.....	3,286	8,510	17,800,000
Total.....	52,422	135,773	3,353,000,000

* Includes European and Asiatic Turkey.

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

Continent	[millions]			
	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe†....	751	19·6	947	15·1
Asia*.....	2,210	57·7	3,870	61·8
Africa.....	303	7·9	517	8·2
N. America.	240	6·3	312	5·0
Latin America†.	303	7·9	592	9·4
Oceania....	21	0·5	29	0·5
World.....	3,828	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

THE CONTINENTS

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to

Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 83° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly Islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR CAPITALS

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available. With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled. For the area and population of separate departments, overseas provinces, etc., of foreign countries see main articles.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

AFRICA

Ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Affars and Issas Territory	9,000	81,000	9	Ψ Jibouti	17,000
Algeria	856,000	12,000,000	14	Ψ Algiers	943,000
Angola	488,000	4,830,000	10	Ψ St. Paul de Luanda	346,763
Botswana	220,000	576,000	2.5	Gaberones	12,000
Burundi	10,700	3,000,000	280	Bujumbura	70,000
Cameroon	183,000	5,550,000	30	Yaoundé	120,000
Cape Verde Islands	1,516	202,000	133	Ψ Praia	6,000
Central African Republic	234,000	2,900,000	12	Bangui	238,000
Chad	488,000	3,400,000	7	Fort Lamy	45,600
Congo	130,000	864,000	7	Brazzaville	136,000
Congolese Republic	906,000	15,627,000	17	Kinshasa	1,100,000
Dahomey	47,000	2,400,000	51	Ψ Porto Novo	105,000
Egypt, <i>see</i> U.A.R.					
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	400,000	22,590,000	56	Addis Ababa	449,021
Gaboon	101,400	470,000	5	Ψ Libreville	31,000
Gambia	4,000	330,000	83	Ψ Bathurst	27,809
Ghana	92,000	7,945,000	86	Ψ Accra	532,600
Guinea	97,000	3,500,000	36	Ψ Conakry	120,000
Ivory Coast	189,000	4,100,000	22	Ψ Abidjan	400,000
Kenya	225,000	9,104,000	40	Nairobi	330,000
Lesotho	11,700	1,000,000	85	Maseru	10,000
Liberia	43,000	1,066,000	25	Ψ Monrovia	80,000
Libya	810,000	3,617,000	2	Ψ Tripoli	231,955
Madagascar	228,000	6,751,000	30	Antananarivo	335,149
Malawi	45,000	4,042,000	90	Zomba	19,616
Mali	465,000	4,900,000	11	Bamako	150,000
Mauritania	419,000	900,000	2	Nouakchott	15,000
Mauritius, etc.	805	803,000	998	Ψ Port Louis	136,200
Morocco	180,000	14,000,000	77	Ψ Rabat	261,450
Mozambique	298,000	6,529,000	22	Ψ Lourenço Marques	441,303
Niger	484,000	4,034,000	8	Niamey	56,000
Nigeria	357,000	55,000,000	154	Ψ Lagos	700,000
Portuguese Guinea	14,000	519,000	37	Ψ Bissau	6,000
Réunion	1,000	397,000	397	St. Denis	65,614
Rhodesia	151,000	4,330,000	29	Salisbury	370,500
Rwanda	10,000	3,018,000	302	Kigali	4,273
St. Helena	47	4,702	99	Ψ Jamestown	1,568
Ascension	38	1,217	32	Ψ Georgetown . . . . .	..
Tristan da Cunha	45	280	6	Ψ Edinburgh . . . . .	..
St. Tomé & Principe	372	63,000	169	Ψ São Tomé	3,187
Senegal	78,000	3,580,000	46	Ψ Dakar	450,000
Seychelles	156	48,700	312	Ψ Victoria	11,000
Sierra Leone	28,000	2,183,000	78	Ψ Freetown	85,000
Somalia	246,000	2,500,000	10	Ψ Mogadishu	170,000
South Africa	472,000	18,298,000	39	Pretoria	422,590
S.W. Africa	318,000	610,000	■	Ψ Cape Town	807,211
Spanish Guinea	10,000	246,000	25	Windhoek	60,000
Spanish Presidios:				Ψ Santa Isabel	9,000
Ceuta	5	80,000	..	..	..
Melilla	72	78,000	..	..	..
Ifni	950	..	..	..	..
Sahara	125,000	36,000	..	Sidi Ifni . . . . .	..
Sudan	977,000	13,540,000	14	Villa Cisneros	250
Swaziland	6,700	389,000	58	Khartoum	124,000
Tanzania	363,000	12,231,000	34	Mbabane	14,000
Togo	21,000	1,800,000	86	Ψ Dar-es-Salaam	272,515
Tunisia	45,000	4,675,000	104	Lomé	86,400
Uganda	94,000	7,740,000	82	Ψ Tunis	680,000
United Arab Republic	386,000	29,600,000	77	Kampala	200,000
Upper Volta	100,000	4,882,000	49	Cairo	4,219,853
Zambia	291,000	3,894,000	13	Ouagadougou	100,000
				Lusaka	151,400

AMERICA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
North America					
Canada.....	3,560,000	20,334,000	5	Ottawa.....	494,535
Alberta.....	249,000	1,520,000	6	Edmonton.....	420,290
British Columbia.....	359,000	2,002,000	6	Victoria.....	173,455
Manitoba.....	212,000	959,000	5	Winnipeg.....	254,937
New Brunswick.....	28,000	623,000	22	Fredericton.....	22,460
Newfoundland.....	143,000	493,000	3	St. John's.....	90,838
Nova Scotia.....	20,000	763,000	38	Halifax.....	198,193
Ontario.....	344,000	6,961,000	20	Toronto.....	1,824,481
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	110,000	55	Charlottetown.....	18,427
Quebec.....	524,000	5,910,000	11	Quebec.....	164,190
Saskatchewan.....	220,000	954,000	4	Regina.....	131,127
Yukon Territory.....	205,000	15,000	..	Whitehorse.....	4,771
Northwest Territories.....	1,253,000	29,000	..	Ottawa.....	494,535
Mexico.....	758,000	40,913,000	54	Mexico City.....	4,829,402
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	93	4,900	53	St. Pierre.....	3,500
United States*	3,554,000	199,549,000	56	Washington, D.C.....	763,956
Central America and the West Indies					
Antigua and Barbuda.....	170	54,300	319	St. John's.....	25,000
Bahamas.....	4,400	145,896	33	Nassau.....	100,000
Barbados.....	166	251,000	1,512	Bridgetown.....	12,161
Bermuda.....	21	50,000	2,381	Hamilton.....	3,000
British Honduras.....	8,900	114,000	13	Belize.....	32,867
Cayman Islands.....	100	7,600	76	George Town.....	2,558
Costa Rica.....	19,300	1,461,000	77	San José.....	185,640
Cuba.....	44,000	7,937,000	180	Havana.....	783,162
Dominica.....	290	70,000	241	Roseau.....	11,924
Dominican Republic.....	19,000	3,900,000	205	Santa Domingo.....	529,396
Grenada.....	133	102,000	708	St. George's.....	8,400
Guadeloupe.....	688	282,000	410	Pointe à Pitre.....	26,200
Guatemala.....	42,000	4,438,000	106	Guatemala.....	572,900
Haiti.....	10,000	4,660,000	466	Port Prince.....	250,000
Honduras.....	43,000	2,500,000	58	Tegucigalpa.....	225,000
Jamaica.....	4,400	1,893,000	430	Kingston.....	525,290
Martinique.....	400	321,000	83	Fort de France.....	60,600
Montserrat.....	39	14,500	372	Plymouth.....	3,500
Netherlands Antilles.....	394	209,000	530	Willemstad.....	45,000
Nicaragua.....	57,000	1,800,000	32	Managua.....	300,000
Panama.....	31,900	1,372,000	43	Panama City.....	373,200
Panama Canal Zone.....	647	49,000	76	Balboa Heights.....	3,665
Puerto Rico.....	3,400	2,600,000	765	San Juan.....	477,000
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	136	57,000	419	Basseterre.....	15,579
St. Lucia.....	238	107,000	450	Castries.....	40,000
St. Vincent.....	150	90,000	600	Kingstown.....	21,432
Salvador.....	7,700	3,000,000	390	San Salvador.....	248,100
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,980	828,000	418	Port of Spain.....	93,954
Turks and Caicos Islds.....	166	6,000	36	Grand Turk.....	2,339
Virgin Islands:—					
British.....	59	8,619	146	Road Town.....	2,200
U.S.....	133	56,000	421	Charlotte Amalie.....	11,000
South America					
Argentina.....	1,080,000	22,352,000	21	Buenos Aires.....	7,200,000
Bolivia.....	415,000	4,330,000	10	La Paz.....	461,000
Brazil.....	3,289,000	87,000,000	26	Brasilia.....	300,000
Chile.....	290,000	8,567,000	30	Santiago.....	2,100,000
Colombia.....	440,000	17,787,000	40	Bogotá.....	1,406,230
Ecuador.....	226,000	5,416,000	24	Quito.....	630,000
Falkland Islands.....	4,700	2,122	..	Stanley.....	1,074
Guiana, French.....	35,000	33,000	1	Cayenne.....	13,300
Netherlands' (Surinam).....	54,000	324,000	■	Paramaribo.....	120,000
Guyana.....	83,000	692,000	■	Georgetown.....	162,000
Paraguay.....	157,000	2,030,000	13	Asunción.....	300,000
Peru.....	531,000	12,400,000	23	Lima.....	1,715,971
Uruguay.....	72,000	2,715,000	35	Montevideo.....	1,173,114
Venezuela.....	352,000	9,189,000	26	Caracas.....	2,000,000

* The 50 States and Federal District of Columbia; for area and population of individual States see main article. ♪ Seaport.

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—
 Near East (Turkey to Persia) 25° – 60° E. long., Middle East (Baluchistan to Burma) 60° – 100° E. long., Far East (Siam to Japan) 100° – 160° E. long.

COUNTRY	Area Sq. miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Afghanistan.....	250,000	15,227,000	61	Kabul.....	450,000
Bahrain.....	213	182,000	854	Ψ Manama.....	61,726
Bhutan.....	18,000	700,000	39	Punakha.....	..
Brunei.....	2,226	84,000	38	Ψ Brunei.....	37,000
Burma.....	262,000	25,811,000	99	Ψ Rangoon.....	1,616,948
Cambodia.....	70,000	6,300,000	90	Ψ Phnom Penh.....	600,000
Ceylon.....	25,000	10,582,000	423	Ψ Colombo.....	511,644
China.....	4,300,000	690,000,000	162	Peking.....	4,010,000
Formosa (Taiwan).....	13,800	12,072,000	875	Taipei.....	1,224,642
Macau.....	5	169,000	33,800	Ψ Macau.....	157,175
Hong Kong.....	398	3,527,000	8,862	Ψ Victoria.....	767,000
India.....	1,262,000	512,208,000	425	Delhi.....	2,058,612
Indonesia.....	735,000	106,000,000	144	Ψ Djakarta.....	4,500,000
Iran (Persia).....	628,000	25,781,000	41	Tehran.....	2,317,000
Iraq.....	172,000	8,262,000	48	Baghdad.....	1,007,605
Israel.....	8,000	2,563,000	320	Jerusalem.....	187,500
Japan.....	143,000	100,510,000	703	Tokyo.....	11,319,841
Jordan.....	30,000	2,071,000	69	Amman.....	350,220
Korea:—					
North Korea.....	48,000	11,800,000	246	Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	38,000	29,208,000	769	Seoul.....	3,794,959
Kuwait.....	5,800	468,000	81	Ψ Kuwait.....	99,633
Laos.....	90,000	2,500,000	28	Vientiane.....	162,297
Lebanon.....	4,300	2,280,000	530	Ψ Beirut.....	500,000
Malaysia.....	129,000	9,880,000	77	Kuala Lumpur.....	500,000
Johore.....	7,360	1,278,000	174	Johore Bahru.....	..
Kedah.....	3,660	914,000	249	Alor Star.....	..
Kelantan.....	5,780	666,000	115	Kota Bahru.....	..
Malacca.....	640	404,000	632	Malacca.....	..
Negri Sembilan.....	2,590	503,000	194	Seremban.....	..
Pahang.....	13,920	419,000	30	Kuantan.....	..
Penang.....	400	744,000	1,860	George Town.....	234,930
Perak.....	8,030	1,614,000	201	Ipoh.....	125,776
Perlis.....	310	116,000	375	Kangar.....	..
Sabah.....	29,388	578,000	19	Jesselton.....	21,719
Sarawak.....	48,250	887,000	18	Ψ Kuching.....	50,580
Selangor.....	3,150	1,386,000	440	Kuala Lumpur.....	500,000
Trengganu.....	5,000	371,000	74	Kuala Trengganu.....	..
Maldivine Islands.....	115	98,000	852	Ψ Male.....	10,000
Mongolia (Outer).....	600,000	1,087,000	2	Ulan Bator.....	195,300
Muscat and Oman.....	82,000	750,000	9	Ψ Muscat.....	6,208
Nepal.....	54,000	0,413,000	174	Katmandu.....	224,867
Pakistan.....	366,000	102,876,000	281	Rawalpindi.....	340,175
Philippine Islds.....	115,000	34,656,000	301	Ψ Manila.....	2,888,300
Qatar.....	4,000	80,000	20	Doha.....	50,000
Saudi Arabia.....	927,000	6,000,000	6	Riyadh.....	170,000
Singapore.....	225	1,956,000	8,693	..	..
Southern Yemen.....	60,000	900,000	15	Ψ Al Shaab.....	..
Syria.....	71,000	5,634,000	79	Damascus.....	599,000
Thailand (Siam).....	198,000	31,800,000	161	Ψ Bangkok.....	1,577,003
Timor, Eastern.....	7,329	518,000	60	Ψ Dili.....	7,000
Trucial States.....	32,000	180,000	6	..	..
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—					
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	6,640,000	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan).....	11,000	2,306,000	210	Erevan.....	687,000
Azerbaijan.....	33,000	4,917,000	149	Ψ Baku.....	1,218,000
Georgia.....	27,000	4,659,000	173	Tbilisi.....	861,000
Turkmenistan.....	188,000	2,029,000	11	Ashkhabad.....	244,000
Uzbekistan.....	158,000	11,266,000	71	Tashkent.....	1,295,000
Tadjikistan.....	54,000	2,736,000	51	Dushanbe.....	341,000
Kazakhstan.....	1,064,000	12,678,000	12	Alma Ata.....	668,000
Kirghizia.....	77,000	2,836,000	37	Frunze.....	412,000
Vietnam:—					
Northern Zone.....	63,000	17,000,000	270	Hanoi.....	800,000
Southern Zone.....	66,000	16,067,000	243	Ψ Saigon.....	1,628,184
Yemen.....	74,000	4,000,000	54	Taiz.....	20,000

Ψ Seaport.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania.....	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana.....	50,000
Andorra.....	180	16,000	61	Andorra La Vella.....	2,500
Austria.....	32,000	7,291,000	228	Vienna.....	1,636,600
Belgium.....	11,800	9,556,000	810	Brussels.....	1,079,181
Bulgaria.....	43,000	8,334,000	194	Sofia.....	858,876
Cyprus.....	3,500	614,000	175	Nicosia.....	109,000
Czechoslovakia.....	54,000	14,272,000	264	Prague.....	1,025,240
Denmark.....	17,000	4,779,000	281	Ψ Copenhagen.....	1,383,044
Finland.....	130,000	4,051,000	36	Ψ Helsinki.....	570,283
France.....	213,000	49,157,000	231	Paris.....	2,790,091
Germany—					
Federal Republic of Germany †	96,000	59,948,000	624	Bonn.....	137,960
Eastern Germany.....	41,400	17,300,000	418	East Berlin.....	1,200,000
Gibraltar.....	2	25,000	12,500	Ψ Gibraltar.....	20,000
Greece.....	51,000	8,389,000	164	Athens.....	1,852,709
Hungary.....	36,000	10,197,000	283	Budapest.....	1,874,947
Iceland.....	40,500	200,000	5	Ψ Reykjavik.....	80,000
Irish Republic	26,600	2,884,000	109	Ψ Dublin.....	568,772
Italy.....	131,000	52,958,000	404	Rome.....	2,417,140
Liechtenstein.....	65	20,000	308	Vaduz.....	3,966
Luxemburg.....	1,000	335,000	335	Luxemburg.....	71,653
Malta and Gozo.....	122	318,000	2,607	Ψ Valletta.....	15,362
Monaco.....	‡	20,000	..	Monaco.....	2,422
Netherlands.....	13,500	12,676,000	939	The Hague.....	576,200
Norway.....	125,000	3,769,000	30	Ψ Amsterdam.....	858,600
Poland.....	121,000	32,065,000	265	Ψ Oslo.....	485,200
Portugal§	35,700	9,234,000	268	Warsaw.....	1,283,000
Rumania.....	91,600	19,287,000	211	Ψ Lisbon.....	820,000
San Marino.....	23	28,000	783	Bucharest.....	1,511,388
Spain.....	197,000	32,275,000	164	San Marino.....	2,000
Sweden.....	173,000	7,894,000	46	Madrid.....	3,000,000
Switzerland.....	16,000	6,071,000	379	Ψ Stockholm.....	1,423,800
Turkey*.....	295,000	31,391,000	106	Berne.....	166,800
THE UNITED KINGDOM†	94,000	55,068,000	586	Ankara.....	902,000
England.....	50,332	45,680,870	908	Ψ London.....	7,880,760
Wales.....	8,016	2,709,930	338	Ψ Cardiff.....	289,320
Scotland.....	30,414	5,187,000	171	Edinburgh.....	467,986
Northern Ireland.....	5,452	1,491,000	273	Ψ Belfast.....	398,405
U.S.S.R. (Europe):					
R.S.F.S.R.*	1,970,000	127,911,000	65	Moscow.....	6,567,000
Ukraine.....	232,000	46,381,000	200	Kiev.....	1,457,000
Belorussia.....	80,000	8,820,000	110	Minsk.....	805,000
Moldavia.....	13,000	3,484,000	268	Kishinev.....	312,000
Estonia.....	17,400	1,304,000	75	Ψ Tallinn.....	346,000
Latvia.....	25,000	2,298,000	92	Ψ Riga.....	691,000
Lithuania.....	26,000	3,064,000	118	Vilnius.....	329,000
Vatican City State.....	109 acres	1,000	..	Vatican City.....	1,000
Yugoslavia.....	99,000	19,279,000	195	Belgrade.....	963,000

* Total population, Europe and Asia.

† Estimated, June 30, 1967. ‡ Data include West Berlin.

§ Data include Madeira (314 sq. miles) and the Azores (922 sq. miles).

† Data include West Berlin.

Ψ Seaport.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 2,700 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memory originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.—Ionic temple erected about 350 B.C. in honour of the goddess and burned by the Goths in A.D. 262.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia	2,968,000	11,929,000	4	Canberra	108,176
New South Wales	309,000	4,347,000	14	Ψ Sydney	2,501,720
Queensland	667,000	1,702,000	3	Ψ Brisbane	795,400
South Australia	380,000	1,118,000	3	Adelaide	727,916
Tasmania	26,000	380,000	15	Ψ Hobart	120,842
Victoria	88,000	3,304,000	38	Ψ Melbourne	2,230,580
Western Australia	976,000	893,000	•	Perth	579,500
Northern Territory	520,000	61,000	•	Darwin	20,413
Norfolk Island	15	1,500	100	Ψ Kingston	•
British Solomon Is.	11,500	146,000	13	Ψ Honiara	3,536
Fiji	7,100	477,000	67	Ψ Suva	54,157
French Polynesia	2,500	82,000	33	Ψ Papeete	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	360	52,000	144	Tarawa	8,000
Guam	209	63,000	321	Agaña	•
Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands†	687	91,000	134	Saipan	•
Nauru	■	6,056	757	Ψ Nauru	•
New Caledonia	7,200	89,000	12	Ψ Noumea	12,000
New Hebrides	5,700	66,000	12	Ψ Vila	4,000
New Zealand	104,000	2,781,000	27	Ψ Wellington	291,600
Cook Islands	200	{ 19,251	•	Avarua	•
Niue		5,227	•	Alofi	956
Ross Dependency	160,000	262	•	•	•
Papua and New Guinea	178,000	2,258,000	13	Ψ Port Moresby	14,250
Samoa:—					
Eastern	76	26,000	342	Ψ Pago Pago	1,251
Western	1,097	114,000	104	Ψ Apia	25,000
Tonga, etc.	270	77,000	285	Ψ Nukualofa	9,203

† Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Ψ Seaport

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 36,198 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans		
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Mariana Trench
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 36,198
Indian	28,350,000	Diamantina, 27,498
Arctic	5,541,600	26,400

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Seas	Greatest Depth (feet)
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench	21,342
Central American	1,770,270	Cayman	23,000
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Matapan	14,435
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough	13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough	11,154
East China	480,000	about 10,500	
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500	
Japan	405,000	about 10,200	
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000	
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998	
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254	
Baltic	158,000	about 1,300	

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet		Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,472	Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	700
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046	500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	697
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally)	985	Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.	680
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950		
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927		
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850		
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792	Post Office Tower, England	580
City Bank Farmers' Trust — Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.	741	Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
		Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
		St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	363

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.	Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.
TOKYO, Japan (1968)	11,319,841	Harbin, China (1957)	1,552,000
Ψ LONDON, England (1967)	7,880,760	BUCHAREST, Rumania (1966)	1,511,388
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1960)	7,781,984	Ψ Lushun-Dairen, China (1957)	1,508,000
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1964)	7,200,000	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,457,000
Ψ Shanghai, China (1957)	6,900,000	Ψ Pusan, Korea (1966)	1,425,703
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1968)	6,567,000	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1967)	1,423,800
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1960)	4,829,402	Nanking, China (1957)	1,409,000
CAIRO, U.A.R. (1967)	4,219,853	BOGOTÁ, Colombia (1963)	1,406,230
Ψ Bombay, India (1961)	4,152,056	Kyoto, Japan (1968)	1,398,081
PEKING, China (1957)	4,010,000	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1968)	1,383,044
Ψ DJAKARTA, Indonesia (1967)	4,500,000	Sian, China (1957)	1,310,000
São Paulo, Brazil (1960)	3,850,000	Lahore, Pakistan (1961)	1,296,477
SEOUL, Korea (1968)	3,794,959	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,295,000
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1968)	3,755,000	WARSAW, Poland (1967)	1,283,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1960)	3,550,404	Hyderabad, India (1963)	1,251,119
Ψ Calcutta, India (1962)	3,439,887	Ψ Kobé, Japan (1968)	1,245,365
Ψ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1960)	3,288,000	Munich, Germany (1967)	1,244,237
Berlin, Germany (1967)	3,234,768	Taipei, Formosa (1967)	1,224,642
Tientsin, China (1957)	3,220,000	Ψ Bakú, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,218,000
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1968)	3,088,305	Ψ Naples, Italy (1964)	1,212,790
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1968)	2,888,300	Ψ Casablanca, Morocco (1964)	1,177,000
MADRID, Spain (1964)	2,793,510	Ψ MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (1963)	1,173,114
PARIS, France (1962)	2,790,091	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,148,000
DELHI, India (1967)	2,658,612	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,140,000
Ψ Sydney, Australia (1967)	2,591,720	Ψ Tsingtao, China (1957)	1,121,000
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1960)	2,479,015	Turin, Italy (1964)	1,115,466
ROMÉ, Italy (1964)	2,417,140	Chengtu, China (1957)	1,107,000
Shenyang, China (1957)	2,411,000	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1961)	1,110,905
TEHRAN, Iran (1964)	2,317,000	Birmingham, England (1967)	1,101,990
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1964)	2,260,000	KINSHASA, Congolese Republic	1,100,000
Ψ Melbourne, Australia (1967)	2,230,580	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,080,000
Wuhan, China (1957)	2,146,000	BRUSSELS, Belgium (1967)	1,079,181
Chungking, China (1957)	2,121,000	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1966)	1,030,330
SANTIAGO, Chile (1964)	2,100,000	Taiyuan, China (1957)	1,020,000
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1960)	2,002,512	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1968)	1,016,000
CARACAS, Venezuela (1967)	2,000,000	BAGHDAD, Iraq (1965)	1,007,605
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1968)	1,978,360	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1968)	981,005
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1968)	1,976,111	BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (1965)	963,000
Ψ SINGAPORE (1967)	1,956,000	Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1967)	960,527
Ψ Karachi, Pakistan (1961)	1,916,000	Ψ ALGIERS, Algeria (1966)	943,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1962)	1,874,947	Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1960)	939,024
ATHENS, Greece (1961)	1,852,709	Ψ Houston, U.S.A. (1960)	938,219
Ψ Canton, China (1957)	1,840,000	ANKARA, Turkey (1965)	902,000
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1967)	1,832,560	Ψ Vancouver, Canada (1966)	892,286
Ψ Toronto, Canada (1961)	1,824,481	Kanpur, India (1961)	881,177
Ψ Alexandria, U.A.R. (1966)	1,801,056	Cleveland, U.S.A. (1960)	876,050
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1965)	1,750,000	Zagreb, Yugoslavia (1965)	860,000
Ψ Madras, India (1965)	1,729,141	Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. (1968)	861,000
LIMA, Peru (1961)	1,715,971	SOFIA, Bulgaria (1967)	858,876
Detroit, U.S.A. (1960)	1,670,144	Ψ Amsterdam, Netherlands (1968)	858,600
Milan, Italy (1964)	1,661,970	Donetsk, U.S.S.R. (1968)	855,000
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1966)	1,655,603	Cologne, Germany (1967)	854,482
VIENNA, Austria (1964)	1,636,600	Chelyabinsk, U.S.S.R. (1968)	851,000
Ψ SAIGON, Vietnam (1967)	1,628,184	Taegu, Korea (1966)	845,073
Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1967)	1,616,948	Kazan, U.S.S.R. (1968)	838,000
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1966)	1,577,003	Dnepropetrovsk, U.S.S.R. (1968)	837,000

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:-Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony

and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., C.H., Q.C.

Judge, Court of Admiralty, Sir Henry Barnard.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1891

Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941
Sir Robert Menzies	1965

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000
Superior	North America	383	31,820	Onega	U.S.S.R.	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Eyre	Australia	185	3,700
Aral	U.S.S.R.	205	24,400	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	247	23,010	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Michigan	North America	321	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,053
Malawi	Africa	350	14,200	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Gardner	Australia	—	3,000
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Baikal	U.S.S.R.	330	11,580	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Erie	North America	241	9,940	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Issyk-Kul	U.S.S.R.	115	2,250
Maracaibo	South America	—	8,296	Väern	Sweden	93	2,150
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Balkhash	U.S.S.R.	323	7,050	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Ladoga	U.S.S.R.	125	7,000	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Chad	Africa	—	6,000	Manitoba	Canada	191	1,817
Nettiling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,612	Nyamuragira	Congo	10,150
Kluchevskaya	U.S.S.R.	16,130	Villarica	Chile	9,325
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	14,000	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,675	Paricutin	Mexico	9,000
Cameroons	W. Cameroon	13,350	Asama	Japan	8,200
Ercbus	Antarctic Continent	12,200	Ngauruhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Nyiragongo	Congo	11,560	Hecla	Iceland	5,100
Etna	Sicily	11,121	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Illiamna	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Vesuvius	Italy	3,700
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000

QUIESCENT

20,244	Tristan da Cunha	South Atlantic	6,000
18,600	Pelee	Martinique, W. Indies	4,430
12,180	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
12,050	Soufriere	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
10,032	Krakatau	Sunda Strait	2,600
7,300	Two-Shma	Japan	2,480

BELIEVED

22,834	Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,540
20,500	Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
19,340	Karisimbi	Congo	15,020
18,850	Mikeno	Congo	14,780
18,526	Fujiyama	Japan	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name	Range	Height in Feet	Name	Range	Height in Feet
EVEREST	Himalayas	29,028	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
K 2	Karakoram	28,250	North Peak	Alaska	19,370
Kinchinjanga	Himalayas	28,146	Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340
Nanga Parbat	"	26,629	Antisana	Andes	18,850
Nanda Devi	"	25,645	Demavend	Eloruz	18,600
Kamet	"	25,447	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526
Minya Konka	China	24,900	Tolima	Andes	18,320
Pik Communizmu	Pamirs	24,590	Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,008
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,410	Popocatapetl	S. Madre	17,540
Aconcagua	Andes	22,834	Orizaba	S. Madre	17,400
Huascaran	"	22,211	Foraker	Alaska	17,395
Nandakhat	Himalayas	21,690	Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Sorata (Illampu)	Andes	21,500	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Sahama	"	21,480	King's Peak	"	17,130
Illimani	"	21,221	Sangay	Andes	17,124
Huandoy	"	20,855	Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,066
Chimborazo	"	20,500	Kenya	Kenya	17,058
McKinley	Alaska	20,320	Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Lluallailaco	Andes	20,244	Carstenz	New Guinea	16,500
Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850	Kluchevskaya	Miakovski	16,130
			Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri		
Mississippi		
Red Rock	Gulf of Mexico	3,710
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur		2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Bering Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio Grande del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,633
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of waterway.)	
Lower Zambezi, Africa	11,322
Storsstromsbroen, Denmark	10,499
Tay Railway Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Railway Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Tay Road Bridge, Scotland	(overall) 7,365
Rio Salado, Argentina	6,793
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Forth Road Bridge	6,156
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,866
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Verrazano-Narrows, U.S.A.	5,280
Severn, England and Wales†	(overall) 5,240
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720
George Washington, New York, U.S.A.	3,500

† Including Wye Bridge and viaduct.

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carran tuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,028
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,320
South America: Aconcagua	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300	Newfoundland (Canadian)	Atlantic	42,750
New Guinea (Australian-Indonesian)	Pacific	347,450	Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
Borneo (various)	—	307,000	Elesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	41,000
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	231,000	Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Madagascar	Indian	228,000	Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000	Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745	Hokkaido (Japanese)	Pacific	30,000
Honshū (Japanese)	Pacific	87,500	Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Célebes (Indonesian)	Indian	73,000	Sakhalin (Russian)	Pacific	29,100
Prince Albert (Canadian)	Arctic	60,000	Hispaniola (Haiti; Dominican Repub.)	Atlantic	29,000
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,500	Tasmania (Australian)	Pacific	26,215
Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,400	Ceylon	Indian	25,400
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,500	Banks (Canadian)	Arctic	25,000
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000	North Devon (Canadian)	"	24,000
			Melville Land (Canadian)	"	20,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, \$ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26-25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20-25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26·75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916.

† Reconstructed 1914.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

\$ At the bottom.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of volume

Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1)	Indo-China	15,840
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612	Guayra (2)	Brazil	5,300
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	(a) 1,430	Victoria (3)	Rhodesia	1,760
Gavarnie	Pyrenees	1,385	Niagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.	1,200
Wollomombie	New South Wales	(b) 1,100			
Staubach	Switzerland	980			
Vettisfoss	Norway	856			
King Edward VIII	Guyana	840			
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 830			
Sutherland	New Zealand	(d) 815			
Kaitetur (Költuök)	Guyana	741			
Kalambo	Tanganyika	(e) 704			
Maletsunyane	Lesotho	630			
Bridalveil	Yosemite, U.S.A.	620			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594			
Skjeggedalsfoss	Norway	525			
Eas-Coul-Aulin	Scotland	(f) 511			

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.;

(b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.;

(e) 3,000 ft.; (f) 658 ft.

(1) Height, 50–70 ft.; (2) 90–130 ft.;

(3) 236–354 ft.; (4) 158–175 ft.

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region; N.E.R. = North Eastern Region;
S.R. = Southern Region; W.R. = Western Region

United Kingdom

		Miles	Yards	Miles	Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	628	Merstham New (Quarry)	S.R.
Totley	L.M.R.	3	950	Wapping	L.M.R.
Standedge	N.E.R.	3	66	Mersey	Mersey
Woodhead	L.M.R.	3	66	Greenock	Scottish Region
Sodbury	W.R.	2	924	Bradway	E.R.
Disley	L.M.R.	■	346	Sough	L.M.R.
Bramhope	N.E.R.	■	241	Watford, New	L.M.R.
Festiniog	L.M.R.	■	338	Caerphilly	W.R.
Cowburn	L.M.R.	2	182	Llangyfelach	W.R.
Sevenoaks	S.R.	■	1693	Abbot's Cliff	Southern R.
Rhondda	W.R.	1	1683	Corby	L.M.R.
Morley	N.E.R.	1	1609	Halton	L.M.R.
Box	W.R.	1	1452	Wenvoe	W.R.
Catesby	L.M.R.	■	1240	Sapperton	W.R.
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	■	1224	Sharnbrook	L.M.R.
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	■	1125		
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	1	946		
Ponsbourne	E.R.	1	924		
Pollhill	S.R.	■	851		
Queensbury	N.E.R.	■	741		
Merthyr	W.R.	1	737		
Kilsby	L.M.R.	1	666		
Bleamoor	L.M.R.	■	869		
Shepherd's Well	S.R.	■	609		
Gildersome	N.E.R.	1	571		
Strood	S.R.	■	569		
Clayton	S.R.	1	499		
Oxted	S.R.	1	501		
Sydenham	S.R.	■	381		
Drewton	N.E.R.	1	354	Shimizu	Japan

(The London Underground Northern Line between Morden and East Finchley by the City Branch serves 25 stations and uses tunnels totalling 17½ miles in length).

The World	
Simplon	Switzerland—Italy
Apennine	Italy
St. Gotthard	Switzerland
Lötschberg	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	Italy
Cascade	United States
Ariberg	Austria
Moffat	United States
Shimizu	Japan

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of n feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
20,	5.9 " "	1,000 " "	41.6 "	5,000,	93.1 " "
50,	9.3 " "	2,000 " "	58.9 "	20,000,	186.2 " "
100,	13.2 " "	3,000 " "	72.1 "		

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Ruler	Born	Accessed	
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, King.....	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933	
Algeria	Col. Houari Boumediene, President, Council of Revolution .....	..	1965
Argentine Republic	Lt.-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía, President .....	..	June 29, 1966
Austria.....	Franz Jonas, President	1899	May 1965	
Bahrain	Isa bin Sulman, Shaik	1932	Dec. 16, 1961	
Belgium	Baudouin, King	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951	
Bolivia.....	Gen. Rene Barrientos Ortuño, President .....	..	Aug. 6, 1966
Brazil.....	Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva, President .....	..	Mar. 15, 1967
Bulgaria.....	Georgi Traikov, President .....	..	April 23, 1964
Burma.....	Gen. Ne Win, Chairman, Revolutionary Govt .....	..	Mar. 2, 1962
Burundi.....	Col. Micombero Michel, President .....	..	Nov. 28, 1966
Cambodia.....	Kossamak Nearirat, Queen Dowager .....	..	June 20, 1960
Cameroon	Ahmadou Ahidjo, President .....	..	May 5, 1960
Cent. African Rep.	Col. Bokassa, President .....	..	Jan. 1, 1966
Chad.....	Francois Tombalbaye, President .....	..	Aug. 11, 1960
Chile.....	Eduardo Frei, President	1911	Nov. 4, 1964	
China.....	Chairman (vacant) .....	..	Aug. 7, 1966
Colombia.....	Carlos Lleras Restrepo, President .....	..	1964
Congo*	Alphonse Massamba-Débat, President .....	..	Nov. 25, 1965
Congolese Republic	Maj.-Gen. Joseph Mobutu, President .....	..	May 8, 1966
Costa Rica	Jose Joaquin Trejos Fernandez, President .....	..	July 17, 1966
Cuba.....	Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President .....	..	Mar. 30, 1968
Czechoslovakia	Ludwig Svoboda, President .....	..	Aug. 1, 1967
Dahomey	Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, President .....	..	Mar. 20, 1947
Denmark	Frederik IX, King .....	..	July 1, 1966
Dominican Republic	Joaquin Balaguer, President .....	..	Sept. 1, 1968
Ecuador.....	Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, President .....	..	April 2, 1930
Ethiopia.....	Haiile Selassie, Emperor	1893	Feb. 15, 1956	
Finland.....	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, President .....	..	1948
Formosa.....	Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, President .....	..	Nov. 22, 1890
France.....	Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President .....	..	Jan. 8, 1959
Gaboon.....	Albert-Bernard Bongo, President .....	..	Dec. 1967
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Dr. Heinrich Lübke, President	1894	Sept. 15, 1959	
Germany (Eastern)	W. Ulbricht, Chairman, Council of State .....	..	Sept. 12, 1960
Greece.....	Constantine XIII, King of the Hellenes .....	..	June 2, 1940
Guatemala	Dr. Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, President .....	..	Mar. 6, 1964
Guinea.....	Ahmed Sékou Touré, President .....	..	July 1, 1966
Haiti.....	Dr. François Duvalier, President .....	..	Oct. 2, 1958
Honduras.....	Brig. Oswaldo Lopez Arillano, President .....	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Hungary	Pál Losonczi, President .....	..	June 6, 1965
Iceland.....	Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, President	1917	April 1967	
Indonesia	Gen. Soeharto, President	20, 1921	Aug. 1, 1968	
Iran	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, Shah .....	..	Mar. 12, 1967
Iraq.....	Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President	26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941	
Irish Republic	Eamon de Valéra, President .....	..	July 17, 1968
Israel	Zalman Shazar, President .....	..	June 25, 1959
Italy	Giuseppe Saragat, President	1882	May 22, 1963	
Ivory Coast	Felix Houphouët-Boigny, President	1898	Dec. 28, 1964
Japan.....	Hirohito, Emperor .....	..	Nov. 27, 1960
Jordan	Hussein, King .....	..	Dec. 25, 1926
Korea, South	Gen. Park Chung Hee, President .....	..	Aug. 11, 1952
Kuwait	Sabah Salem Sabah, Amir .....	..	Mar. 22, 1962
Laos	Savang Vatthana, King .....	..	Nov. 24, 1965
Lebanon	Charles Helou, President .....	..	4, 1959
Liberia	William V. S. Tubman, President .....	..	Sept. 1, 1964
Libya	Idris I, King .....	..	Jan. 1, 1944
Liechtenstein	Franz Joseph II, Prince .....	..	Dec. 24, 1951
Luxemburg	Jean, Grand Duke .....	..	Aug. 25, 1938
Madagascar	Philibert Tsiranana, President .....	..	Nov. 1964
Mali	Modibo Keita, President .....	..	June 26, 1960
Mauritania	Moktar Ould Dadda, President .....	..	April 4, 1959
Mexico	Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President .....	..	Nov. 28, 1958
Monaco	Rainier, Prince .....	..	Dec. 1, 1964
Morocco	Hassan II, King .....	..	May 9, 1949
Muscat and Oman	Said bin Taimur, Sultan .....	..	Feb. 26, 1961
Nepal	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, King .....	..	Feb. 10, 1932
Netherlands	Juliana, Queen .....	..	Mar. 13, 1955
Nicaragua	Anastasio Somoza Debayle, President .....	..	Sept. 4, 1948
Niger	Hamani Diori, President .....	..	May 1, 1967
Norway	Olav V., King .....	..	July 11, 1960
Panama	Dr. Arnulfo Arias, President .....	..	Sept. 21, 1957
Paraguay	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, President .....	..	Oct. 1, 1968

*Formerly French Congo.

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

Country	Ruler	Born	Accessed
Peru	Fernando Belaunde Terry, President . . . . .	..	July 18, 1963
Philippine Islands	Ferdinand Marcos, President	1917	Dec. 30, 1965
Poland	Iosif Ministers	1905	April 10, 1968
Portugal	Marshal Marian Spychalski, Chairman of Council	—	Aug. 9, 1958
Qatar	Americo D. Rodrigues Tomás, President	—	Oct. 24, 1960
Rumania	Ahmad al Thani, Shaikh	—	Dec. 9, 1967
Rwanda	Nicolai Ceausescu, President	1918	July 1, 1962
Salvador	Gregoire Kayibanda, President	1925	July 1, 1967
Saudi Arabia	Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, President	—	Nov. 1, 1964
Senegal	Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, King	1904	Sept. 5, 1960
Somalia	Leopold Senghor, President	—	June 10, 1967
South Africa	Abdelrahim Ali Shermarke, President	1898	April 10, 1968
South Yemen	Johannes Jacobus Fouché, President	1921	Nov. 30, 1967
Spain	Qahtan as-Shaabi, President	Dec. 4, 1992	Aug. 9, 1939
Sudan	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde Reven	—	June 10, 1963
Sweden	Ismail el Azhari, Chairman of Supreme Council	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1957
Switzerland	Gustaf VI Adolf, King	—	Jan. 1, 1968
Syria	Dr. Willy Spühler, President	—	Feb. 25, 1966
Thailand	Dr. Nureddin Atassi, Head of State	—	June 9, 1946
Togo	Bhumibol Adulyadej, King	Dec. 5, 1927	April 14, 1967
Tunisia	General Etienne Eyadéma, President	1937	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Habib Bourguiba, President	—	Mar. 28, 1966
United Arab Rep.	Gen. Cevdet Sunay, President	1900	Jan. 3, 1966
United States	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 1, 1958
Upper Volta	Lyndon B. Johnson, President	Aug. 27, 1908	Nov. 22, 1963
Uruguay	Lt. Col. Sargoute Lamizana, Head of State	—	Dec. 6, 1967
U.S.S.R.	Jorge Pacheco Areco, President	1920	Dec. 9, 1965
Vatican City State	Nikolai V. Podgorny, President	1903	June 21, 1963
Venezuela	Paul VI, Pope	Sept. 26, 1897	Mar. 11, 1964
Vietnam, North	Raúl Leoní, President	—	—
Vietnam, South	Ho Chi Minh, President	—	June 19, 1965
Yemen	Nguyen van Thieu, President	—	Sept. 28, 1962
Yugoslavia	Abdullah Sallal, President	—	Jan. 13, 1953
	Josip Broz Tito, President	May 25, 1892	—

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Accessed

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.) 14 June, 1894	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Périer	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.) 7 May, 1932	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee, 11 July, 1940	—

Accessed

After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.

Vincent Auriol, born 1884 Jan. 16, 1947
René Coty, born 1882 Jan. 17, 1954

The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 5, 1958, following the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, born 1890 Jan. 8, 1959

POPES FROM 1623

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name	Elected
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1670
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775

Sovereign Pontiff Family Name Elected

Pius VII Chiaramonti 1803
Leo XII della Genga 1823

Pius VIII Castiglioni 1829
Gregory XVI Cappellari 1831

Pius IX Mastai-Ferretti 1846
Leo XIII Pecci 1873

Pius X Sarto 1903
Benedict XV della Chiesa 1911

Pius XI Ratti 1922
Pius XII Pacelli 1939

John XXIII Roncalli 1958
Paul VI Montini 1963

Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd.
EGBERT.....	Saxons and Danes		827	839	12	
ETHELWULF.....	King of Wessex and all England.....		839	858	19	
{ ETHELBALD.....	Son of Egbert.....		858	860	2	
ETHELBERT.....	Son of Ethelwulf.....		858	866	—	
ETHERRED.....	Son of Ethelwulf.....		858	871	5	
ALFRED THE GREAT.....	Son of Alfred the Great.....		871	901	30	
EDWARD THE ELDER.....	Eldest son of Edward the Elder (by 1).....		901	925	24	
ATHELSTAN.....	Third son of Edward the Elder (by 3).....		925	940	15	
EDMUND.....	Fourth son of Edward the Elder (by 3).....		940	946	6	
EDRED.....	Son of Edmund (by 1).....		946	955	9	
EDWY.....	Second son of Edmund (by 1).....		955	959	3	
EDGAR.....	Son of Edgar (by 1).....		959	975	17	
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....	Younger son of Edgar (by 2).....		975	978	4	
ETHELRED II.....	Eldest son of Ethelred II (by 1).....		978	1016	37	
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....	By conquest and election.....		1016	1016	0	
CANUTE THE DANE.....	Son of Canute (by 1).....		1017	1035	18	
HAROLD I.....	Son of Canute (by 2).....		1035	1040	5	
HARDICANUTE.....	Son of Ethelred II (by 2).....		1040	1042	2	
EDWARD III CONFESSION	Son of Earl Godwin.....		1042	1066	24	
HAROLD II.....	The House of Normandy.....		1066	1066	0	
WILLIAM I.....	Obtained the Crown by Conquest.....		1066	1087	21	
WILLIAM II.....	Third son of William I.....		1087	1100	13	
HENRY I.....	Youngest son of William I.....		1100	1135	35	
STEPHEN.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.		1135	1154	50	19
HENRY II.....	The House of Plantagenet	Eleanor, dau. of D. of Guienne and divorced Queen of Louis VII of France.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert.					
JOHN.....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.....					
HENRY III.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....					
EDWARD I.....	Eldest son of John.....					
EDWARD II.....	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.....					
		Isabella, dau. of Philip IV, the Fair, K. of France	1307	1327	43	20

Name	Dynasty	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault. 1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne. Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France. Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1377	dep. 1395 (d. 1400)	34	22
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1399	1413	47	13	
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9	
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471)	1422	1461	49	39	
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great- grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	1461	1483	41	22	
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0	
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2	
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great- grand-daughter of John of Gaunt. Only surviving son of Henry VII	1485	1509	53	24	
HENRY VIII	1st Katharine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of son, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer. (Died unmarried)	1509	1547	56	38	
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6	
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 22, 1554).	1553	1554	17	1+ days	
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	1553	1558	43	5	
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn.	1558	1603	69	44	

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnl.
CHARLES I (VI of SCOT.)	The House of Stuart Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. Only surviving son of James I. Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alfonso VI.	1603	1625 Beh. 1649 1685	59 48 55	23 24 36
CHARLES II	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649 Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8. Second son of Charles I	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; and Mary Beatrice d'Este, dau. of Alfonso, D. of Modena. Prince George of Denmark	1649	Dep. 1688 Decr. 1701 1691	68	3
JAMES II (VII of SCOT.)	Commonwealth, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689) Son of William Prince of Orange and grandson of Charles I. Second daughter of James II. The House of Hanover Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. Only son of George I.	Sophia Dorothaea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell. Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach. Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III. Ameila Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1714 1714 1727 1750 1820 1830	49 76 77 81 67	13 13 13 33 59	
WILLIAM III and	MARY II. ANNE. GEORGE I. GEORGE II. GEORGE III GEORGE IV WILLIAM IV. VICTORIA	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Princess Alexandra of Denmark The House of Windsor Surviving son of Edward VII. Eldest son of George V (abdicated 1936). Second son of George V Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III. The House of Saxe-Coburg Eldest son of Victoria The House of Windsor Surviving son of Edward VII. Eldest son of George V (abdicated 1936). Second son of George V Elder daughter of George VI.	1837 1830 1837 1901 1901 1910 1910 1936 1936	71 71 71 81 81 1910 1936 — 1953	7 7 7 63 63 68 70 — 56	
EDWARD VII	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9	
GEORGE V.	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1910	1936	70	25 { 325 { day;	
EDWARD VIII.	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Stratmore and Kinghorne	1936	—	—		
GEORGE VI.	QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.	1936	1953	56	15	
ELIZABETH II.	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952				
	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.					

SOVEREIGN	MARRIED	Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.	1057	1093
DONALD BAN	Brother of Malcolm Canmore	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage	1094	1094
DONALD BAN (Restored)	(Restored)	1097	1097
EDGAR	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage	1097	1097
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	1107	1107
DAVID I	Son of Malcolm Canmore.	1114	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	1153	1155
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	1165	1244
ALEXANDER II	Son of William the Lion	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage	1249	1286
MARGARET, MATA OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III.	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	1306	1329
DAVID II	Son of Robert I, by second marriage	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	1369	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II	1371	1390
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	1390	1406
JAMES II	Son of James I	1406	1437
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II	1437	1460
JAMES IV	Eldest son of James III	1460	1488
JAMES V	Son of James IV	1488	1513
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage	1513	1542
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	1542	1587

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 TO 1282

Rhodri the Great.....	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri.....	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good.....	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf).....	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad.....	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother.....	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda.....	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf.....	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhl.....	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig.....	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll.....	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.....	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog.....	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago.....	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd.....	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd.....	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great.....	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn.....	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.....	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III.....	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V).....	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.....	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V).....	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484).....	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.....	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.....	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612).....	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I.....	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.....	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766).....	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I.....	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751).....	1727
George William Frederick (George III).....	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV).....	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII).....	1841
George (George V).....	1901
Edward (Edward VIII).....	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George.....	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.M. William II., German Emperor 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira (died Sept. 8, 1967), daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue four sons and two daughters); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911, died April 1966; Princess Alexandra Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glucksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Aug. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaiich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glucksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I, King of the Hellenes (see p. 212); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Welf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923, married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1960).

(z) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1923, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1927-1929, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1910) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950, and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) The late Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 211), and died Mar. 6, 1964, leaving issue Constantine (Constantine XII.), born June 2, 1940, married, Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, and has issue; Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, married (1962) Don Juan Carlos of Spain, and has issue; and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1924; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 213).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 214).

(b) Lady Louise Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf; died March 7, 1965.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda (died Jan. 22, 1963), daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married, and has issue, Earl of Medina, b. 1961; Lord Ivar Mountbatten, b. 1963.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900. Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Governor of the

Isle of Wight; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924 and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died July 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia, and died Nov. 11, 1953 (see p. 211).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmsch, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilie of Greece and Denmark (see p. 214); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes; died May 30, 1968.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 2, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded ■ Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(i) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22, 1961 (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 10, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 214) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married 1st, Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932); 2nd, Dr. Stefan Isarescu.

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died 1926.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1928) Prince Ludwig of Germany, died Sept. 8, 1967.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 27, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky, and has issue, a daughter.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897; died May 22, 1960.
 (b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glucksburg), born Jan. 28, 1890.
 (c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.
 (d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.
 (5) Princess Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, died July 13, 1966, leaving issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

- (i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.
 (ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.
 (iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.
 (iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939, without issue.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1927); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue (see below).

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906, married (1932) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 29, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, V.A., born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (King of Spain 1886-1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V. (see p. 214). Assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 214).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 23, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur; died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893;

married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar (marriage dissolved, 1966) and has issue.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 3, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.M. Olav V., K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, G.C.V.O., born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 212); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (see p. 212), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden (who died Oct. 27, 1963), and has issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 212)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 212).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andrei of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, born 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windisch-Grätz), Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944); married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 215).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor). Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George) born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 215).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947), died at Harewood House, Yorks., March 28, 1965, leaving issue:—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married, firstly, Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of the late Erwin Stein (marriage dissolved 1967), and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955; secondly, July 31, 1967, Mrs. Patricia Elizabeth Tuckwell, and has issue, Mark Hubert, born July 5, 1964. (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ullick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.L.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis, Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., Royal Corps of Transport, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Green Jackets, Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R., Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901). Children of the Duke of Gloucester: H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941; H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944. Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906; died Aug. 27, 1968). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue.—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., born Oct. 9, 1935, Major The Royal Scots Greys, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, married June 8, 1961, Katharine Lucy Mary, Controller Commandant, Women's Royal Army Corps, Hon. Major-General, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt., and has issue, George Philip Nicholas, Earl of St. Andrews, born June 26, 1962; Helen Marina Lucy (Lady Helen Windsor), born April 28, 1964.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.C.V.O., born Dec. 25, 1936, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, Hon. Colonei, North Irish Horse, Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, married, April 24, 1963, Hon. Angus Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Airlie, born Sept. 14, 1928, and his issue, James Robert Bruce, born Feb. 29, 1964 and Marina Victoria Alexandra, born July 31, 1966. Residence of Princess Alexandra—Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942. Residence of the Duke of Kent—Coppins, Iver, Bucks.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood and Sovereign Head of the Order of St. John, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), and Royal Green Jackets, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. (Carleton and York), Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal Regiment of New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Royal Niger Military Forces, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, Ghana Regiment of Infantry, Malawi Rifles, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal New Zealand Navy, Captain General, Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), The Royal Canadian Regiment, Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire (Prince Albert's Own) Yeomanry, Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Australian Cadet Corps, Hon. Colonel, Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 214.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., born at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, born at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, born at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 19, 1960.

H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD ANTONY RICHARD LOUIS, born at Buckingham Palace, March 10, 1964.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, The Queen's Own Hussars, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales), Royal Anglian Regiment, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), The Light Infantry, The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), R.A.M.C., Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Toronto Scottish Regiment, Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Hon. Colonel The Royal Yeomanry Regiment, University of London O.T.C., Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School, W.R.A.F., W.R.A.C., W.R.N.S.; Air Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Australian Air Force. Born Aug. 4, 1900, married April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and died February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon), C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th-19th the King's Royal Hussars, The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, The Highland Fusiliers of Canada (Militia), Princess Louise Fusiliers (Machine Gun) (Militia), Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regiment, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, President of the Girl Guides Association; born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930; married May 6, 1960,

Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones (born March 7, 1930), son of the late Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse, created Earl of Snowdon, 1961, Constable of Caernarvon Castle; and has issue, David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, born Nov. 3, 1961; Sarah Frances Elizabeth (Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones), born May 1, 1964.

Residence.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's sons and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret and her son and daughter, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his son and daughter, his brother and his sister and her son and daughter, then the Earl of Harewood and his sons and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles and his son; then the Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk, and his son and daughter; then King Olav of Norway and his children, then the children and grandchildren of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne; then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
The Prince of Wales, The Prince Andrew, The Prince Edward
The Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Windsor.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
The Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal.
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
(x) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.
Ministers and Envoyos.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses, in same order ■ Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Viscounts, in same order ■ Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in ■ order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights of the Thistle if Commoners.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Members of the Order of Merit.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.
Companions of Honour.

Knights Commanders of the above Orders.

Knight Bachelor.
Official Referees of the Supreme Court.

Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.

Companions and Commanders e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the order as their Fathers.
M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronet's younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brother's wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross, see pp. 298-9.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly (normally) the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the Mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—See Index.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O.
Lord Steward, The Viscount Cobham, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, C. F. C. Grey, C.B.E., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, I. L. Evans, M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, C. R. Morris, M.P.
Administrative Adviser, Sir Basil Smallpeice, K.C.V.O.

Gold Sticks, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Peter Reid, G.C.B., C.V.O.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Alexander Bingley, G.C.B., O.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir John Frewen, K.C.B.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Charles Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; General Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Kenneth Darling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Kyle, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Davis, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Mistress of the Robes, The Countess of Euston, C.V.O.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester, C.V.O.; The Marchioness of Abergavenny; The Countess of Cromer; The Lady Fairfax of Cameron.

Women of the Bedchamber, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring, C.V.O.; Hon. Mary Morrison; Lady Susan Hussey.

Extra Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Lady Abel Smith, C.V.O.; Mrs. John Duggdale.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; P. B. C. Moore, C.M.G.

Defence Services Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Press Secretary, W. Heseltine, M.V.O.

Assistant Press Secretaries, Miss Anne Hawkins, M.V.O.; J. D. Gallagher (temp.).

Chief Clerk, Miss Jean Taylor, M.V.O.

Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, M.V.O., B.E.M.

Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. F. Munro, M.V.O.; Miss C. W. Austin; Miss D. King; Miss D. King; Miss W. M. Balcomb, M.V.O.; Miss A. M. Downes (Press); Miss F. M. Simpson (Press); Miss J. Kirby; Miss A. Gummer.

The Queen's Archives,

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Assistant Keeper, R. C. Mackworth-Young, C.V.O. **Registrar**, Miss Jane Langton.

Assistant Registrars, Miss J. Gandy; Miss S. Russell. **Historical Adviser**, Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. **Deputy Treasurer to the Queen**, Commander P. J. Row, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O. **Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse**, D. Waters, M.V.O.

Accountant, Peter Wright, M.V.O. **Clerk**, E. Smith, M.V.O.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Julian Loyd.

Resident Factor, Balmoral, Col. W. G. McHardy, M.B.E., M.C.

Land Steward, Royal Farms, Windsor, Adrian Pelly, M.V.O.

Consulting Engineers, J. Fraser (Balmoral); Ralph Freeman, C.V.O., C.B.E. (Sandringham).

Treasurer's Office

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Charles Warner, M.V.O.

Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.

Accountant, F. R. Mintram. **Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer**, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning, M.V.O.

Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, S. S. Haimes, M.V.O.

Royal Almony

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

Secretary, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. C. W. Penn, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Assistant Comptroller, Lt.-Col. J. F. D. Johnston, M.C.

Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.

Clerks, J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O.; W. J. Long (State Invitation Assistant); M. Bishop; Miss M. Fisher, B.E.M.; Miss J. Kirby; Miss M. Greiner; Miss A. M. L. Lawrence-Smith; Miss S. Tyrer; Miss E. Sharman-Golding.

Permanent Lords in Waiting, Lt.-Col. The Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, G.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord Hilton of Upton.

Baronesses in Waiting, The Baroness Phillips; The Baroness Serota.

Gentlemen Ushers, Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E.; H. L. Carron Greig; Brig.

Richard Frank Sherlock Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. Michael Neville Tufnell, D.S.C., R.N.; General Sir Rodney Moore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, K.B.E., C.B.; Lt.-Cmdr. John Arundell Holdsworth, O.B.E., R.N.; Col. William Henry Gerard Leigh, M.V.O.; Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Group Capt. the Hon. Peter Beckford Rutledge Vanneck, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.; Capt. Andrew Yates, M.V.O., R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, O.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Randolph Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler; Brig. Sir Ivan De la Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Percy Ledger, C.B., C.B.E.; Jacques Noiseux; Col. Sir Geoffrey Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Bruce Walter Middleton; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Frederick George Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.; Andrew Leslie Moore.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, General Sir William Stirling, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.

Serjeants at Arms, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.; C. G. R. Warner, M.V.O.; T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.; S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Field Marshal the Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill-Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, R. C. Mackworth-Young, C.V.O.

Librarian Emeritus, Sir Owen Morshed, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliott, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Francis Watson, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Deputy Surveyor, Geoffrey de Bellaigue, M.V.O.

Master of the Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D. Ll.D.

Poet Laureate, Cecil Day-Lewis, C.B.E.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry, M.V.O.

Keeper of the Swans, F. J. Turk.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.

Houskeeper (Hampton Court Palace), Mrs E. A. Johnson.

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

Secretary, Miss A. Ainscough.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Chichester.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., D.D., M.A.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Manning, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S.

Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Rev. S. A. Williams, M.A.; Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A.; Canon T. J. Pugh, T.D., M.A.; Canon H. C. Blackburne, M.A.; Rev. C. E. M. Roderick, M.A.; Canon W. E. Norris, M.A.; Ven. S. F. Linsley; Canon C. H. G. Hopkins, B.A.; Canon W. Garlick, B.Sc.; Canon J. P. Peiloe, M.A.; Rev. L. S. R. Badham, M.A.; Rev. J. A. M. Clayton, A.K.C.; Canon W. F. Morley, M.A., B.D.; Ven. B. Stratton, M.A.; Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A.; Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon E. W. Kemp, D.D.; Rev. J. G. Downward, M.A.; Canon E. Saxon, B.A., B.D.; Canon R. S. O. Stevens, B.Sc., M.A.; Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.A.

Extra Chaplain, Rev. M. F. Foxell, K.C.V.O., M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. *Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal*, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A.; Rev. R. Simpson.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. J. F. M. Llewelyn, M.A.; Rev. A. B. Caesar, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, M.V.O., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Buckingham Palace, Rev. J. S. D. Mansel, M.A.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, The Dean of Windsor.

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.V.O., M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Canon F. V. A. Boyce, M.A.

Chaplain—Tower of London, Rev. J. G. Nicholls.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Gordon Reynolds, A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir Ronald Bodley Scott, K.C.V.O., D.M., F.R.C.P.; W. M. Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrician, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon, E. G. Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist, Allen Goldsmith, C.V.O., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Extra Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon, H. Osmond-Clarke, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Gynaecologist, Sir John Peel, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Alan McLeod, K.C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S.(ENG.), D.D.S.

Aurist, J. C. Hogg, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Physician to the Household, R. I. S. Bayliss, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, E. G. Tuckwell, M.C., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, S. J. H. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Apothecary to the Household, Ralph Southward, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor,
J. P. Clayton, M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham,
H. K. Ford, M.B., B.S., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, A. G. Davies, M.B.,
B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Rear-Adm. The
Earl Cairns, C.B.

Vice-Marshal, A. L. Mayall, C.M.G., C.V.O.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. P. B. Gillett, C.B., O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Clerks, D. Morrison, M.V.O.; Miss A. A.
Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss E. Spooner; Mrs. E.
Rogers, M.V.O.; Mrs. A. M. Hughes; Mrs. S. Hill.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Beswick, P.C.; *Lieutenant,* Brig. Sir
Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; *Standard Bearer,*
Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; *Clerk of the*
Cheque & Adjutant, Col. H. N. Clowes, D.S.O.,
O.B.E.; *Harbinger,* Lt.-Col. J. Chandos-Pole,
O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps

Brigadiers, R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.;
J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.

Colonels, Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.;
C. Mitford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.;
K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.;
P. F. I. Reid, O.B.E.; R. J. V. Crichton, M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonels, J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.;
Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerye, D.S.O., M.C.; R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.;
Hon. M. G. Edwardes, M.B.E.; P. T. Clifton, D.S.O.;
Sir William Lowther, Bt., O.B.E.; J. Glanville; H. A. Hope, O.B.E., M.C.; T. C. Sinclair, O.B.E., M.C.; N. H. R. Speke, M.C.;
C. E. J. Eagles, R.M.; D. A. St. G. Laurie, O.B.E., M.C.

Majors, D. S. Allhusen; The Lord Templemore;
Sir Guy Carne Rasch, Bt.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Bowles; *Lieutenant,* Lt.-Col.
V. B. Turner, V.C., C.V.O.; *Clerk of the Cheque*
& *Adjutant,* Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.;
Ensign, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons,* Col.
H. T. Brassey, O.B.E., M.C.; *Col. A. B. Pemberton,*
M.B.E.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts,
C.B., C.B.E.

Deputy Master of the Household, Major the Lord
Plunket, C.V.O.

Chief Clerk, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.

Clerk, G. H. Franklin, M.V.O.

Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams,
M.V.O.

Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking, M.V.O.
Palace Steward, C. Oulton.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. G. M. I.
Ramsay.

Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Edith Holmes.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Lt.-Col. John Mansel Miller, C.V.O.,
D.S.O., M.C.

Equerries, Major the Lord Plunket, C.V.O.; Major
T. C. F. Howard; Capt. G. M. Pope (temp.).

Senior Air Equerry, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward
Fielden, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith,
G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir

James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Rear-Adm. P. W. B.
Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C.; Cdr. Colin Buist, C.V.O.,
R.N.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.,
R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles

Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Cdr. Sir Dudley
Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Cdr. Sir

Richard Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C., R.N.; Vice-
Admiral Sir Peter Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.;

Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.; Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell

Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman
Gwatkin, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord

Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.
Geoffrey Paul Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E.; Lt.-
Col. John Frederick Dame Johnston, M.C.; Rt.

Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.;

Major Sir Mark Vane Milbank, Bt., K.C.V.O.,
M.C.; Air Commodore Dennis Mitchell, C.V.O.,
D.F.C., A.F.C.; Lt.-Col. Ririd Myddleton, M.V.O.;

Lt.-Col. the Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col.
Eric Charles William Mackenzie Penn, C.V.O.,
O.B.E., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby,
K.C.V.O.; Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O.,
O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Guy Salisbury-Jones,
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; Group Capt.

Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O.,
D.F.C.; Air Commodore Archie Little Winskill,
C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*).

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, A. C. Fraser, Ph.D., B.V.Sc.,
M.R.C.V.S.

Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H.
Morgan, M.V.O., M.M.

Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, M. Carlisle.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of
Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of
Argyll.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney
G.C.V.O., F.S.A. (Scot.)

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee, P.C.

Hereditary Keepers:—
Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,
P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart,
M.C.

Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Keeper of Dumbarion Castle, Admiral Sir Angus
E. M. B. Cunningham Graham of Gartmore,
K.B.E., C.B.

Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Derek Lang, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D., I.I.D., F.R.S.E.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D., I.I.D., F.R.S.E.; Very Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Rt. Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.; Rev. H. O. Douglas, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.; Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O., T.D., D.D., F.R.S.A., F.S.A.(Scot.); Rev. H. C. Whitley, M.A., Ph.D.; Rev. A. Nicol, M.A.; Very Rev. W. R. Sanderson, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Rogan, D.D.; Very Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.

Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Rev. J. Lamb, C.V.O., D.D., Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Very Rev. the Lord Macleod of Fuinary, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.

Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. R. H. C. Budge, M.A.

Historiographer Emeritus, Prof. John Duncan Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., I.I.D.

Botanist, Harold R. Fletcher, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.

Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.

Sculptor, Benno Schottz, R.S.A.

Physicians in Scotland, Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.; Prof. W. I. Card, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. K. W. Donald, D.Sc., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.

Extra Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. Sir Derrick Dunlop, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

Surgeons in Scotland, Prof. Sir John Bruce, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S.E.; Prof. D. M. Douglas, M.B.E., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

Extra Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir Charles Illingworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.F.P.S.

Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, Prof. G. I. Scott, M.A., P.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.S.E.

Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, John Crawford Shiach, F.D.S., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.P.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, Sir George Proctor Middleton, K.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND

*The Royal Company of Archers.
Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.*

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Brigadier T. Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Stair, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Lieutenants, The Lord Elphinstone; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

Ensigns, Major Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, K.T., M.P.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; Major Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith, V.R.D., M.P.

Brigadiers, Admiral Sir Angus Cunningham Graham, K.B.E., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Sir John E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.; The Earl of

Mansfield; Major A. C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.; Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, C.B., M.B.E., T.D.; Col. The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; Major Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt., K.B.E.; Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt. (*Adjutant*); Major The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.; The Lord Ogilvy; Lt.-Gen. Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Major The Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; Capt. I. M. Tennant.

Adjutant, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt. Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.

Chaplain, The Very Rev. C. L. Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D. President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Wing-Comdr. The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.

Vice-President, Brigadier T. Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.

Secretary, Capt. G. W. Burnet.

Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Bonham-Carter, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Private Secretary, J. B. V. Orr, C.V.O.

Equerry, Major R. H. Cooke.

Extra Equerries, Capt. J. C. Hardy, R.M.; Capt. G. M. V. Nicoll.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Major the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.

Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon, C.V.O., M.B.E. Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin Gilliat, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

Treasurer and Equerry, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., C.V.O. M.C.

Equerry, Major the Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O. Press Secretary and Extra Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin, M.V.O.

Asst. Private Secretary and Extra Equerry, Capt. Alastair S. Aird.

Extra Equerries, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour.

Equerry (Temp.), Capt. R. L. Jenkins. Arothecary to the Household, Ralph Southward, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon-Apothecary to the Household (Royal Lodge, Windsor), J. P. Clayton, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Abercorn. **Ladies of the Bedchamber**, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Dowager Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarbrough, D.C.V.O.

Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.; Ruth, Lady Fermoy, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Mrs. Patrick Campbell-Preston (temp.).

Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowly, C.V.O.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Elizabeth Basset; The Lady Hyde, D.C.V.O.

Clerk Comptroller, M. Blanch, M.V.O.

Clerk Accountant, J. P. Kyle.

Clerks, Miss T. M. Dawson; Miss L. A. Gosling;

Miss A. M. Sheppard; Miss D. C. Downing.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON
Treasurer and Private Secretary, Major The Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O.
Lady in Waiting, The Lady Juliet Smith.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish; Mrs. Alastair Aird; Mrs. Robin Benson.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Sir Michael Hawkins, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
Comptroller and Assistant Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. S. C. M. Bland, M.V.O.
Equerry, Capt. A. G. A. Morrison.
Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Maj. N. B. Chamberlayne-Macdonald, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Cedric Holland, C.V.O.; Miss Jean Maxwell Scott.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey; Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Treasurer, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Cdr. Richard Buckley, M.V.O., R.N.
Lady in Waiting, Miss Fiona Pilkington.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

Lady in Waiting, The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.
Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Moyra Campbell, C.V.O.

Comptroller, Maj. P. C. Clarke, M.V.O.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed for three years from Nov. 1, 1965)
 Dame Albertine Winner, D.B.E., formerly *Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health*; Dr. J. H. F. Brotherton, *Chief Medical Officer, Scottish Home and Health Department*; Dr. J. O. F. Davies, C.B.E., *Senior Administrative Medical Officer, Oxford Regional Hospital Board*; Dr. S. C. Gawne, *Medical Officer of Health, Lancashire*; Dr. J. W. Howie, *Medical Director, Public Health Laboratory Service*; Dr. S. L. Wright, *Medical Officer of Health, Croydon*.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1969

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1969, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 14. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 28.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the Civil List, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Salaries of Household	185,000
Expenses of Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	23,200
Supplementary Provision	95,000

£475,000

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1965).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Craddock, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Major, Resident Governor and Keeper of the Jewel House, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. (1960).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or* (*England*); 2nd *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant *or*, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patee and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*); a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp *or*, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

THE UNION JACK

The national flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, the name deriving from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels. It is a combination of the cross of the patron saint of England, St. George (*cross gules in a field argent*), the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew (*salire argent in a field azure*) and a cross similar to that of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland (*salire gules in a field argent*). The Union Flag was first introduced in 1606 after the union of England and Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick being added in 1801.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother	£70,000
The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
The Princess Margaret	15,000

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE FLYING OF FLAGS

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

February 19 (1960).—Birthday of Prince Andrew.

March 1.—St. David's Day (in Wales only).

March 10 (1964).—Birthday of Prince Edward.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 23.—St. George's Day (in England only).

Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in a superior position.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

June 14.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1969.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 9.—Remembrance Sunday, 1969.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Day (in Scotland only). And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

municated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on Red-Letter Days at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1969.

Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.	May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.	Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Feb. 2.	Purification.	" 15.	Ascension Day.	" 28.	St. Luke.
" 6.	Queen's Accession.	June 2.	Coronation Day.	Nov. 1.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
" 19.	Ash Wednesday.	" 10.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.	" 8.	All Saints.
" 24.	St. Matthias.	" 11.	St. Barnabas.	" 14.	Lord Mayor's Day.
Mar. 25.	Annunciation.	" 14.	Queen's Official Birth-day.	" 30.	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
Apr. 21.	Queen's Birthday.	" 24.	St. John the Baptist.	Dec. 21.	St. Andrew.
" 25.	St. Mark.	" 29.	St. Peter.		St. Thomas.
		July 25.	St. James.		

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and Statutes were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coatee with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order or the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill Smith, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights. Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Brigadier W. P. A. Robinson, M.C.; Major R. W. Garnett, M.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel G. F. G. Turner, O.B.E., D.C.M.; Brigadier A. A. Crook, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel R. L. Penfold; Lt.-Colonel L. W. Giles, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel H. G. Duncombe, D.S.O.; Major R. W. Dobbin, O.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel P. U. Campbell, D.S.O.

The Peerage

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the creation and succession of Peerages are extremely complicated. There were separate Peerages of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, until the unions of the three countries: of England and Scotland, forming Great Britain, in 1707; and of Great Britain and Ireland, forming the United Kingdom, in 1801. Some Scottish Peers received additional Peerages of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, since 1707; and some Irish Peers additional Peerages of the United Kingdom since 1801.

All Peers of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom who are of full age are entitled to seats in the House of Lords. But Peers of Ireland who have no additional United Kingdom Peerage are not entitled to sit, although they are eligible for election to the House of Commons (which other Peers are not).

Certain ancient Peerages pass on death to the nearest heir, male or female, and several are now held by women who are thus Peeresses in their own Right. They are entitled to sit in the House of Lords if they are of full age and British nationality.

Since 1876 the Crown has conferred non-hereditary or Life Peerages in the degree of Baron on eminent judges to enable them to carry out the judicial function of the House of Lords. They are known as Law Lords. Under an Act passed in 1958 the Crown may confer Life Peerages on men and women giving them, in the degree of Baron or Baroness, seats in the House of Lords.

In 1963 an Act was passed enabling Peers to disclaim their Peerages for life: living Peers, within 12 months after the passing of the Act (July 31, 1963), future Peers within 12 months (one month if an M.P.) after the date of their succession, or of attaining their majority if later.

No fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937. No hereditary Peerages have been created since 1964.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

EARLDOMS (2)—Chesterfield (cr. 1628); Stanhope (cr. 1718).

VISCOUNTCY—Bruce of Melbourne (cr. 1947).

BARONIES (3)—Fleck (cr. 1961); Lumbury (cr. 1962); Whitburgh (cr. 1912).

DISCLAIMER OF PEERAGES

The following peers have disclaimed their peerages under the Peerage Act, 1963: Earl of Home; Earl of Sandwich; Viscount Hailsham; Viscount Stansgate; Lord Altringham; Lord Beaverbrook; Lord Fraser of Allander; Lord Monkswell; Lord Southampton.

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1969)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (b.

1948).

EARLS (5): Belmore (b. 1951); Caithness (b. 1948); Cottenham (b. 1948); Craven (b. 1957); Lovelace (b. 1951).

VISCOUNT (1): Astor (b. 1951).

BARONS (4): Brocket (b. 1952); Fairfax of Cameron (b. 1956); Hesketh (b. 1950); Londesborough (b. 1959).

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—**S.** or **I.** appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of **II.** * implies that the Peer in question holds also an *Imperial* title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.*. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. The mark **o** signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; **b.** signifies born; **s.**, succeeded; **m.**, married; **w.**, widower or widow; **M.**, minor.

NUMBERS OF THE PEERAGE

	Hereditary	Minors	No Seat	Life or Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes.....	5	1	—	—	4
Archbishops.....	—	—	—	2	■
Dukes.....	26	—	—	—	26
Marquesses.....	38	—	—	—	38
Earls.....	199	5	■	—	174
Viscounts.....	132	1	15	—	116
Bishops.....	—	—	17	24	24
Barons (and Scots Lords).....	514	4	36	18	492
Peeresses in own Right.....	20	—	1	—	19
Life Peers (under 1958 Act).....	—	—	—	134	134
Life Peeresses (under 1958 Act).....	—	—	—	20	20
Totals.....	934	11	89	198	1,049

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 Edinburgh, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 214 and 215).
 1937 Cornwall, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (Scottish Duke, Rothesay, 1398), K.G., b. 1948, M. (see p. 215).
 1928 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 214).
 1934 Kent (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1935, s. 1942, m. (see p. 214).
 1936 Windsor, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 214).

ARCHBISHOPS

*Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.*

Trans.
1961
1961

Canterbury (100th), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904, m.
Consecrated Bishop of Durham, 1952, translated to York, 1956.

York (93rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, P.C., D.D., b. 1909, m. *Consecrated Bishop of Bradford, 1956*



DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.



Created,

1868L*

1701S.

1892*

1703 S.

1662

1694

1663 S.*

1694

1900

1675

1643 S.*

1766L*

1719

1702

1707S.*

1756

1483

1766

1716

1684

1547

1833

1814

1874

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

Marquess of Hamilton,

M.P. b. 1934.

Marquess of Lorraine, b. 1937.

Arthur S. P. M. b. 1899.

David R. S., b. 1928.

Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1940.

Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. b. 1923.

Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.

Earl of Macduff, b. 1961.

Earl of Euston, b. 1919.

Marquess of Douglas and

Clydesdale, b. 1938.

Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.

Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.

Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.

Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.

Edward C. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1920.

Lord Howard of Glossop, M.B.E., b. 1885 (see p. 240) (to Dukedom); to Herries Baron, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

Earl Percy, b. 1953.

Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1888.

Earl of March and Kinrara, b. 1929.

Marquess of Bowmont, b. 1954.

Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.

Earl of Burford, b. 1939.

Lord Seymour, b. 1951.

Cyril R. E., b. 1905.
Brig. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.
Earl Grosvenor, b. 1951.

MARQUESSES

*Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.
In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and
daughters, see under "DUKES," above.*



1915

Aberdeen and Temair (3rd), Dudley Gladstone Gordon, D.S.O., (9th Scott. Earl, Aberdeen, 1682), b. 1883, s. 1965, m. Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1908.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1876	Abergavenny (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Lord Rupert N., b. 1923.
1821	Ailesbury (7th), Chandos Sidney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1904, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Savernake, b. 1926.
1831	Ailsa (7th), Archibald David Kennedy, O.B.E. (19th Scott. Earl, Cassillis, 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	Anglesey (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	Bath (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.
1826	Bristol (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
1796	Bute (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th Scott. Earl, Dumfries, 1663), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1958.
1917	Cambridge (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	(None.)
1812	Camden (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
1815	Cholmondeley (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley, 1628), b. 1883, s. 1923, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., b. 1919. (Lord Great Chamberlain.)
18361.*	Conyngham (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, Minster, 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
17921.*	Donegall (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th Brit. Baron, Fisherwick, 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Templemore, b. 1916 (see p. 245).
17891.*	Downshire (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumland Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, Hillsborough, 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.	A. Robin I. H., b. 1929.
1888	Dufferin & Ava (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clarendon, 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945, m.	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
18011.*	Ely (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, Loftus, 1801), b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Charles J. Tottenham, b. 1913.
1801	Exeter (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, s. 1956, m.	Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
18001.*	Headfort (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th U.K. Baron, Kenlis, 1831), b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1959.
1793	Heriford (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th Irish Baron, Conway, 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1953.
15993.*	Hunily (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (Premier Marquess of Scotland) (4th U.K. Baron, Meldrum, 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937.	Earl of Aboyn, b. 1941.
1784	Lansdowne (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C. (8th Irish Earl, Kerry, 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, w.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
1902	Linlithgow (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th Scott. Earl, Hopetoun, 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1946.
18161.*	Londonderry (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th U.K. Earl, Vane, 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest, b. 1911.
1701 S.*	Lothian (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, Kerr, 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
1917	Milford Haven (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1938, m. (see also p. 212).	Earl of Medina, b. 1961.
1838	Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, Mulgrave, 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	Northampton (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
1825 1.*	Ormonde (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, C.V.O., M.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Ormonde, 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., 1899.
1682 S.	Queensberry (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Lord Gawain D., b. 1948.
1926	Reading (3rd), Michael Alfred Rufus Isaacs, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Erleigh, b. 1942.
1789	Salisbury (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
1800 1.*	Sligo (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, Monteagle, 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	Townshend (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	Tweeddale (12th), David George Montagu Hay (3rd U.K. Baron, Tweeddale, 1881), b. 1921, s. 1967, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1947.
1780 L*	Waterford (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, Tyrone, 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1953.
1936	Willindon (2nd), Ignatius Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	Winchester (18th), Nigel George Paulet (Premier Marquess of England), b. 1942, s. 1968.	Timothy G. P., b. 1944.
1892	Zetland (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas, (5th U.K. Earl of Zetland, 1838, 6th Brit. Baron Dundas, 1794), b. 1908, s. 1961, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1937.

EARLS

Style (see also note, p. 302). The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked " the " of " is not used.



Created.

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1639 S.	Airlie (12th), David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
1696	Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1952	*Alexander of Tunis (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1891, m.	Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
1826	*Amherst (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. A., b. 1903.
1893	Ancaster (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Hon. John H.-D.-W., b. 1914.
1789 I.	*Annesley (9th), Robert Annesley, b. 1900, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1924.
1785 I.	Antrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Dunliss, b. 1935.
1762 I.*	Arran (8th), Arthur Strange Kettendyke David Archibald Gore (4th U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
1955	Attlee (2nd), Martin Richard Attlee, b. 1927, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Prestwood, b. 1956.
1961	Avon (1st), (Robert) Anthony Eden, K.G., P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Viscount Eden, b. 1930.
1714	Aylesford (12th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1947.
1937	*Baldwin of Bewdley (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Corvedale, b. 1933.
1922	Balfour (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1931.
1800 I.	Bandos (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B., C.B.E., b. 1904 (Twin).
1772	*Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m.	Lord Apsley, b. 1961.
1919	*Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1945.
1815	*Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1915.
1797 I.	Belmore (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1951, s. 1960, M.	Sir Henry C. L.-C., M.C., b. 1887.
1739 I.	Bessborough (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufize Ponsonby, (10th Irish Earl Bessborough), b. 1913, s. 1956, m.	Arthur M.L.P., b. 1912 (to Irish Earldom only).
1937*	Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907 s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1935.
1815	Bradford (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1947.
1677 S.	Breadalbane and Holland (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. 1919, s. 1959, m.	(None.)
1469 S.*	Buchan (16th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, (7th U.K. Baron Erskine), b. 1899, s. (to Barony), 1957, (to Earldom) 1960, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1930.
1746	Buckinghamshire (9th), Vere Frederick Cecil Hobart-Hampden, b. 1901, s. 1963.	Cyril L. H.-H., b. 1902.
1800	*Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.
1878	*Cairns (5th), David Charles Cairns, C.B., b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Garmoye, b. 1933.
1543 S.	Caithness (20th), Malcolm Ian Sinclair, b. 1948, s. 1965, M.	Sir John R. N. B. S., Bt., b. 1928.
1800 I.	Caledon (6th) Denis James Alexander, b. 1920, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Alexander, b. 1955.
1661	Carlisle (12th), Charles James Ruthven Howard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1949.
1793	Carnarvon (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923.	Lord Porchester, b. 1921.
1748 I.*	Carrick (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd U.K. Baron Butler, 1912), b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1933.
1800 I.	*Castle Stewart (8th), Arthur Patrick Avondale Stuart, b. 1928, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1953.
1614	*Cathcart (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
1647 I.	Cavan (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1950, m.	Roger C. L., b. 1944.
1827	*Cawdor (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1914.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932.
1801	Chichester (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944.	Anthony G. P., b. 1911.
1803 I.*	Clancarty (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. Visct. Clancarty, 1823), b. 1891, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., b. 1902.
1776 I.*	Clanwilliam (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Baron Clanwilliam, 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	John H. M., b. 1939.

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1776	Clarendon (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, b. 1933, s. 1955.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1916.
1620 L.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), Patrick Reginald Boyle (13th Irish Earl and 9th Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), b. 1910, s. 1967, m.	Lt.-Cdr. John W. B., D.S.C., b. 1916.
1850	Cottenham (8th), Kenelm Charles Everard Digby Pepys, b. 1948, s. 1968, M.	Samuel G. L. P., b. 1915.
1762 L*	Courtown (8th), James Montagu Burgoine Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th Brit. Baron, Saltersford, 1796), b. 1908, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1954.
2697	Coventry (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940.	Viscount Deerhurst, b. 1957.
1857	Cowley (6th), Richard Francis Wellesley, b. 1946, s. 1968.	Hon. Garret G. W., b. 1934.
1893	Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1933.
1801	Craven (7th), Thomas Robert Douglas Craven, b. 1957, s. 1965, M.	Hon. Simon G. C., b. 1961.
1398 S.*	Crawford (28th) and Balcarres (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wiggin, 1826), b. 1900, s. 1940, m.	Lord Balniel, M.P., b. 1927.
1851	Cromartie (4th), Roderick Grant Francis Mackenzie, M.C., b. 1904, s. 1962, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1948.
1901	Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, P.C., M.B.E., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Viscount Errington, b. 1945.
1633 S.*	Dalhousie (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay 1875), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1948.
1725 L.*	Darnley (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (9th English Baron, Clifton o Leighton Bromswold, 1608), b. 1915, s. 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. B., b. 1941.
1711	Dartmouth (9th), Gerald Humphry Legge, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1949.
1761	*De La Warr (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921.
1622	Denbigh (11th) and Desmond (10th), William Rudolph Michael Feilding (10th Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), b. 1943, s. 1966, m.	William D. F., b. 1939.
1485	Derby (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Richard S., b. 1920.
1553	Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.	Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
1800 L.*	Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821), b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1927.
1661 L.*	Drogheda (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, K.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron, Moore, 1954), b. 1910, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1937.
1837	Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1951.
1860	Dudley (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1920.
1660 S.*	Dundee (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (1st U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954) b. 1902, s. 1924 (claim admitted. 1953), m. (Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland).	Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.
1669 S.	Dundonald (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1961.
1686 S.*	Dunmore (6th), John Alexander Murray (4th U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), b. 1939, s. 1962, m.	Reginald A. M., b. 1911.
1822 L.	Dunraven and Mount Earl (7th), Thady Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, b. 1939, s. 1965.	Capt. Hon. Valentine M. W.-Q., R.N., b. 1890.
1833	Durham (5th), John Frederick Lampton, b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Lambton, M.P., b. 1922.
1837	Effingham (6th). Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard (16th E. Baron, Howard of Effingham, 1553), b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John A. F. C. H., b. 1907.
1507 S. 1859* S.	Eglinton (18th) & (9th) Winton (1600), Archibald George Montgomerie (6th U.K. Earl Winton, 1859), b. 1939, s. 1966, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1966.
1733 L.*	Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
1821	Eldon (4th), John Scott, G.C.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Fnccombe, b. 1937.
1633 S.*	Elgin (10th) & Kincardine (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (3rd U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1924.
1789 L.*	Enniskillen (6th), David Lowry Cole, M.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), b. 1918, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1942.
1781 L.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	Essex (9th), Reginald George de Vere Capell, T.D., b. 1906, s. 1966, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1711	*Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	(None to Earldom or U. K. Barony, to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (see p. 238)).
1628 L.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (19th I. Baron, Killeen, 1449) (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1746*	*Fitzwilliam (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952, m.	

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1789	Fortescue (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., b. 1893, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1922.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
1623 S.*	Galloway (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garties, 1796), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
1703 S.*	Glasgow (9th), David William Maurice Boyle, C.B., D.S.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), b. 1910, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1939.
1806 I.*	Gosford (7th), Charles David Alexander John Sparrow Acheson (5th U.K. Baron, Worlingham, 1835), b. 1922, s. 1966.	Hon. Patrick B. V. M. A., b. 1915.
1945	Gowrie (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Ruthven, b. 1964.
1684 I.*	Granard (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lord Leveson, b. 1959.
1806	Grey (6th), Richard Fleming George Charles Grey, b. 1939, s. 1963, m.	Philip K. G., b. 1940.
1752	Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John M.W. N., b. 1903.
1619 S.	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1941.
1919	Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, O.B.E. b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Dawick, b. 1961.
1944	Halifax (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th U.K. Viscount Halifax, 1866), b. 1912, s. 1959, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1944.
1898	Halsbury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tilerton, b. 1934.
1754.	Hardwicke (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1612	Harewood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 241).	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	Harrington (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope (8th U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, 1717), b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	Harrowby (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1821	Howe (6th), Edward Richard Assheton Curzon, C.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1964, m.	Chambré G. W. P. C., b. 1898.
1529	Huntingdon (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1885	Iddesleigh (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1750	Ilchester (8th), Walter Angelo Fox-Strangways, b. 1887, s. 1964, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1920.
1929	Inchcape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	Iveagh (3rd), Arthur Francis Benjamin Guinness, b. 1937, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1925	Jellicoe (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1697	Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., Grandison, 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Newry and Mourne, b. 1942.
1822 I.	Kilmorey (5th), Francis Jack Richard Patrick Needham, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1866	Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941.	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1931.
1768 I.	Kingston (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1962.
1633 S.*	Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Charles E. K., b. 1920.
1914	Kitchener of Khartoum (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.	Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.
1756 I.	Lanesborough (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1959.	The Master of Lauderdale, b. 1911.
1624 S.	Lauderdale (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, b. 1904, s. 1953, m.	Anthony L. C., b. 1909.
1837	Leicester (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1934.
1642 S.	Leven (14th) & (13th) Melville (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.	Geoffrey R. A. b. 1929.
1831	Lichfield (5th), Thomas Patrick John Anson, b. 1939, s. 1960.	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1963.
1803 L.*	Limerick (6th), Patrick Edmund Pery (6th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.
1633 S.	Lindsay (14th), William Tucker Lindsey-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.	Lord Norreys of Rycote, b. 1958.
1626	Lindsey (14th) and Abingdon (9th) (1682), Richard Henry Rupert Bertie, b. 1931, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1945.
1776 I.	Lisburne (8th), John David Malet Vaughan, b. 1918, s. 1965, m.	Viscount Blakenham, b. 1911 (See p. 231).
1822 I.*	Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare, 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Edward P. B. S. F., b. 1944.
1905	Liverpool (4th), Robert Anthony Edward St. Andrew Savile Foljambe, b. 1887, s. 1962.	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1945	Lloyd George of Dwysor (3rd), Owen Lloyd George, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Gwynedd, b. 1951.
1785 I.*	Lonsford (7th), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821; 1st U.K. Baron, Pakenham, 1945), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1933.
1807	Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
1838	Lovelace (5th), Peter Axel William Locke King (12th British Baron, King, 1725), b. 1951, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1795 L*	Lucan (7th), Richard John Bingham (3rd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1934, s. 1964, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1967.
1880	Lytton (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (27th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
1721	Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
1800	Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1945.
1776 &	1792 Mansfield and Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott, Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
1404 S.	Mar (30th), James Clifton of Mar (Premier Earl of Scotland), b. 1914, s. 1965, m.	Lady Margaret Artiss, b. 1940.
1565 S.	Mar (13th) & (14th) Kellie (1616), John Francis Hervey Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
1785 I.	Mayo (10th), Terence Patrick Bourke, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.	Lord Naas, b. 1953.
1627 I.*	Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
1766 L	Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
1920	Midleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Midleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, Trevor L. B., b. 1903.
1813	Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.
1562 S.*	Moray (9th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1804, s. 1943, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1928.
1815	Morley (6th), John St. Aubyn Parker, b. 1923, s. 1962, m.	Visct. Boringdon, b. 1956.
1458 S.	Morton (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.	Hon. John C. S. D., b. 1927.
1947	Mountbatten of Burma (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, w. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 212.)	Baroness Brabourne, b. 1924 (see pp. 212 and 236).
1789	Mount Edgcumbe (7th), Edward Piers Edgcumbe, b. 1903, s. 1965, m.	George A. V. E., b. 1907.
1831	Munster (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	Edward C. FitzC., b. 1933.
1805	Nelson (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1894, s. 1957.	Hon. George J. H. N., b. 1905.
1827 I.	Norbury (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Glandine, b. 1967.
1806 I.*	Normanton (6th), Shaun James Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (4th U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1945, s. 1967.	Hon. Mark S. A. A., b. 1948.
1647 S.	Northesk (12th), John Douglas Carnegie, b. 1895, s. 1963, w.	Lord Rosehill, b. 1926.
1802	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1925	Oxford & Asquith (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, K.C.M.G., b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Morley, b. 1952.
1929	Peel (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	Pembroke (16th) & (13th) Montgomery (1605), Sidney Charles Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906, s. 1960, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1939.
1605 S.	Perth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive (15th English Baron, Windsor, 1529), b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 I.	Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yull Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1965.
1743	Powis (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lymington, b. 1923.
1706	Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.
1765	Radnor (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Gerald F. N. K. b. 1929.
1771 I.	Roeder (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (and U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1958.
1457 S.	Rothes (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	°Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	°St. Aldwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., K.B.E. T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (9th), Nicholas Richard Michael Eliot, b. 1914, s. 1960, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1941.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D., Royal Victorian Chain (12th Irish Visct., Lumley, 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Sefton (1th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron Sefton, 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, w.	(None.)
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, w.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S.	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., A.F.C., Q.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	The Master of Selkirk, b. 1939.
1672	Shaftesbury (10th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 1961, m.	Hon. John P. H. N. A.-C., b. 1915.
1756 I.*	Shannon (9th), Richard Bentinck Boyle (8th Brit. Bn. Carleton, 1786), b. 1924, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1960.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1961	Snowdon (1st), Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, b. 1930, m. (See also p. 216.)	Viscount Linley, b. 1961 (see p. 216).
1880	°Sondes (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, w.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Soutesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balinhard, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 213 and 224).
1765	°Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Stair (13th), John Aymer Dalrymple, C.V.O., M.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord, 1841), b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1961.
1628	Stamford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1821	Strabroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Stratford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	Strathmore (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949, w.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	°Temple of Stowe (7th), Ronald Stephen Brydges Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1910, s. 1966.	Hon. Evelyn A. T.-G.-L., D.S.O., b. 1884.
1815	Verulam (6th), John Grimston (10th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 15th Scott. Baron, Forrester of Corstophine 1633), b. 1912, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1951.
1729	°Waldegrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D. b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & °Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris, K.T. (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
1621 I.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, w.	Lord Delvin, b. 1928.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharncliffe (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, m.	Alan R. Montagu-Stuart Wortley, b. 1927.
1793 I.	Wicklow (8th), William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
1801	Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, m.	Lord Ebury, b. 1934 (see p. 238).
1628	Winchilsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1959, m.	Viscount Maidstone, b. 1967.
1766 I.	°Winterton (7th), Robert Chad Turnour, b. 1915, s. 1962, m.	Cecil N. T., b. 1919.
956	Woolton (2nd), Roger David Marquis, b. 1922, s. 1964, m.	Viscount Walberton, b. 1958.

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1837	Yarborough (7th), John Edward Pelham, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1963.
1922	Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, b. 1921, s. 1948, m.	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. F., D.S.O., b. 1883.

VISCOUNTS

	Style (see note, p. 302). The Right Hon. the Viscount —. Addressed as, My Lord.
	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.
1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.
1946	Alanbrooke (2nd), Thomas Brooke, b. 1920, s. 1963.
1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.
1911	Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.
1960	Amory (1st), Derick Heathcoat Amory, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1899.
1942 S.	Arbuthnott (16th Viscount of Arbuthnott), John Campbell Arbuthnott, D.S.C., b. 1924, s. 1966, m.
1751 I.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Llewelyn Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.
1917	Astor (4th), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1951, s. 1966, M.
1781 I.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.
1720 I.*	Barrington (11th), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1908, s. 1960.
1925	Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.
1963	Blakenham (1st), John Hugh Hare, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1911, m.
1935	Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1899, s. 1958, m.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.
1960	Boyd of Merton (1st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., b. 1904, m.
1717 I.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron Brancaster, 1866), b. 1921, s. 1942, m.
1929	Brentford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, m.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th Duke of Brontë in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1924, m.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, K.G., P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, m.
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.
1941	Camrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.
1916	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.
1665 I.	Charlemont (11th), Charles St. George Caulfeild (15th Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont, 1620), b. 1884, s. 1967, m.
1921	Chelmsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.
1717 I.	Chetwynd (10th), Adam Richard John Casson Chetwynd, T.D., b. 1935, s. 1965, m.
1911	Chilston (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, b. 1910, s. 1947.
1902	Churchill (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, b. 1890, s. 1934, w.
1781 I.*	Clifden (8th), (Arthur) Victor Agar-Robartes, M.C. (8th Brit. Baron, Mendip, 1791), b. 1887, s. 1966, m.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G. (7th Irish Baron, Westcote, 1618), b. 1909, s. 1949, m. (Lord Steward)
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, m.
1827	Combermere (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, w.
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdray, 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.
	
	Hon. Michael A., b. 1914.
	Hon. Alan V. H. B., b. 1932.
	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., b. 1948.
	(None.)
	Master of Arbuthnott, b. 1950.
	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
	Hon. David A., b. 1912.
	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
	Hon. Rupert E. S. B., D.S.O., b. 1877.
	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
	Hon. Michael J. H., b. 1938.
	Hon. Christopher H. L. B., b. 1934.
	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889.
	Hon. Simon D. R. N. L.-B., b. 1939.
	Hon. Michael G. S. H.-R., b. 1965.
	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.
	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1898.
	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
	Hon. Piers J. H. I., b. 1947.
	Lord Hartwell, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911 (see p. 248).
	Hon. Antony A. L., b. 1920. (None.)
	Richard W. St. G. C., b. 1887.
	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931.
	Richard W. C., b. 1938.
	Alastair G. A.-D., b. 1946.
	Hon. Victor G. S., b. 1934.
	None to Viscountcy; to Barony, Earl of Norman-ton (see p. 229).
	Hon. John W. L. L., b. 1943.
	Master of Colville, b. 1959.
	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929.
	Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
	Hon. Janric C., b. 1944. (None.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1943	Daventry (and), Robert Oliver FitzRoy, b. 1893, s. 1962, m.	Cdr. Hon. John M. FitzRoy-Newdegate, b. 1897.
1937	Davidson (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1956	De L'Isle (1st), William Philip Sidney, U.C., K.G. P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (6th Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835), b. 1909, m.	Hon. Philip S., b. 1945.
1776 I.	De Vesci (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th Irish Baron, Knaptoun, 1750), b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
1917	Devonport (and), Gerald Chester Kearley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1964	Dilhorne (1st), Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, P.C., b. 1905, m.	Hon. John M. M.-B., b. 1932.
1622 I.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, b. 1911, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1945.
1785 I.	Doneraile (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, b. 1923, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946.
1680 I.*	Downe (12th), John Christian George Dawnay (4th U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), b. 1935, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard D., b. 1967.
1959	Dunrossil (2nd), John William Morrison, b. 1926, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.
1964	Eccles (1st), David McAdam Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1904, m.	Hon. John D. E., b. 1931.
1897	Esher (4th), Lionel Gordon Balhol Brett, b. 1913, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Christopher L. B. B., b. 1936.
1816	Exmouth (9th), Pownoll Irving Edward Pellevé, b. 1908, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Paul P., b. 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (14th), Lucius Henry Charles Plantagenet Cary, b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
1720	Falmouth (9th), George Hugh Boscawen (26th Eng. Baron, Le Despencer, 1264), b. 1919, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Evelyn A. H. B., b. 1955.
1918	Furness (and), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 I.*	Galway (6th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), b. 1929, s. 1943, m.	William A. Monckton, b. 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 5th U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940.	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, b. 1925.
1816 I.	Gort (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1946, m.	Colin L. P. V., b. 1916.
1900	Goschen (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Giles J. H. G., b. 1965.
1849	Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951.	(None.)
1937	Greenwood (and), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1046	Hall (2nd), (William George) Leonard Hall, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	(None.)
1891	Ham'sleden (4th), William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William H. S., b. 1955.
1884	Hampden (5th), David Francis Brand, b. 1902, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Anthony D. B., b. 1937.
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	Hon. David P., b. 1946.
1791 I.	Harberton (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, b. 1908, s. 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. P., b. 1910.
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, w.	(None.)
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1791 I.	Hawarden (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b. 1926, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Robert C. W. L. M., b. 1961.
1960	Head (1st), Antony Henry Head, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Richard A. H., b. 1937.
1550	Hereford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952.	Rupert M. D., b. 1907.
1842	Hill (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1904, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Antony R. C.H., b. 1931.
1790	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, K.C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1956	Ingleby (2nd), Martin Raymond Peake, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Richard M. H. P., b. 1953.
1945	Kemsley (2nd), (Geoffrey) Lionel Berry, b. 1909, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Denis G. B., T.D., b. 1911.
1911	Knollys (3rd), David Francis Dudley Knollys, b. 1931, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Patrick N. M. K., b. 1962.
1895	Knu'sford (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, w.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1945	Lambert (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.	Hon. George L., b. 1942.
1954	Leathers (2nd), Frederick Alan Leathers, b. 1908, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher G. L., b. 1941.
1922	Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1781 I.	Lifford (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	[1949.]
1921	Long (4th), Richard Gerard Long, b. 1929, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Edward J. W. H., b. 1920.
1957	Mackintosh of Halifax (2nd), John Mackintosh, b. 1921, s. 1964, m.	Hon. James R. L., b. 1960.
1955	Malvern (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., b. 1883, m.	Hon. John C. M., b. 1958.
		Hon. John G. H., b. 1923.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1945	Marchwood (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.
1942	Margesson (2nd) Francis Vere Hampden Margesson, b. 1922, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard F. D. M., b. 1960.
1660 L*	Masseeene (13th) & (6th) Ferrard (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D. C. W. M. S., b. 1940.
1739	Maugham (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, b. 1916, s. 1958.	(None.)
1802	Melville (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1916	Mersey (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, b. 1906, s. 1956, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1962	Mills (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Roger C. M., b. 1919.
1716 L	Molesworth (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, b. 1907, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Robert B. K., M., b. 1959.
1801 L*	Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck, O.B.E., (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1866), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Charles S. M., b. 1953.
1957	Monckton of Brenchley (2nd), Gilbert Walter Riversdale Monckton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher W. M., b. 1952.
1935	Monsell (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Graham E.-M., b. 1935.
1946	Montgomery of Alamein (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1887, w.	Hon. David M., b. 1928.
1550 L*	Mountrath (17th), Richard Henry Piers Butler (4th U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, 1911), b. 1936, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Piers J. R. B., b. 1961.
1964	Muirshiel (1st), John Scott Maclay, P.C., C.H., C.M.G., b. 1905, m.	(None.)
1952	Norwich (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jason C. D. B. C., b. 1959.
1946	Portal of Hungersford (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron, Portal of Hungersford, 1945), Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., b. 1923 (to Barony only).
1873	Portman (9th), Edward Henry Berkeley Portman, b. 1934, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Christopher E. B. P., b. 1958.
1743 L*	Powerscourt (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1962	Radcliffe (1st), Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1899, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i>).	(None.)
1900	Ridley (4th), Matthew White Ridley, T.D., b. 1925, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1958.
1960	Rochdale (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Rochdale, 1913), b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1919	Rothermere (and), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1937	Runciman of Doxford (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.R.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1918	St. Davids (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philippis, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1952.
1937	Samuel (2nd), Edwin Herbert Samuel, C.M.G., b. 1898, s. 1963, m.	Hon. David H. S., b. 1922.
1911	Scarsdale (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1905	Selby (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, b. 1942, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James E. H. G. G., b. 1945.
1805	Sidmouth (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1940	Simon (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
1954	Simonds (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1960	Slim (1st), William Joseph Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1891, m.	Maj. Hon. John S., b. 1929.
1954	Soulbury (1st) Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, w.	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1776 L	Southwell (7th), Pyers Anthony Joseph Southwell, b. 1930, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard A. P. S., b. 1956.
1938	Stonehaven (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael R., b. 1939.
1959	Stuart of Findhorn (1st), James Gray Stuart, P.C., C.H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. David R. M. S., b. 1924.
1806 L	Templtown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1957	Tenby (2nd), David Lloyd George, b. 1922, s. 1967.	Hon. William L. G., b. 1927.
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922.
1721	Torrington (11th), Timothy Howard St. George Byng, b. 1943, s. 1961.	John L. B., M.C., b. 1919.
1936	Trenchard (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.
1621 L	Valentia (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951 (claim established, 1959), m.	

Created.

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1960	Ward of Witley (1st), George Reginald Ward, P.C., b. 1907, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. Anthony G. H. W., b. 1943.
1964	Watkinson (1st), Harold Arthur Watkinson, P.C., C.H., b. 1910, m. <i>✓</i>	(None.)
1952	Waoverley (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	Weir (and), (James) Kenneth Weir, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1959, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. William K. J. W., b. 1933.
1918	Wimborne (3rd), Ivor Fox-Strangways Guest (4th U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1939, s. 1967, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. Julian J. G., b. 1945.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1946, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. George Y., M.P., b. 1931.

BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
 [Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, sit by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].

Appdts.

Entd. Lords

1961	*London (114th), Robert Wright Stopford, P.C., C.B.E., D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956 and 1961, m. <i>✓</i>	1961
1966	*Durham (90th), Ian Thomas Ramsey, D.D., b. 1915, cons. 1966, m. <i>✓</i>	1966
1961	*Winchester (93rd), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951, trans. 1961, m. <i>✓</i>	1958
1960	Bath & Wells (73rd), Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1955, m. <i>✓</i>	(1)
1953	Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, K.C.M.G., D.D., b. 1897, cons. 1941, trans. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	1959
1960	Blackburn (4th), Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., b. 1903, cons. 1946, m. <i>✓</i>	1967
1961	Bradford (4th), Clement George St. Michael Parker, D.D., b. 1900, cons. 1954 <i>✓</i>	(4)
1958	Bristol (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1959, m. <i>✓</i>	1963
1967	Carlisle (63rd), Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A., b. 1907, cons. 1959 <i>✓</i>	(15)
1962	Chelmsford (5th), John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A., b. 1903, cons. 1962, m. <i>✓</i>	(7)
1955	Chester (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, m. <i>✓</i>	1960
1958	Chichester (88th), Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949, trans. 1958, m. <i>✓</i>	1953
1956	Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947 <i>✓</i>	1962
1959	Derby (3rd), Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947, m. <i>✓</i>	1965
1964	Ely (65th), Edward James Keymer Roberts, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1956, trans. 1962 and 1964, m. <i>✓</i>	(11)
1949	Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949, m. <i>✓</i>	1955
1962	Gloucester (36th), Basil Tudor Guy, M.A., b. 1910, cons. 1957, m. <i>✓</i>	(9)
1961	Guildford (5th), George Edmund Reindorp, D.D., b. 1911, cons. 1961, m. <i>✓</i>	(3)
1961	Hereford (202nd), Mark Allin Hodson, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1956, m. <i>✓</i>	(5)
1953	Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	1959
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	1959
1956	Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1952, m. <i>✓</i>	1962
1966	Liverpool (5th), Stuart Yarworth Blanch, M.A., b. 1918, cons. 1966, m. <i>✓</i>	(13)
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947, m. <i>✓</i>	1955
1957	Newcastle (8th), Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1957, m. <i>✓</i>	1963
1959	Norwich (68th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1959, m. <i>✓</i>	1956
1955	Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, m. <i>✓</i>	1963
1961	Peterborough (34th), Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A., b. 1897, cons. 1949, m. <i>✓</i>	(6)
1960	Portsmouth (5th), John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1960, m. <i>✓</i>	1965
1959	Ripon (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1959, m. <i>✓</i>	1964
1961	Rochester (104th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, cons. 1961, m. <i>✓</i>	(2)
1950	St. Albans (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, m. <i>✓</i>	1956
1966	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (6th), Leslie Wilfrid Brown, D.D., b. 1912, cons. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	(14)
1963	Salisbury (74th), Joseph Edward Fison, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1963, m. <i>✓</i>	(10)
1962	Sheffield (3rd), Francis John Taylor, M.A., b. 1912, cons. 1962, m. <i>✓</i>	(8)
1966	†Sodor & Man (76th), George Eric Gordon, M.A., b. 1905, cons. 1966, m. <i>✓</i>	
1959	Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., b. 1913, cons. 1959 <i>✓</i>	1963
1964	Southwell (6th), Gordon David Savage, M.A., b. 1915, cons. 1960, m. <i>✓</i>	(12)
1959	Tuross (10th), John Maurice Key, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1947, m. <i>✓</i>	1965
1968	Wakefield (8th), Eric Treacy, M.B.E., b. 1907, cons. 1961, m. <i>✓</i>	(16)
1955	Worcester (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1956, m. <i>✓</i>	1960

BARONS

Style (see note, p. 302) The Right Hon. the Lord —.

Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Aberconway (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.
1873	Aberdare (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, b. 1919, s. 1957, m. <i>✓</i>	Hon. Alastair J. L., b. 1947.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1835	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James H. S., b. 1959.
1869	<i>Action</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 1941.
1887	<i>Addington</i> (4th), Raymond Egerton Hubbard, b. 1884, s. 1966, w.	James H., b. 1930.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1889, w.	Hon. Richard H. A., b. 1927.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, C.B.E., b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., b. 1896.
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, b. 1915, s. 1958.	(None.)
1896	<i>Aldenham</i> (4th) and (and) <i>Hunsdon</i> of <i>Hunsdon</i> (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935 and 1939, m.	Hon. Antony G., b. 1922.
1962	<i>Aldington</i> (1st), Toby Austin Richard William Low, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1914, m.	Hon. Charles H. S. L., b. 1948.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robert R. G. Y., b. 1956.
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, C.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1940.
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., b. 1900, s. 1943	(None.)
1947	<i>Amwell</i> (2nd), Frederick Norman Montague, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Keith N. M., b. 1943.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, C.B.E. b. 1898, m.	Hon. George Christopher A., b. 1926.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, b. 1892, s. 1941, m.	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., b. 1919.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1901, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Edward B. G. G., b. 1933.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, K.C.V.O., b. 1898, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John F. H. B., b. 1928.
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> (4th), Henry Edward Cubitt, b. 1924, s. 1962.	Maj. Hon. Archibald E. C., b. 1901.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Thomas J. A., b. 1925.
1800 I.	<i>Ashtown</i> (5th), Dudley Oliver Trench, O.B.E., b. 1901, s. 1966, w.	Christopher O. T., b. 1931.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, b. 1886, w.	Hon. Gavin A., b. 1918.
1789 I.	<i>Auckland</i> (9th), Ian George Eden (9th Brit. Baron, Auckland), b. 1926, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Robert I. B. E., b. 1962.
1793*	<i>Avebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, b. 1915, s. 1929, m.	Eric R. L., M.P., b. 1928.
1900	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Kenneth A. A., b. 1883.
1718 I.	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (3rd), Robert Crause Baden-Powell, b. 1936, s. 1962, m.	Hon. David M. B.-P., b. 1940.
1929	<i>Bagot</i> (7th), Harry Eric Bagot, b. 1894, s. 1961, w.	Reginald W. B., b. 1897.
1780	<i>Bailleu</i> (2nd), William Latham Baillieu, b. 1915, s. 1967, m.	Hon. James W. L. B., b. 1950.
1953	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> (8th), Robert Bruce, b. 1927, s. 1967.	Hon. George J. D. B., b. 1930.
1607 S.	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Ian B., b. 1924.
1945	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, b. 1915, s. 1926.	Hon. Charles W. B., b. 1953.
1924	<i>Barnard</i> (11th), Harry John Neville Vane, T.D., b. 1923, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Henry F. C. V., b. 1959.
1698	<i>Barnby</i> (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1922	<i>Easing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, T.D., b. 1890, s. 1910, m.	George L. S.-B., b. 1903.
1887	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> (13th), Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, b. 1927, s. 1961, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1953.
1647 S.	<i>Bellew</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., b. 1889, s. 1935, w.	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., b. 1939.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, b. 1912, s. 1956.	Hon. Richard H. S., b. 1941.
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (2nd), John Julian Ganzioni, b. 1932, s. 1958.	(None.)
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (4th), William Nicholas Bethell, b. 1938, s. 1967, m.	Hon. James N. B., b. 1967.
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (3rd), Angus Edward Vivian Smith, b. 1932, s. 1968.	Hugh C. V. S., b. 1934.
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Robert M. C. B., b. 1931.
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (3rd), Mark William Ogilvie Birdwood, b. 1938, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Keith M., D.F.C., b. 1923.
1958	<i>Birkett</i> (2nd), Michael Birkett, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.	
1935	<i>Blackford</i> (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1887, s. 1947, m.	

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1907	Blyth (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1937.
1979	Bolton (7th), Richard William Algar Orde-Powlett, b. 1929, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Harry A. N. O.-P.
1922	Borwick (4th), James Hugh Myles Borwick, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1961, m.	b. 1954.
1761	Boston (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1958.	Hon. George S. B., b. 1922.
1949	Boyd-Orr, (1st), John Boyd Orr, C.H., D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1880, m.	Gerald H. B. I., M.B.E., b. 1897.
1942	Brabazon of Tara (2nd), Derek Charles Moore-Brabazon, C.B.E., b. 1910, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1880	Brabourne (7th), John Ullick Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Ivon A. M.-B., b. 1946.
1925	Bradbury (2nd), John Bradbury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Norton K., b. 1947.
1962	Brain (2nd), Christopher Langdon Brain, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1940.
1938	Brassey of Apethorpe (3rd), David Henry Brassey, T.D., b. 1932, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Michael C. B., D.M., b. 1928.
1988	Braybrooke (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Edward B., b. 1964.
1529	Braye (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
1958	Brecon (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., b. 1905, m.	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., b. 1941.
1957	Bridges (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, K.G. P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1945	Broadbridge (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, b. 1895, s. 1952, w.	Hon. Thomas E. B., b. 1927.
1933	Brocket (3rd), Charles Ronald George Nall-Cain, b. 1952, s. 1967, M.	Hon. Peter H. B., b. 1938.
1860	Brougham and Vaux (5th), Michael John Brougham, b. 1938, s. 1967.	Richard P. C. N.-C., b. 1953.
1945	Broughshane (and), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. David B., b. 1940.
1776	Brownlow (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, w.	Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
1942	Bruntsfield (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b. 1899, m.	Hon. Edward C., b. 1936.
1950	Burden (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John R. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1529	Burgh (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, b. 1935, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Philip B., b. 1916.
1903	Burnham (5th), William Edward Harry Lawson, b. 1920, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Alexander G. D. L., b. 1958.
1897	Burton (3rd), Michael Evan Victor Baillie, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Hugh J. F. L., b. 1931.
1843	Byron (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Evan B., b. 1949.
1937	Cadman (3rd), John Anthony Cadman, b. 1938, s. 1966.	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.
1796	Calthorpe (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 1945, m.	Hon. James R. C., b. 1944.
1945	Calverley (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, b. 1914, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, M.B.E., b. 1897.
1883	Camoys (6th), (Ralph Robert Watts) Sherman Stonor, b. 1913, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., b. 1938.
1715 I.	Carbery (10th), John Evans Carberry, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.
1834 I. {	Carew (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew, C.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Carew, 1838), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.
1838 * {	Carnock (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Roland T. J. H., b. 1943.
1916	Carrington (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Innes G. C., b. 1950.
1796 I. {	Castlemaine (7th), John Michael Schomberg Staveley Handcock, b. 1904, s. 1954, m.	Hon. John F. C., b. 1946.
1797 * {	Catto (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
1812 I. {	Cawley (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, b. 1913, s. 1954, m.	Son. b. 1968.
1936	Chatfield (2nd), Ernle David Lewis Chatfield, b. 1917, s. 1967, m.	(None.)
1918	Chesham (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, P.C., b. 1916, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1930.
1937	Chetwode (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950, m.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
1858	Cheylesmore (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
1945	Chorley (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, Q.C., b. 1895, m.	Hon. Simon J. W. B., b. 1937.
1858	Churston (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yardle-Buller, V.R.D., b. 1910, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Thomas H. C., b. 1948.
1946	Citrine (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Charles P. R. F. T., b. 1962.
1800 I.	Clanmorris (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Ralph J. A., b. 1929.
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh (13th), Lewis Hugh Clifford, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1964, m.	Hon. John A. R., b. 1935.
1299	Clinton (22nd), Gerard Neville Mark Fane Trefusis, b. 1934, title called out of abeyance 1965, m.	
1955	Clitheroe (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., b. 1901, m.	
1919	Clwyd (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, b. 1900, s. 1955, m.	

Created.

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1947	Clydesmuir (and) Ronald John Bilsland Colville, C.B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1927, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David R. C., b. 1949.
1960	Cobbold (1st), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1904, m. (Lord Chamberlain)	Hon. David A. F. C., b. 1937.
1929	Cochrane of Culze (and), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., b. 1922.
1951	Cohen, Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., b. 1888, w. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1956	Cohen of Birkenhead (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., b. 1900.	(None.)
1954	Coleraine (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. b. 1901, m.	Hon. James M. B. L., b. 1931.
1873	Coleridge (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m.	Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
1946	Colgrain (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., b. 1891, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David C. C., b. 1920.
1917	Colwyn (3rd), (Ian) Anthony Hamilton Smith, b. 1942, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Timothy H. S., b. 1944.
1956	Colyton (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigne Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., b. 1932.
1955	Comesford (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1841	Congleton (8th), Christopher Patrick Parnell, b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John P. C. P., b. 1959.
1927	Cornwallis (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fiennes C., b. 1921.
1874	Cottesloe (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
1914	Cozens-Hardy (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1956.	(None.)
1920	Craigmyre (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas C. S., b. 1960.
1899	Cranworth (3rd), Philip Bertram Gurdon, b. 1940, s. 1964.	Hon. Charles J. D., b. 1939.
1959	Crathorne (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., b. 1897, m.	Hon. David B., b. 1934.
1892	Crawshaw (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., b. 1949.
1940	Croft (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles E.P.C., b. 1949.
1797 I.	Crofton (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, b. 1926, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Godfrey J. B.-C., b. 1960.
1375	Cromwell (6th), David Godfrey Bewicke-Copley, b. 1929, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1926.
1947	Crook (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. 1901, m.	Hon. Edmund C. b. 1916.
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Henry C., b. 1962.
1914	Cunliffe (3rd), Roger Cunliffe, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1927	Daresbury (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
1924	Darling (and), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
1946	Darwin (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.	(None.)
1923	Daryngton (and), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, b. 1908, s. 1949.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., b. 1941.
1933	Davies (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944.	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., b. 1948.
1812 I.	Decies (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John R., b. 1928.
1299	De Clifford (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., b. 1907, s. 1909.	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., b. 1957.
1851	De Freyne (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1934.
1821	Delamere (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Raoul G., b. 1919.
1700	De Longueuil (10th) (Peerage of Canada), Ronald Charles Grant, b. 1888, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Thomas M. P., b. 1930.
1838	De Mauley (6th), Gerald John Ponsonby, b. 1921, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Richard G. B., b. 1959.
1937	Denham (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, b. 1927, s. 1948, m.	Sir Charles S. D., Bt., M.C., b. 1916.
1834	Denman (4th), Thomas Denman, b. 1905, s. 1954.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1957	Denning, Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., b. 1899, m. (Master of the Rolls).	(None.)
1885	Deramore (6th), Richard Arthur de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1911, s. 1964, m.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1942.
1887	De Ramsey (3rd), Alwyn Edward Fellowes, T.D., b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., b. 1930.
1882	Dervent (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. James V. B. S., b. 1924.
1831	De Saumarez (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, b. 1889, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Alexander C. de V., b. 1940.
1910	De Villiers (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934, n.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1961	Devlin, Patrick Arthur Devlin, P.C., F.B.A., b. 1905, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	Hon. Martin H. D., b. 1961.
1930	Dickinson (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943, m.	

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1620 I.	Digby (12th), Edward Henry Kenelm Digby, (6th Brit. Baron, 1765* b. 1924, s. 1964, m.) Digby, b. 1924, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Henry N. K. D., b. 1954. (Law Life Peerage.)
1964	Donovan, Terence Norbert Donovan, P.C., b. 1898, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914. (None.)
1615	Dormer (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	(None.)
1950	Douglas of Barloch (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Dercy D., b. 1910. (None.)
1948	Douglas of Kirtleside (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, b. 1907.
1943	Dowding (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., b. 1944.
1963	Drumalbyn (1st), Niall Malcolm Stewart Macpherson, P.C., b. 1908, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1943.
1439	Dudley (13th), Ferdinand Dudley Henry Lea Smith, b. 1910, s. 1935	Hon. John F. B., b. 1951.
1929	Dulverton (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1956, m.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., b. 1888.
1800 I.	Dunalleigh (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1939.
1324 I.	Dunboye (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Hugo G. U. R., b. 1966.
1802	Dunleath (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	(None.)
1439 I.	Dunsany (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, b. 1906, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Julian F. M. G., b. 1959.
1780	Dynevor (9th), Richard Charles Uryan Rhys, b. 1935, s. 1964, m.	Alan D'A. E.-M., b. 1923.
1928	Ebbisham (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., b. 1955.
1857	Ebury (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, b. 1934, s. 1957.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., b. 1918.
1643 S.	Elibank (13th), James Alastair Frederick Campbell Erskine-Murray, b. 1902, s. 1962.	Hon. Rodney E., b. 1930.
1802	Ellenborough (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, b. 1926, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1509 S.*	Elphinstone (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), b. 1914, s. 1955.	Maj. Hon. Iain M. E., b. 1926.
1934	Elton (1st), Godfrey Elton, b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1964	Erroll of Hale (1st), Frederick James Erroll, P.C., T.D., b. 1914, m.	Hon. Hugh N. T. F., b. 1958.
1964	Erskine of Rerrick (1st), John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Ailwyn H. G. B., b. 1936.
1032	Essendon (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.	Master of Halkerton, b. 1946.
1627 S.	Fairfax of Cameron (14th), Nicholas John Albert Fairfax, b. 1956, s. 1964, m.	Charles M. H., b. 1937.
1961	Fairhaven (2nd), Henry Rogers Broughton, b. 1900, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Simon K. M., b. 1933.
1646 S.	Falconer of Halkerton (13th), Peter Serrell Falconer, b. 1916, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Patrick M. R., b. 1967.
1916	Faringdon (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.	Son, b. 1968.
1756 I.	Farnham (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. ff., b. 1956.
1856 I.	Fermoy (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Patrick V. F., b. 1953.
1826	Feversham (6th), Charles Anthony Peter Duncombe, b. 1945, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Julian B. P., b. 1952.
1798 I.	Ffrench (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Thomas H. F., b. 1961.
1909	Fisher (3rd), John Vavasseur Fisher, D.S.C., b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1946.
1295	Fitzwalter (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumptre, b. 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, m.	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
1776	Foley (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., b. 1946.
1445 S.	Forbes (22nd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. (Premier Baron of Scotland), b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1821	Forester (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., b. 1938.
1922	Forres (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, b. 1922, s. 1954.	(None.)
1959	Forster of Harraby (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
1917	Forteviot (3rd) Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., b. 1953.
1946	Fraser of North Cape (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1888.	
1951	Freyberg (2nd), Paul Richard Freyberg, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	
1917	Gainford (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1943, m.	
1818 I.	Garvagh (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, b. 1920, s. 1956, m.	

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1942	Geddes (and), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Euan M. R. G., b. 1937.
1876	Gerard (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1894.
1824	Gifford (6th), Anthony Maurice Gifford, b. 1940, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Thomas P. L. C., b. 1961.
1917	Gisborough (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, b. 1927, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Miles A. J., b. 1931.
1960	Gladwyn (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1942.
1890	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1944.
1918	Glenairlur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Michael C., b. 1934.
1921	Glenavy (3rd), Patrick Gordon Campbell, b. 1913, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Colin T., b. 1926.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Julian J. S. H., b. 1950.
1964	Glendevon (1st), John Adrian Hope, P.C., b. 1912, m.	Hon. John N., b. 1960.
		(None.)
1922	Glendyne (3rd), Robert Nivison, b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., b. 1935.
1916	Glenianar (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., b. 1894, s. 1928, w.	(None.)
1939	Glenitoran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), b. 1912, s. 1950, m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1956	Godber (1st), Frederick Godber, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Ronald A. H. B., b. 1931.
1944	Goddard, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1877, w. (<i>Lord Chief Justice, retired</i>).	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1909	Gorell (4th), Timothy John Radcliffe Barnes, b. 1927, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1953	Grantchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Evelyn P. G., b. 1926.
1782	Gran'ley (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1964.
17941.	Graves (8th), Peter George Wellesley Graves, b. 1911, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Malcolm G., b. 1924.
1445S.	Gray (2nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Ambrose C. D. G., b. 1941.
1950	Greenhill (and), Stanley Ernest Greenhill, M.D., b. 1927, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1927	Greenway (3rd), Charles Paul Greenway, b. 1917, s. 1963, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1911.
		(None.)
1903	Grenfell (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Richard D. A. G., b. 1925.
1941	Gritten (and), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Edward J. B., b. 1951.
1869	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1955	Gridley (2nd), Arnold Hudson Gridley, b. 1906, s. 1965, m. 1956.	Hon. Robert W. S. G., b. 1925.
1964	Grimston of Westbury (1st), Robert Villiers Grimston, b. 1897, m.	Hon. Richard H.-G., b. 1904.
1880	Grimthorpe (4th), Christopher John Beckett, O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1933.
1961	Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest, P.C., b. 1901, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(None.)
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1933.
1950	Haden-Guest (2nd), Stephen Haden-Guest, b. 1902, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard H. R. P., b. 1925.
		Hon. Donald R. A. H., b. 1938.
1957	Hailes (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., b. 1901, m.	Capt. Hon. John C. H., b. 1928.
1936	Hailey (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, w.	Hon. Julian A. H., b. 1945.
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Julian H. O.-G., b. 1940.
1874	Hampton (5th), Humphrey Arthur Pakington, O.B.E., b. 1888, s. 1962, w.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1939	Hankey (2nd), Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1905, s. 1963, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1958	Harding of Petherton (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1896, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, b. 1921, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1877	Harlech (5th), (William) David Ormsby-Gore, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1918, s. 1964, w.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1939	Harmsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1931.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	Harvey of Tasburgh (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1295	Hastings (2nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wiimer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1931.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession. Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1927	Hayer (3rd), George Charles Hayer Chubb, b. 1911, s. 1967, m.	Hon. George W. M. C., b. 1943.
1945 1797 I.	Hazlerigg (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m. Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1943	Hemingsford (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles A. W., b. 1902.
1906	Hemphill (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, b. 1928, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.
1945 1799 I.*	Henderson (1st). William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891. Henley (7th), Michael Francis Eden (5th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), b. 1914, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Charles A. M. H.-M., b. 1954.
1800 I.*	Henniker (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere, 1866), b. 1883, s. 1956, w.	(None.)
1885	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Oliver M. R. E., b. 1953.
1935	Hesketh (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, M.	Hon. Sir John P. E. C. H.-M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1916.
1828	Heytesbury (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1955	Heyworth (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, b. 1894, ■	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1886	Hillingdon (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1937.
1886	Hindlip (5th), Henry Richard Allsopp, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	(None.)
1950	Hives (2nd), John Warwick Hives, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Charles I. M., b. 1951.
1960	Hodson, Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, P.C., M.C., b. 1895, w. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	Hon. Charles H. A., b. 1940.
1912	Hollenden (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Peter A. H., b. 1921.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1933	Horder (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, b. 1911, s. 1955.	Gordon H. H.-M., b. 1914.
1797 I.	Hotham (8th), Henry Durand Hotham, b. 1940, s. 1967.	Hon. J. J. D. H., b. 1955.
1881	Hothfield (4th), Thomas Sackville Tufton, b. 1916, s. 1961.	(None.)
1597	Howard de Walden (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, ■	Hon. Peter W. H., b. 1944.
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Lt.-Col. George W. A. T., T.D., b. 1904.
1930	Howard of Penrith (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Co-heiresses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1960	Howick of Glendale (1st), Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1903, m.	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Miles F. F.-H., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.
1796 I.	Huntingdon (5th), William Charles Arcedekne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1925, w.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1860	Hurcomb (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, w.	Hon. Charles E., B., b. 1937.
1866	Hylton (5th), Raymond Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1932, s. 1967, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedekne V., b. 1935.
1933	Ilfie (2nd), Edward Langton Iliffe, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	(None.)
2543 I.	Inchiquin (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Robert P. R. I., b. 1944.
1962	Inchyra (1st), Frederick Robert Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Phadraig O'B., b. 1900.
1964	Inglewood (1st), William Morgan Fletcher-Vane, T.D., b. 1909, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., b. 1953.
1946	Inman (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. W. Richard F.-V., b. 1951.
1919	Inverforth (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, b. 1897, s. 1955, m.	(None.)
1941	Ironside (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, b. 1924, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., b. 1932.
1952	Jeffreys (2nd), Mark George Christopher Jeffreys, b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Charles E. G. I., b. 1956.
1959	Jenkins, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., b. 1899 (<i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i>).	Hon. Christopher H. M. J., b. 1957.
1924	Jessel (and), Edward Herbert Jessel, C.B.E. b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1906	Joicey (4th), Michael Edward Joicey, b. 1925, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1937	Kenilworth (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1953, m.	Hon. James M. J., b. 1953.
1935	Kennel (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, b. 1923, s. 1960, m.	Hon. John D. S., b. 1924.
1779 I.	Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1904, s. 1938.	Hon. W. A. Y., b. 1957.
1886*	Kenswood (2nd), John Michael Howard Whitfield, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1951	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Michael C. W., b. 1955.
1788	Kershaw (4th), Edward John Kershaw, b. 1936, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	Keyes (2nd), Roger George Bowby Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Donald A. K., b. 1915.
1943	Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1900	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.

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1943	Killearn (2nd), Graham Curtis Lampson, b. 1919, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Victor M. G. A. L., b. 1941.
1789 I.	Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1927.
1941	Kindersley (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Robert H. M. K., b. 1929.
1223 L	Kingsale (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (<i>Premier Baron of Ireland</i>), b. 1882, s. 1931.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 5. } 1860* } 1902	Kinnaird (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, w.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1913.
	Kinross (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1951	Kirkwood (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1800 L.	Langford (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conway, O.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Owen G. R-C., b. 1958.
1942	Latham (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1432	Latymer (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	Lawrence (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1908, s. 1947.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1947	Layton (and), Michael John Layton, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Geoffrey M. L., b. 1947.
1859	Leconfield (6th), John Edward Reginald Wyndham, M.B.E., b. 1920, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John M. S. W., b. 1948.
1839	Leigh (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1962	Leighton of St. Mellons (2nd), (John) Leighton Seager, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Robert W. H. L. S., b. 1955.
1797	Lilford (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	Lindsay of Birker (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 I.	Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1925	Lloyd (and), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1949.
1895	Loch (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	Londesborough (9th), Richard John Denison, b. 1959, s. 1968, M.	Hon. Jonathan O.P. b. 1952.
1541 L.	Louth (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	
1458. } 1837* }	Lovat (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Lovat), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1946	Lucas of Chilworth (2nd), Michael William George Lucas, b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Simon W. L., b. 1957.
1929	Luke (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1839	Lurgan (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911.
1914	Lyell (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.	(None.)
1945	Lyle of Westbourne (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, b. 1905, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1859	Lyveden (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	Sydney M. V., b. 1883.
1962	Mabane (1st), William Mabane, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1895, m.	(None.)
1959	MacAndrew (1st), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Colin N. G. MacA., b. 1919.
1955	McCorquodale of Newton (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1902, w.	(None.)
1947	MacDermott, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (<i>Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland</i>).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1776 I.	Macdonald (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1909, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Godfrey M., b. 1947.
1949	Macdonald of Gwaenysgor (2nd), Gordon Ramsay Macdonald, b. 1915, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Kenneth M., b. 1921.
1937	McGowan (3rd), Harry Duncan Cory McGowan, b. 1938, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Dominic J. W. Mc. G., b. 1951.
1922	Maclay (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1955	McNair (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., P.B.A., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John McN., b. 1915.
1951	Macpherson of Drumochter (2nd), James Gordon Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Thomas I. M., b. 1948.
1937	Mancroft (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. S. M., b. 1957.
1897	Manners (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.
1922	Manton (3rd), Joseph Rupert Eric Robert Watson, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Miles R. M. W., b. 1958.

Created.

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		Eldest Son or Heir.
1908	Marchamley (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949, m.	Hon. William F. W., b. 1968.
1964	Margadale (1st), John Granville Morrison, T.D., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Harry James I. M., T.D., b. 1930.
1961	Marks of Broughton (2nd), Michael Marks, b. 1920, s. 1964.	Hon. Simon R. M., b. 1950.
1930	Marley (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1964	Martommere (1st), (John) Roland Robinson, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1907, m.	Hon. Richard A. G. R., b. 1935.
1776 I.	Massy (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, b. 1921, s. 1958. m.	Hon. David H. S. M., b. 1947.
1935	May (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1931, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jasper B. St. J. M., b. 1965.
1928	Melchett (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, b. 1925, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Peter R.H. M., b. 1943.
1925	Merrivale (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.
1911	Merthyr (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, P.C., T.D., b. 1901, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Trevor O. L., b. 1935.
1910	Meston (2nd), Dougall Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James M., b. 1950.
1838	Methuen (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, R.A., b. 1886, s. 1932, w.	Hon. Anthony P. M., b. 1891.
1905	Michelham (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, w.	Hon. Jack Michelham, b. 1903.
1712	Middleton (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., b. 1931.
1939	Milford (2nd), Wogan Philippis, b. 1902, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Hugo J. L. P., b. 1929.
1933	Milne (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. George M., b. 1941.
1951	Milner of Leeds (2nd), Michael Milner, b. 1923, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Richard J. M., b. 1959.
1947	Milverton (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Fraser R., b. 1930.
1873	Moncreiff (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., b. 1954.
1884	Monk Bretton (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Christopher M. D., b. 1958.
1728	Monson (11th), John Monson, b. 1932, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. M., b. 1955.
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Ralph D-S-M., b. 1961.
1839	Monteagle of Brandon (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles J.S. R., b. 1953.
1943	Moran (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Richard W., b. 1921.
1913	Morris (2nd), Michael William Morris, b. 1903, s. 1935.	Hon. Michael M., o. 1937.
1960	Morris of Borth-y-Gest, John William Morris, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1895. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peersage.)
1950	Morris of Kenwood (2nd), Philip Geoffrey Morris, b. 1928, s. 1954, m.	Son, b. 1968.
1945	Morrison (2nd), Dennis Morrison, b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1947	Morton of Henryton, Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., b. 1887, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peersage.)
1831	Mostyn (5th), Roger Edward Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Llewellyn R. L.-M., b. 1948.
1933	Mottistone (4th), David Peter Seely, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Peter J. P. S., b. 1949.
1945	Mountevans (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, b. 1918, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P. B. E., b. 1943.
1283	Mowbray (26th), Segrave (27th) (1283), & Stourton (23rd) (1448), Charles Edward Stourton (Premier Baron of England), b. 1923, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Edward W. S. S., b. 1953.
1932	Moyne (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
1929	Moynihan (3rd), Antony Patrick Andrew Cairnes Berkeley Moynihan, b. 1936, s. 1965.	Hon. Colin B. M., b. 1955.
1781 I.	Muskerry (8th), Hastings Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, b. 1907, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Robert F. D., b. 1948.
1627S.*	Napier and Ettrick (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron Ettrick, 1872), b. 1930, s. 1954, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1962.
1868	Napier of Magdala (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1940.
1940	Nathan (2nd), Roger Carol Michael Nathan, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert H. B. N., b. 1957.
1960	Nelson of Stafford (2nd), Henry George Nelson, b. 1917, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Henry R. G. N., b. 1943.
1959	Netherthorpe (1st), James Turner, b. 1908, m.	Hon. Andrew T., b. 1935.
1940	Newall (2nd), Francis Storey Eaton Newall, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Richard H. E. N., b. 1961.
1776 I.	Newborough (7th), Robert Charles Michael Vaughan Wynn, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Robert V. W., b. 1949.
1892	Newton (4th), Peter Richard Legh, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard T. L., b. 1950.
1930	Noel-Buxton (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Martin C. B., b. 1943.
1957	Norrie (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. George W. M. N., b. 1936.
1884	Northbourne (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, b. 1895, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., b. 1926.
1866	Northbrook (5th), Francis John Baring, b. 1915, s. 1947 m.	Hon. Francis T. B., b. 1951.

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1878	Norton (7th), John Arden Adderley, O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1961, m. Nugent (rst), Terence Edward Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1895, m.	Hon. James N. A. A., b. 1947.
1960	Nunburnholme (3rd), Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	(None.)
1950	Ogmore (rst), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1928.
1870	O'Hagan (4th), Charles Towneley Strachey, b. 1945, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Gwilym R.-W., b. 1931.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard T. S., b. 1950.
1836 I.*	Oianmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Shane S. O'N., b. 1965.
1868	Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1941.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1950, m.	(None.)
1958	Parker of Waddington, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., b. 1900, m. (<i>Lord Chief Justice of England</i>).	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., b. 1918.
1914	Parmoor (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882, s. 1941.	(Law Life Peersage.)
1962	Pearce, Edward Holroyd Pearce, P.C., b. 1901, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885.
1965	Pearson, Colin Hargreaves Pearson, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1899, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(Law Life Peersage.)
1937	Pender (3rd), John Willoughby Denison-Pender, b. 1933, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Henry J. R. D.-P., b. 1968.
1866	Penrhyn (6th), Malcolm Frank Douglas-Pennant, D.S.O., M.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Nigel D.-P., b. 1909.
1900	Fentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1928	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1945	Piercy (2nd), Nicholas Pelham Piercy, b. 1918, s. 1966, m.	Hon. James W. P., b. 1946.
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, C.V.O., b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1831	Poltimore (6th), Hugh de Burgh Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1888, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Anthony G. H. B., b. 1920.
1690 S.	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, b. 1904, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Thomas A. P., b. 1930.
1958	Poole (rst), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, P.C., C.B.E., T.D., b. 1911, m.	Hon. David C. P., b. 1945.
1852	Raglan (5th), FitzRoy John Somerset, b. 1927, s. 1964.	Hon. Geoffrey S., b. 1932.
1957	Rank (rst), Joseph Arthur Rank, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1932	Rankenillour (4th), Peter St. Thomas More Henry Hope, b. 1935, s. 1967.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1953	Rathcavan (rst), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1916	Rathcreedan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	(None.)
1868 I.	Rathdownell (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1938, s. 1959.	Hon. Shaun N. M., b. 1949.
1911	Ravensdale (3rd), Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1910.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	John N. R., b. 1923.
1937	Rea (2nd), Philip Russell Rea, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Alexander W. R. R., b. 1907.
1628 S.	Reay (14th), Hugh William Mackay, b. 1937, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert B. F.-M., b. 1967.
1902	Redesdale (5th), Clement Napier Bertram Freeman-Mitford, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	(Law Life Peersage.)
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., C.H., b. 1890, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1928.
1940	Reith (rst), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Philip J. R., b. 1954.
1928	Remnant (3rd), James Wogan Remnant, b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T., b. 1954.
1806 I.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Gustaf G. R., O.B.E., b. 1905.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Harry A. R., b. 1935.
1964	Renwick (rst), Robert Burnham Renwick, K.B.E., b. 1904, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1908.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, P.C., b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
1935	Riverdale (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.	Hon. William R. R., b. 1930.
1961	Robertson of Oakridge (rst), Brian Hubert Robertson, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1910.
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. David C. L., b. 1944.
1932	Rochester (1st), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
Created.		Hon. James H. C., b. 1934.
1934	Rockley (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1942, m.	Hon. John F. R., b. 1930.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, w.	
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunning, 1869), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.	(None.)
1959	Rootes (2nd), William Geoffrey Rootes, b. 1917, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Nicholas G. R., b. 1951.
1796 I.	Rossmore (7th), William Warner Westenra (6th U.K. Baron, Rossmore), b. 1931, s. 1958.	(None.)
1838*	Rotherwick (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, b. 1912, s. 1958, m.	Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1954.
1939	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., b. 1910, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Nathanie! R., b. 1930.
1885	Roxallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895 s. 1933, m.	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
1911	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Alan L. M., b. 1913.
1947	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1890.	(None.)
1945	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., b. 1922.
1929	Sackville (6th), Lionel Bertrand Sackville-West, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	Hugh R. L. S.-W., M.C., b. 1919.
1876	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	(None.)
1911	St. Helens (1st), Michael Henry Colin Hughes-Young, b. 1912, w.	Hon. P. H.-Y., b. 1942.
1964	St. John of Blesto (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917, s. 1934.	Comdr. Oliver St. J., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1914.
1559	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1935	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908.	John G. S., b. 1950.
1852	St. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919.
1887	St. Oswald (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Derek E. A. W., b. 1919.
1885	Salter (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1953	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, b. 1930.
1445 S.	Sanderson of Ayot (1st), Basil Sanderson, M.C., b. 1894, w.	Hon. Alan L. S., b. 1931.
1960	Sandford (2nd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, b. 1920, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James J. M. E., b. 1949.
1945	Sandhurst (5th), (John Edward) Terence Mansfield, D.F.C., b. 1920, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Guy R. J. M., b. 1949.
1871	Sandys (7th), Richard Michael Oliver Hill, b. 1931, s. 1961.	Marcus T. H., b. 1931.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1937.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, O.B.E., M.C., b. 1885, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F., b. 1920.
1932	Selsdon (3rd), Malcolm McEacharn Mitchell-Thomson, b. 1937, s. 1963, m.	(None.)
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick J. S., b. 1944.
1783 I.	Sheffield (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley and 5th U.K. Baron Eddisbury, 1848), b. 1907, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., b. 1915.
1839*	Shepherd (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, P.C., b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Grahame G. S., b. 1947.
1946	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George E. D., b. 1912.
1784	Sherfield (1st), Roger Mellor Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Christopher M., b. 1942.
1964		(None.)
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898.	Hon. Matthew S., b. 1955.
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1942, m.	Malcolm A. J. St. C., b. 1927.
1950	Silkin (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., C.H., b. 1889, w.	Maj. Hon. John R. K. S., M.B.E., b. 1919.
1963	Silsoe (1st), (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram Eve, G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1894, m.	Hon. A. K. S., b. 1930.
1947	Simon of Wythenshawe (2nd), Roger Simon, b. 1913, s. 1960, m.	Brig. Lionel B.-W., D.S.O.
2449 S.	Sinclair (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914, s. 1957, m.	M.C., b. 1896.
1957	Sinclair of Cleeve (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Richard N. C., b. 1932.
1919	Sinha (3rd), Sudhindro Prosannho Sinha, b. 1920, s. 1967.	Philip S. S. C., b. 1948.
1828	Skelmersdale (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930.	Hon. Francis M. H., b. 1922.
1916	Somerleyton (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William G. M. S., M.B.E., b. 1914.
1784	Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.
1917	Southborough (3rd), Francis John Hopwood, b. 1897, s. 1960, m.	
1959	Spens (1st), William Patrick Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1885, m.	
1640	Stafford (24th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	

Created.

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1938 1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m. Strabolgi (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914 s. 1953.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1911	Strachie (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, w.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916.
1954	Strang (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1928	Strange (15th), John Drummond, b. 1900, title called out of abeyance 1964, m.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
1955	Strathaimond (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, w.	Three co-heiresses.
1936	Strathcarron (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. William F., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., b. 1916.
1955	Strathclyde (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1900	Strathcona and Mount Royal (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, C.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Donald A. H., b. 1961.
1884 1838	Strathspey (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m. Sudeley (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1786	Suffield (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1893	Swansea (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1907	Swaythling (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1919	Swinfen (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1935	Sysonby (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1923.
1821. } 1856* }	Talbot of Malahide (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. Baron, Talbot de Malahide), b. 1922, s. 1948.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1933.
1946	Tedder (2nd), John Michael Tedder, Sc.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	(None.)
1797. 1.	Teignmouth (7th), Frederick Maxwell Aglionby Shore, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1953.
1837	Tempmore (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1884	Tennyson (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1952	Hon. C. Montague W., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1917.
1918	Terrington (4th), (James Allen) David Woodhouse, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. John C. I. R.-C., b. 1928.
1940	Teviot (2nd), Charles John Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1934, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Kenneth R. T., b. 1923.
1616	Teynham (9th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Sir Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., K.C.M.G., b. 1912.
1964	Thomson of Fleet (1st), Roy Herbert Thomson, b. 1894, w.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1792	Thurlow (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1876	Tollemache (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	(None.)
1564. 8.	Torphichen (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Trevor G. T., b. 1944.
1946	Tovey (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1885, m.	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1947	Trefgarne (2nd), David Garro Trefgarne, b. 1941, s. 1960.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1921	Trevethin (3rd) and Oaksey (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, Oaksey, 1947), b. 1880 s. 1959, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1928.
1880	Trevor (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1940.
1461. 1.	Trimlestown (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1940	Tryon (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1916.
1950	Tucker (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., b. 1888 (Lord of Appeal, retired), m.	(Law Life Peerage.)
1935	Tweedsmuir (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, C.B.E., C.D., b. 1911, s. 1940, m.	(None.)
1963	Upjohn, Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1903, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Hon. John H. P. G., b. 1915.
1946	Uvedale of North End (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., b. 1885, m.	Andrew W. E.-de-M., b. 1943.
1523	Vaux of Harrowden (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, b. 1914, s. 1958.	Visct. Harcourt (see p. 232).
1800. 1.	Ventry (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1898, s. 1936.	Mark W. V., b. 1943.
1762	Vernon (10th), John Lawrence Venables-Vernon, b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1922	Vestey (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, b. 1941, s. 1954.	
1841	Vivian (5th), Anthony Crespiigny Claude Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, n.	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1663	<i>Wakefield of Kendal</i> (1st), (William) Wavell Wakefield, b. 1898, m.	(None.)
1934	<i>Wakehurst</i> (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.G., K.C.M.G., b. 1895, s. 1936,	Hon. John C. L., b. 1923.
	<i>m.</i>	
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Robert H. W., b. 1938.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (9th), John de Grey, M.C., b. 1925, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard P. de G., b. 1909.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. William S. P., b. 1925.
1792	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, b. 1926, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Roderick A. C., b. 1959.
1942	<i>Wedgwood</i> (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, b. 1921, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Piers A. W. W., b. 1954.
1861	<i>Westbury</i> (5th), David Alan Bethell, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Richard N. B., b. 1950.
1944	<i>Westwood</i> (2nd), William Westwood, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	Hon. William G. W., b. 1944.
1544	<i>Wharton</i> (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemey-Tynte, b. 1908, s. 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Vincent, b. 1906.
1935	<i>Wigram</i> (2nd), (George) Neville (Clive) Wigram, M.C., b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Andrew F. C. W., b. 1949.
1964	<i>Wilberforce</i> , Richard Orme Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1907, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>)	(Law Life Peerage.)
1492	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> (20th), John Henry Peyton Verney, M.C., A.R.C., b. 1895, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Leopold D. V., b. 1938.
1946	<i>Wilson</i> (2nd), Patrick Maitland Wilson, b. 1915, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1937	<i>Windiesham</i> (3rd), David James George Hennessy, b. 1932, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Frederick F. G. H., M.B.E., b. 1905.
1951	<i>Wise</i> (rst), Frederick John Wise, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John C. W., b. 1922.
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, b. 1904, s. 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., b. 1907.
1928	<i>Wraxall</i> (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, b. 1928, s. 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., b. 1920.
1915	<i>Wrenbury</i> (3rd), John Burton Buckley, b. 1927, s. 1940, m.	Hon. William E. B., b. 1966.
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> (5th), Richard John Wrottesley, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Richard F. G. W., b. 1942.
1919	<i>Wyfold</i> (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, b. 1915, s. 1942.	(None.)
1829	<i>Wynford</i> (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., b. 1917, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John P. R. B., b. 1952.
1308	<i>Zouche</i> (8th), James Assheton Frankland, b. 1943, s. 1965.	Hon. Roger N. F., b. 1909.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.



COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of — Addressed as, My Lady.



Created.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1643	<i>Dysart</i> , Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, b. 1889, s. 1935, w.	Lady Rosamund G., b. 1914.
1452	<i>Erroll</i> , Diana Denyse Hay (Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland), b. 1926, s. 1941.	Lord Hay, b. 1948.
1677	<i>Kintore</i> , Ethel Sydney Baird (Dowager Viscountess Stonehaven), b. 1874, s. 1966, w.	Visct. Stonehaven, b. 1908 (see p. 233).
1633	<i>Loudoun</i> , Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, b. 1919, s. 1960, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1942.
1660	<i>Newburgh</i> , Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Ramacca (Princess Giustiniani-Bandini), b. 1889, s. 1941, w.	Prince Giulio Rospigliosi, b. 1907.
1701	<i>Seafield</i> , Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1939.
1235	<i>Sutherland</i> , Elizabeth Millicent Sutherland, b. 1921, s. 1963, m.	Lord Strathnaver, b. 1947.



BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness Addressed as, My Lady.



Created.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1313	<i>Audley</i> , Rosina Lois Veronica Macnamee, b. 1911, s. 1963, m.	G.A.T. Tuchet-Jesson, M.B.E., b. 1885.
1309	<i>Beaumont</i> , Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (Baroness Howard of Glossop), b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Miles F. F.-H., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Mary Lalle Foley-Berkeley, b. 1905, title called out of abeyance, 1967.	Hon. Cynthia E. Gueterbock, b. 1909.
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Vera Ruby Williams, b. 1901, s. 1950, m.	Two co-heiresses.

Created.

	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Davina Marcia Ingrams, b. 1938, s. 1943, w.	Hon. Caspar D. I., b. 1962.
1264	De Ros, Georgiana Angela Maxwell, b. 1933, s. 1958, m. (Premier Barony of England).	Hon. Peter M., b. 1958.
1295	Furnivall, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, b. 1900, s. 1913.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
2663	Lucas of Crudwell (Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609), Anne Rosemary Palmer, b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 1951.
1681 S.	Nairne, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (Viscountess Mersey), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1933.
1651 S.	Ruthven of Freeland, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (Bridget, Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley), b. 1896, s. 1956, w.	Earl of Carlisle, M.C., b. 1923 (see p. 226).
1489 S.	Sempill, Ann Moira Sempill, b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1949.
1299	Strange of Knockin, (1426) Hungersford and (1445) De Moleyns, Elizabeth Philipps (Dowager Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917 (see p. 233).

LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

BARONS

1961	Alport, Cuthbert James McCall Alport, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, m.
1965	Annan, Noel Gilroy Annan, O.B.E., b. 1916, m.
1964	Arwyn, Arwyn Randall Arwyn, b. 1897, m.
1967	Ayston, Herbert William Bowden, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
1963	Balerno, Alick Drummond Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.E., b. 1898, w.
1968	Balogh, Thomas Balogh, b. 1905, m.
1967	Bannerman of Kildonan, John MacDonald Bannerman, O.B.E., b. 1901, m.
1967	Beaumont of Whitley, Rev. Timothy Wentworth Beaumont, b. 1928, m.
1965	Beeching, Richard Beeching, ph.D., b. 1913, m.
1964	Beswick, Frank Beswick, P.C., b. 1912.
1968	Black, William Rushton Black, b. 1893, m.
1964	Blyton, William Reid Blyton, b. 1899, m.
1958	Boothby, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900, m.
1964	Bourne, Geoffrey Kemp Bourne, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.
1964	Bowden, Bertram Vivian Bowden, Ph.D., b. 1910.
1964	Bowles, Francis George Bowles, b. 1902, m.
1965	Brock, Russell Claude Brock, F.R.C.S., b. 1903, m.
1964	Brockway, (Archibald) Fenner Brockway, b. 1888, m.
1966	Brooke of Cumnor, Henry Brooke, P.C., C.H., b. 1903, m.
1964	Brown, Wilfred Banks Duncan Brown, M.B.E., b. 1908, m.
1966	Buckton, Samuel Storey, b. 1896, w.
1965	Butler of Saffron Walden, Richard Austen Butler, P.C., C.H., b. 1902, m.
1964	Byers, (Charles) Frank Byers, O.B.E., b. 1915, m.
1965	Caccia, Harold Anthony Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1905, m.
1966	Campbell of Eskan, John Middleton Campbell, b. 1912, m.
1964	Caradon, Hugh Mackintosh Foot, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1907, m.
1967	Carron, William John Carron, b. 1902, m.
1960	Casey, Richard Gardiner Casey, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1890, m. (Governor-General of Australia).
1964	Chalfont, Alun Arthur Gwynne Jones, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1919, m.
1962	Champion, Arthur Joseph Champion, P.C., b. 1897, m.
1963	Chelmer, Eric Cyril Boyd Edwards, M.C., T.D., b. 1914, m.
1965	Cole, George James Cole, b. 1906, m.
1964	Collison, Harold Francis Collison, C.B.E., b. 1909, m.
1966	Cooper of Stockton Heath, John Cooper, b. 1908, m.
1961	Coutanche, Alexander Moncrieff Coutanche, b. 1892, m.
1959	Craigton, Jack Nixon Browne, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1904.
1968	Crowther, Geoffrey Crowther, b. 1907, m.
1967	Delacour-Smith, Charles George Percy Smith, b. 1917, m.
1967	Donaldson of Kingsbridge, John George Stuart Donaldson, O.B.E., b. 1907.
1967	Douglass of Cleveland, Harry Douglass, b. 1902, m.
1968	Glynlyn, William David Evans, Ph.D., b. 1912, m.
1967	Evans of Hungershall, Benjamin Ifor Evans, D.Lit., b. 1899, m.
1958	Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, E.D., b. 1900, m.
1961	Fisher of Lambeth, Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D., b. 1887, m.
1967	Fiske, William Geoffrey Fiske, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
1967	Foot, John Mackintosh Foot, b. 1909.
1962	Francis-Williams, (Edward) Francis Williams, C.B.E., b. 1903, m.
1962	Franks, Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905, m.
1958	Fraser of Lonsdale, (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1966	Fulton, John Scott Fulton, b. 1902, m.
1964	Gardiner, Gerald Austin Gardiner, P.C., b. 1900, w. (Lord Chancellor).
1967	Garnsworthy, Charles James Garnsworthy, O.B.E., b. 1907.
1958	Geddes of Epsom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1965	Goodman, Arnold Abraham Goodman, b. 1915.
1967	Granville of Eye, Edgar Louis Granville, b. 1899, m.
1958	Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.

- 1968 Hartwell, (William) Michael Berry, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911, m.
 1968 Helsby, Laurence Norman Helsby, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1908, m.
 1967 Heycock, Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
 1963 Hill of Luton, Charles Hill, P.C., M.D., b. 1904, m.
 1967 Hill of Wivenhoe, Edward James Hill, b. 1899.
 1965 Hilton of Upton, Albert Victor Hilton, b. 1908, m.
 1965 Hinton of Bankside, Christopher Hinton, K.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1901, m.
 1967 Hirshfield, Desmond Barel Hirshfield.
 1965 Holford, William Graham Holford, A.R.A., b. 1907, m.
 1961 Hughes, William Hughes, C.B.E., b. 1911, m.
 1966 Hunt, (Henry Cecil) John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, m.
 1962 Ilford, Geoffrey Clegg Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1893, m.
 1967 Jackson of Burnley, Willis Jackson, F.R.S., b. 1904, m.
 1968 Jacques, John Henry Jacques, b. 1905, m.
 1959 James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.
 1965 Kahn, Richard Ferdinand Kahn, C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905.
 1966 Kilmany, William John St. Clair Anstruther-Gray, P.C., M.C., b. 1905, m.
 1965 Kings Norton, Harold Roxbee Cox, Ph.D., b. 1902, m.
 1964 Leatherland, Charles Edward Leatherland, O.B.E., b. 1898.
 1961 Lindgren, George Samuel Lindgren, b. 1900, m.
 1964 Llewelyn-Davies, Richard Llewelyn-Davies, b. 1912, m.
 1965 Lloyd of Hampstead, Dennis Lloyd, LL.D., b. 1915, m.
 1966 McFadzean, William Hunter McFadzean, b. 1903, m.
 1967 McLeavy, Frank McLeavy, b. 1899, m.
 1967 MacLeod of Fuinary, Very Rev. George Fielden MacLeod, M.C., D.D., b. 1895, m.
 1966 Maelor, Thomas William Jones, b. 1808, m.
 1967 Mais, Alan Raymond Mais, O.B.E., T.D., E.R.D., b. 1911, m.
 1964 Mitchison, Gilbert Richard Mitchison, C.B.E., Q.C., b. 1890, m.
 1961 Molson, (Arthur) Hugh (Elstade) Molson, P.C., b. 1903, m.
 1967 Morris of Grasmere, Charles Richard Morris, K.C.M.G., b. 1898, m.
 1966 Moyle, Arthur Moyle, C.B.E., b. 1894, m.
 1964 Murray of Newhaven, Keith Anderson Hope Murray, K.C.B., Ph.D., b. 1903.
 1966 Nugent of Guildford, (George) Richard (Hodges) Nugent, P.C., b. 1907, m.
 1964 Oakshot, Hendrie Dudley Oakshot, M.B.E., b. 1904, m.
 1966 Pargiter, George Albert Pargiter, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
 1961 Peddie, James Mortimer Peddie, M.B.E., b. 1906, m.
 1967 Penney, William George Penney, K.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., b. 1909, m.
 1968 Pilkington, William Henry (Harry) Pilkington, b. 1905, m.
 1967 Platt, Robert Platt, M.D., b. 1900, m.
 1959 Plowden, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1907, m.
 1966 Popplewell, Ernest Popplewell, C.B.E., b. 1899, m.
 1967 Redcliffe-Maud, John Primatt Redcliffe Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., b. 1906, m.
 1966 Redmayne, Martin Redmayne, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1910, m.
 1964 Rhodes, Hervey Rhodes, D.F.C., b. 1895, m.
 1966 Ritchie-Calder, (Peter) Ritchie Calder, C.B.E., b. 1906, m.
 1959 Robbins, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.H., C.B., F.B.A., b. 1898, m.
 1961 Robens of Woldingham, Alfred Robens, P.C., b. 1910, m.
 1966 Rowley, Arthur Henderson, P.C., Q.C., b. 1893, m.
 1964 Royle, Charles Royle, b. 1896, m.
 1962 Sainsbury, Alan John Sainsbury, b. 1902, m.
 1964 Segal, Samuel Segal, b. 1902, m.
 1958 Shackleton, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1911, m.
 1959 Shawcross, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., b. 1902, m.
 1966 Sieff, Israel Moses Sieff, b. 1889, w.
 1965 Simey, Thomas Spensley Simey, b. 1906, m.
 1964 Snow, Charles Percy Snow, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
 1965 Soper, Rev. Donald Oliver Soper, Ph.D., b. 1903, m.
 1964 Sorensen, Reginald William Sorensen, b. 1891, m.
 1958 Stonham, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., b. 1903, m.
 1966 Stow Hill, Frank Soskice, P.C., Q.C., b. 1902, m.
 1964 Tangley, Edwin Savory Herbert, K.B.E., b. 1899, m.
 1958 Taylor, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., b. 1910, m.
 1968 Taylor of Gryfe, Thomas Johnston Taylor, b. 1912, m.
 1966 Taylor of Mansfield, Harry Bernard Taylor, b. 1895, m.
 1967 Tayside, David Lauchlan Urquhart, O.B.E., b. 1914.
 1967 Thorneycroft, (George Edward) Peter Thorneycroft, P.C., b. 1909, m.
 1962 Todd, Alexander Robertus Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S., b. 1907, m.
 1968 Trevelyan, Humphrey Trevelyan, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., b. 1905, m.
 1964 Wade, Donald William Wade, b. 1904, m.
 1961 Walston, Henry David Leonard George Walston, b. 1912, m.
 1965 Wells-Pestell, Reginald Alfred Wells-Pestell, b. 1910, m.
 1967 Wigg, George Edward Cecil Wigg, P.C., b. 1900, m.
 1963 Williamson, Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
 1964 Willis, Edward Henry Willis, b. 1918, m.
 1965 Winterbottom, Ian Winterbottom, b. 1913, m.
 1967 Woolley, Harold Woolley, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.
 1968 Wright of Ashton under Lyne, Lewis Tatham Wright, C.B.E., b. 1903.
 1964 Wynne-Jones, William Francis Kenrick Wynne-Jones, b. 1903, m.

BARONESSES

- 1964 Asquith of Yarnbury, (Helen) Violet Bonham-Carter, D.B.E., b. 1887, w.
 1967 Birk, Alma Birk, b. 1921, m.
 1964 Brooke of Ystradfelin, Barbara Muriel Brooke, D.B.E., b. 1908, m.
 1962 Burton of Coventry, Elaine Frances Burton, b. 1904.
 1958 Elliot of Harwood, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.
 1964 Emmet of Amberley, Evelyn Violet Elizabeth Emmet, b. 1899, w.
 1964 Gaitkell, Anna Dora Gaitkell, w.
 1959 Horsbrugh, Florence Gertrude Horsbrugh, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1889.
 1965 Hylton-Foster, Audrey Pellew Hylton-Foster, b. 1908, w.
 1967 Llewelyn-Davies of Hafod, Annie Patricia Llewelyn-Davies, m.
 1964 Northchurch, Frances Joan Davidson, D.B.E. (Viscountess Davidson), b. 1894, m.
 1964 Phillips, Norah Mary Phillips, b. 1910, w.
 1965 Plummer, Beatrice Plummer, b. 1903, w.
 1967 Serota, Beatrice Serota, b. 1920, m.
 1966 Sharp, Evelyn Adelaide Sharp, G.B.E., b. 1903.
 1965 Spencer-Churchill, Clementine Ogilvy Spencer Churchill, G.B.E., b. 1885, w.
 1966 Stocks, Mary Danvers Stocks, I.L.D., Litt.D., b. 1891, w.
 1961 Summerskill, Edith Summerskill, P.C., C.H., b. 1901, m.
 1958 Swanborough, Stella Isaacs, G.B.E., (Dowager Marchioness of Reading), b. 1894, w.
 1958 Wootton of Abinger, Barbara Frances Wright, b. 1897, w.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — Lou- doun	Barnewall — Trimlestown	Brougham — Brougham and Vaux	Cary — Falkland
Acheson — Gosford	Bathurst — Bledisloe	Broughton — Fairhaven	Caulfeild — Charlemont
Adderley — Norton	Beauchler — St. Albans	Browne — Craigton*	Cavendish — Chesham
Addington — Sidmouth	Beaumont — Allendale	Browne — Kilmaine	Cavendish — Devonshire
Agar — Normanby	Beaumont — Beaumont of Whitley*	Browne — Oranmore and Browne	Cavendish — Waterpark
Agar Robartes — Clifden	Beckett — Grimthorpe	Browne — Sligo	Cavendish — Bentinck — Portland
Akers Douglas — Chilton	Bennet — Tankerville	Brownlow — Lurgan	Cayzer — Rotherwick
Alexander — Alexander of Tunis	Beresford — Decies	Bruce — Aberdare	Cecil — Amherst of Hack- ney
Alexander — Caledon	Beresford — Watersford	Bruce — Balfour of Burleigh	Cecil — Exeter
Allanson Winn — Headley	Bernard — Bandon	Bruce — Elgin and Kincardine	Cecil — Rockley
Allsopp — Hindlip	Berry — Camrose	Brudenell Bruce — Alles- bury	Chaloner — Gisborough
Aman — Marley	Berry — Hartwell*	Buchan — Tweedsmuir	Charteris — Wemyss and March
Anderson — Waverley	Berry — Kemsley	Buchan — Hepburn — Hailes	Chetwynd — Talbot — Shrewsbury
Annesley — Valentia	Bertie — Lindsey	Buchanan — Smith — Bal- erno*	Chichester — Donegall
Anson — Lichfield	Best — Wynford	Buckley — Wrenbury	Chichester — Temple- more
Anstruther — Gray — Kil- many*	Bethell — Westbury	Burton — Burton of Co- ventry*	Child Villiers — Jersey
Armstrong Jones — Snow- don	Bewicke Copley — Crom- well	Butler — Butler of Saffron Walden*	Cholmondeley — Dela- mere
Arthur — Glenarthur	Bigham — Mersey	Butler — Carrick	Chubb — Hayter
Ashley Cooper — Shaftes- bury	Bigham — Nairne	Butler — Dunboyne	Clifford — Clifford of Chudleigh
Ashton — Ashton of Hy- de	Bingham — Clanmorris	Butler — Lanesborough	Coats — Glentanar
Asquith — Oxford & A.	Bingham — Lucan	Butler — Mountgarret	Cochrane — Cochrane of Cults
Assheton — Clitheroe	Blades — Ebbisham	Butler — Ormonde	Cochrane — Dundonald
Astley — Hastings	Bligh — Darnley	Buxton — Noel-Buxton	Cocks — Somers
Astor — Astor of Hever	Bonham Carter — Asquith of Yarnbury*	Byng — Stratford	Cohen — Cohen of Birken- head
Bailey — Glanusk	Boote — Wilbraham — Skelmersdale	Byng — Torrington	Cokayne — Cullen of Ashbourne
Baillie — Burton	Boscawen — Falmouth	Calder — Ritchie-Calder*	Coke — Leicester
Baillie Hamilton — Ha- dington	Bourke — Mayo	Campbell — Argyll	Cole — Enniskillen
Baird — Kintore	Bowden — Aylestone*	Campbell — Breadalbane and Holland	Collins — Stanham*
Baird — Stonehaven	Bower Lyon — Strathmore	Campbell — Campbell of Eskan*	Colville — Clydesmuir
Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley	Boyd — Kilmarnock	Campbell — Cawdor	Colville — Colville of Cul- ross
Balfour — Kinross	Boyle — Cork and Orrey	Campbell — Colgrain	Compton — Northampton
Balfour — Riverdale	Boyle — Glasgow	Campbell — Glenavy	Conolly Carew — Carew
Balfour — Balfour of Inchrye	Boyle — Shannon	Campbell — Stratheden and Campbell	Cooper — Norwich
Bampfylde — Poltimore	Brabazon — Meath	Campbell Gray — Gray	Cooper — Cooper of Stock- ton Heath*
Banbury — Banbury of Southam	Brand — Hampden	Canning — Garvagh	Corbett — Rowallan
Bannerman — Bannerman of Kildonan*	Brassey — Brassey of Apehorpe	Capell — Essex	Courtenay — Devon
Baring — Anburton	Brett — Esher	Carberry — Carbery	Cox — Kings Norton*
Baring — Cromer	Bridgeman — Bradford	Carington — Carrington	Craig — Craigavon
Baring — Howick of Glen- dale	Brodrick — Midleton	Carnegie — Fife	Crichton — Erne
Baring — Northbrook	Brooke — Alanbrooke	Carnegie — Northesk	Crichton Stuart — Bute
Baring — Revelstoke	Brooke — Brooke of Cum- nor*	Carnegie — Southesk	
Barnes — Gorell	Brooke — Brooke of Ystrad- felin*	* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.	

Cripps— <i>Parmoor</i>	Evans— <i>Evans of Hungershall*</i>	Gordon— <i>Lennox—Richmond</i>	Hicks Beach— <i>St. Aldwyns</i>
Crossley— <i>Somerleyton</i>	Evans— <i>Mountevans</i>	Gore— <i>Arran</i>	Hill— <i>Downshire</i>
Cubitt— <i>Ashcombe</i>	Eve— <i>Silsoe</i>	Gough— <i>Calthorpe—Calthorpe</i>	Hill— <i>Hill of Luton*</i>
Cunliffe Lister— <i>Swinton</i>	Eveleigh de Moleyns— <i>Ventry</i>	Graham— <i>Montrose</i>	Hill— <i>Hill of Wivenhoe*</i>
Curzon— <i>Howe</i>	Eyres Monsell— <i>Monsell</i>	Graham Toler— <i>Norbury</i>	Hill— <i>Sandys</i>
Curzon— <i>Scarsdale</i>	Falconer— <i>Falconer of Halkerton</i>	Grant— <i>De Longueuil</i>	Hill Trevor— <i>Trevor</i>
Cust— <i>Brownlow</i>	Fane— <i>Westmorland</i>	Grant— <i>Strathspey</i>	Hinton— <i>Hinton of Bankside*</i>
Dalrymple— <i>Stair</i>	Feilding— <i>Denbigh</i>	Granville— <i>Granville of Eye*</i>	Hilton— <i>Hilton of Upton*</i>
Davidson— <i>Northchurch*</i>	Fellowes— <i>Ailwyn</i>	Greaves— <i>Dyssart</i>	Hobart Hampden— <i>Buckinghamshire</i>
Davies— <i>Darwen</i>	Fellowes— <i>De Ramsey</i>	Greenall— <i>Daresbury</i>	Holland Hibbert— <i>Knutsford</i>
Davison— <i>Broughshane</i>	Fermor— <i>Hesketh—Hesketh</i>	Grenfell— <i>St. Just</i>	Holmes à Court— <i>Heytesbury</i>
Dawnay— <i>Downe</i>	Fitzalan— <i>Howard—Beaufort</i>	Greville— <i>Warwick</i>	Hood— <i>Bridport</i>
Dawson Damer— <i>Portarlington</i>	Fitzalan Howard— <i>Norfolk</i>	Grey— <i>Stamford</i>	Hope— <i>Glendevon</i>
De Courcy— <i>Kingsale</i>	FitzClarence— <i>Munster</i>	Grimston— <i>Grimston of Westbury</i>	Hope— <i>Linlithgow</i>
De Grey— <i>Walsingham</i>	FitzGerald— <i>Leinster</i>	Grimston— <i>Verulam</i>	Hope— <i>Rankeillour</i>
De Yarburgh Bateson— <i>Deramore</i>	FitzHerbert— <i>Stafford</i>	Grosvenor— <i>Ebury</i>	Hope Morley— <i>Hollenden</i>
Deane— <i>Muskerry</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Davey</i>	Grosvenor— <i>Westminster</i>	Hopkinson— <i>Colyton</i>
Denison— <i>Londesborough</i>	FitzRoy— <i>Grafton</i>	Guest— <i>Winborne</i>	Hopwood— <i>Southborough</i>
Denison Pender— <i>Penders</i>	Fletcher Vane— <i>Inglewood</i>	Guinness— <i>Iveagh</i>	Hore Ruthven— <i>Gowrie</i>
Dent— <i>Furnivall</i>	Foley Berkeley— <i>Berkeley</i>	Guinness— <i>Moyne</i>	Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce— <i>Thurlow</i>
Devereux— <i>Hereford</i>	Foljambe— <i>Liverpool</i>	Gully— <i>Selby</i>	Howard— <i>Carlisle</i>
Dewar— <i>Forrest</i>	Foot— <i>Caradon*</i>	Gurdon— <i>Cranworth</i>	Howard— <i>Effingham</i>
Dixon— <i>Glentoran</i>	Forbes— <i>Granard</i>	Gwynne Jones— <i>Chalfont*</i>	Howard— <i>Howard of Penrith</i>
Dodson— <i>Monk Bretton</i>	Forster— <i>Forster of Harraby</i>	Hamilton— <i>Abercorn</i>	Howard— <i>Strathcona</i>
Donaldson— <i>Donaldson of Kingsbridge*</i>	Forward Howard— <i>Wicklow</i>	Hamilton— <i>Belhaven and Stenton</i>	Howard— <i>Suffolk</i>
Douglas— <i>Douglas of Barloch</i>	Fox Strangways— <i>Ilchester</i>	Hamilton— <i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i>	Hoyer Millar— <i>Inchrya</i>
Douglas— <i>Douglas of Kirtleside</i>	Frankland— <i>Zouche</i>	Hamilton— <i>Holm Parick</i>	Hubbard— <i>Addington</i>
Douglas— <i>Morton</i>	Fraser— <i>Fraser of Lonsdale*</i>	Hamilton Russell— <i>Boyne</i>	Huggins— <i>Malvern</i>
Douglas— <i>Queensberry</i>	Fraser— <i>Loyal</i>	Hamilton Temple Blackwood— <i>Dufferin</i>	Hughes Young— <i>St. Helens</i>
Douglas Hamilton— <i>Hamilton</i>	Fraser— <i>Saltoun</i>	Hanbury Tracy— <i>Sudeley</i>	Hutchinson— <i>Ilford*</i>
Douglas Hamilton— <i>Selkirk</i>	Fraser— <i>Strathalmond</i>	Handcock— <i>Castlemaine</i>	Ingrams— <i>Darcy de Knayth</i>
Douglas Pennant— <i>Pen-thyn</i>	Freeman Grenville— <i>Kinloss</i>	Harbord Hamond— <i>Suffield</i>	Innes Ker— <i>Roxburghe</i>
Douglas Scott Montagu— <i>Montagu of Beaufieu</i>	Freeman Mitford— <i>Redesdale</i>	Harding— <i>Harding of Peterton</i>	Inskip— <i>Caldecote</i>
Douglass— <i>Douglass of Cleveland*</i>	Freeman Thomas— <i>Willingdon</i>	Hardinge— <i>Hardinge of Penshurst</i>	Irby— <i>Boston</i>
Drummond— <i>Perth</i>	Fremantle— <i>Cottesloe</i>	Hare— <i>Blakenham</i>	Isaacs— <i>Reading</i>
Drummond— <i>Strange</i>	French— <i>De Freyne</i>	Hare— <i>Listowel</i>	Isaacs— <i>Swanborough*</i>
Dugdale— <i>Crathorne</i>	French— <i>Ypres</i>	Harmsworth— <i>Rothermere</i>	Jackson— <i>Allerton</i>
Duke— <i>Mervilla</i>	Fuller Acland Hood— <i>St. Audries</i>	Harris— <i>Malmesbury</i>	Jackson— <i>Jackson of Burnley*</i>
Duncombe— <i>Feversham</i>	Galbraith— <i>Strathclyde</i>	Harvey— <i>Harvey of Tassburgh</i>	James— <i>James of Rusholme*</i>
Dundas— <i>Melville</i>	Ganzoni— <i>Belstead</i>	Hastings— <i>Huntingdon</i>	James— <i>Northbourne</i>
Dundas— <i>Zetland</i>	Gascoyne Cecil— <i>Salsbury</i>	Hay— <i>Erroll</i>	Jebs— <i>Gladwyn</i>
Dutton— <i>Sherborne</i>	Gathorne Hardy— <i>Cranbrook</i>	Hay— <i>Kinnoull</i>	Jervis— <i>St. Vincent</i>
Eady— <i>Swinfen</i>	Geddes— <i>Geddes of Epsom*</i>	Hay— <i>Tweeddale</i>	Jocelyn— <i>Roden</i>
Eaton— <i>Chylesmore</i>	Gibbs— <i>Aldenham</i>	Heathcote Drummond Willoughby— <i>Ancester</i>	Jolliffe— <i>Hylton</i>
Eden— <i>Auckland</i>	Gibbs— <i>Wraxall</i>	Hely Hutchinson— <i>Doune</i>	Jones— <i>Maelor*</i>
Eden— <i>Avon</i>	Gibson— <i>Ashbourne</i>	Henderson— <i>Faringdon</i>	Joynson Hicks— <i>Brentford</i>
Eden— <i>Henley</i>	Giffard— <i>Halsbury</i>	Henderson— <i>Rouley*</i>	Kaye Shuttleworth— <i>Shuttleworth</i>
Edgcumbe— <i>Monnt Edgcumbe</i>	Gibney— <i>Vaux of Harrowden</i>	Hennessy— <i>Wimblesham</i>	Kearley— <i>Devonport</i>
Edmondson— <i>Sandsfor</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>	Henniker Major— <i>Henniker</i>	Kemeyes Tynte— <i>Wharton</i>
Edwardes— <i>Kensington</i>	Godley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Hepburne Scott— <i>Polwarth</i>	Kemp— <i>Rochdale</i>
Edwards— <i>Chelmer*</i>	Gordon— <i>Aberdeen J</i>	Herbert— <i>Carnarvon</i>	Kennedy— <i>Ailsa</i>
Egerton— <i>Sutherland</i>	Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	Herbert— <i>Hemingford</i>	Kenworthy— <i>Strabolgi</i>
Egerton— <i>Wilton</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>	Herbert— <i>Pembroke</i>	Keppel— <i>Albemarle</i>
Eliot— <i>St. Germans</i>	Godley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Herbert— <i>Powis</i>	Kerr— <i>Lothian</i>
Elliot— <i>Elliot of Harwood*</i>	Gordon— <i>Aberdeen J</i>	Herbert— <i>Tangleay*</i>	Kerr— <i>Teviot</i>
Elliot— <i>Minto</i>	Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	Hermon Hodge— <i>Wyfold</i>	King— <i>Lovelace</i>
Emmet— <i>Emmet of Ambergley*</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>	Hervey— <i>Bristol</i>	King Tenison— <i>Kingston</i>
Errol— <i>Erroll of Hale</i>	Godley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Hewitt— <i>Liford</i>	Kitchener— <i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i>
Erskine— <i>Buchan</i>	Gordon— <i>Aberdeen J</i>	Hervey— <i>Weymouth</i>	Kitson— <i>Airedale</i>
Erskine— <i>Erskine of Rerrick</i>	Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	Hewitt— <i>Weymouth</i>	Knatchbull— <i>Brabourne</i>
Erskine— <i>Mar & Kellie</i>	Glyn— <i>Wolverton</i>	Hewitt— <i>Weymouth</i>	Knox— <i>Ranfurly</i>
Erskine Murray— <i>Elibank</i>	Godley— <i>Kilbracken</i>	Hewitt— <i>Weymouth</i>	Lamb— <i>Rochester</i>
Evans— <i>Everglyn*</i>	Gordon— <i>Huntly</i>	Hewitt— <i>Weymouth</i>	Lambart— <i>Cavan</i>

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

Lambton—Durham	MacLeod—MacLeod of Fuinary*	Murray—Dunmore	Portal—Portal of Hungerford
Lampson—Killearn	MacClay—Muirshiel	Murray—Mansfield and Mansfield	Powys—Lilford
Larnach Nevill—Abergavenny	MacNamee—Audley	Murray—Murray of Newhaven*	Pratt—Camden
Lascelles—Harewood	Macpherson—Drumalbyn	Nall Cain—Brocket	Preston—Gormanston
Law—Coleraine	Macpherson—Macpherson son of Drumochter	Napier—Napier and Ettrick	Primrose—Rosebery
Law—Ellenborough	Macpherson—Strathcarron	Napier—Napier of Magdala	Prittie—Dunalley
Lawrence—Trevethin and Oaks	Maffey—Rugby	Needham—Kilmorey	Ramacca—Newburgh
Lawson—Burnham	Maitland—Lauderdale	Nelson—Nelson of Stafford	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Lawson Johnston—Luke	Makins—Sherfield	Neville—Braybrooke	Ramsbotham—Soulbury
Le Poer Trench—Clancarty	Manners—Rutland	Nicolson—Carnock	Rees Williams—Ogmore
Lennox Boyd—Boyd of Merton	Manningham—Buller— Dilhorne	Nivison—Glendyne	Rhys—Dynevor
Leslie—Rothes	Mansfield—Sandhurst	Noel—Gainsborough	Richards—Milverton
Leslie Melville—Leven	Marks—Marks of Broughton	Noel Paton—Ferrier*	Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee
Lever—Leverhulme	Marquis—Woolton	North—Guilford	Robens—Robens of Wold
Leveson Gower—Granville	Marsham—Romney	Northcote—Iddesleigh	Roberts—Clwyd
Lewis—Brecon	Martyn—Hempill—Hemp hill—Hempill	Norton—Grantley	Robertson—Robertson of Oakridge
Lewis—Essendon	Mason—Blackford	Norton—Rathcreedan	Robinson—Martonmere
Lewis—Merthyr	Maud—Redcliffe—Maud*	Nugent—Nugent of Guildford*	Roche—Fermoy
Liddell—Ravensworth	Maude—Hawarden	Nugent—Westmeath	Rodd—Rennell
Lindesay Bethune—Lindsay	Maxwell—De Ros	O'Brien—Inchiquin	Roper Curzon—Teynham
Lindesay—Crawford	Maxwell—Farnham	Ogilvy—Airlie	Rous—Stradbroke
Lindsey—Lindsey of Birket	Meade—Clanwilliam	O'Neill—Rathcavan	Rowley Conwy—Langford
Lloyd—Lloyd of Hampstead*	Milles Lade—Sondes	Orde Powlett—Bolton	Runciman—Runciman of Doxford
Lloyd George—Lloyd George of Dwyfor	Mills—Hillingdon	Ormsby Gore—Harlech	Russell—Amphill
Lloyd George—Tenby	Milner—Milner of Leeds	Paget—Anglesey	Russell—Bedford
Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn	Mitchell Thomson—Selston	Pakenham—Longford	Russell—De Clifford
Loder—Wakehurst	Molyneux—Sefton	Pakington—Hampton	Russell—R. of Liverpool
Loftus—Ely	Monckton—Monckton of Brenchley	Palmer—Lucas of Crudwell	Ryder—Harrowby
Lopes—Roborough	Monckton—Ruthven of Freeland	Palmer—Rusholme	Sackville—De La Warr
Low—Aldington	Monckton Arundell—Galway	Palmer—Selborne	Sackville West—Sackville
Lowry Corry—Belmore	Mond—Melchett	Parker—Macclesfield	St. Aubyn—St. Levan
Lowther—Lonsdale	Money—Counts—Latimer	Parker—Morley	St. Clair—Sinclair
Lowther—Ullswater	Montagu—Manchester	Parker—P. of Waddington	St. Clair—Erskine—Rosslyn
Lubbock—Avebury	Montagu—Swaythling	Parnell—Congleton	St. John—St. J. of Bletso
Lumley—Scarborough	Montagu Douglas Scott—Buccleuch	Parsons—Rosse	St. John—Bolingbroke and St. John
Lumley Savile—Savile	Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—Wharncliffe	Paulet—Winchester	St. Leger—Doneraile
Lygon—Beauchamp	Montgomery—Montgomery of Alamein	Peake—Ingleby	Samuel—Bearsted
Lyle—Lyle of Westbourne	Moore—Drogheda	Pearson—Cowdray	Sanderson—Sanderson of Ayt
Lyon Dalberg Acton—Action	Moore Brabazon—Brabazon of Tara	Pease—Daryngton	Sandilands—Torphichen
Lysaght—Lisle	Moreton—Dudley	Pease—Gainford	Saumarez—De Saumarez
Lyttelton—Chandos	Morris—Killanin	Pease—Wardington	Savile—Mexborough
Lyttelton—Cobham (Viscountcy)	Morris—Morris of Borth-y-Gest	Pelham—Chichester	Scarlett—Abinger
McClintock Bunbury—Rathdonnell	Morris—Morris of Grasmere*	Pelham—Yarborough	Slater Booth—Basing
McCorquodale—McCorquodale of Newton	Morris—Morris of Kenwood	Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle	Scott—Eldon Walden
Macdonald—Macdonald of Gwaenysgor	Norrison—Dunrossil	Pellew—Exmouth	Scott Ellis—Howard de Scrymgeour Wedderburn—Dundee
McDonnell—Antrim	Norrison—Margadale	Penny—Marchwood	Seager—Leighton of St. Mellons
Mackay—Inchcape	Morton—Morton of Hentyton	Pepys—Cottenham	Seely—Motistone
Mackay—Reav	Mosley—Ravendale	Perceval—Egmont	Seely—Sherwood
Mackenzie—Amulree	Mountbatten—Edinburgh	Percy—Northumberland	Seymour—Hertford
Mackintosh—Mackintosh of Halifax	Mountbatten—Milford Haven	Phipps—Normanby	Seymour—Somerset
McLaren—Aberconway	Mountbatten—Mountbatten of Burma	Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor	Shaw—Craigmyle
	Muff—Calverley	Plumptre—Fitzwalter	Shirley—Ferrers
	Mulholland—Dunleath	Plunkett—Dunsany	Shore—Teignmouth
	Murray—Atholl	Plunkett—Fingall	Siddeley—Kenilworth
		Plunkett—Louth	Sidney—De L' Isle
		Pollock—Hanworth	Simon—Simon of Wythenshawe
		Pomeroy—Harberton	Sinclair—Caithness
		Ponsonby—Bessborough	Sinclair—Penland
		Ponsonby—De Mauley	Sinclair—Sinclair of Cleeve
		Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede	Sinclair—Thurso
		Ponsonby—Sysonby	Skeffington—Massereene

Smith—Delacourt-Smith*
 Smith—Dudley (Barony)
 Smith—Hambleden
 Somerset—Beaufort
 Somerset—Raglan
 Soskice—Stow Hill*
 Spencer—Churchill
 Spencer Churchill —
 Marlborough
 Spring Rice—Monteagle
 of Brandon
 Stanhope—Harrington
 Stanley—Derby
 Stanley—Sheffield
 Stapleton Cotton—Com-
 bermere
 Stern—Michelham
 Stewart—Galloway
 Stonor—Camys
 Stopford—Courtown
 Storey—Buckton*
 Stourton—Mowbray
 Strachey—O'Hagan
 Strachey—Strachie
 Strauss—Coneford
 Strutt—Belper
 Strutt—Rayleigh
 Stuart—Castle Stewart
 Stuart—Moray
 Stuart—Stuart of Find-
 horn
 Studley Herbert — Sea-
 field

Suenson Taylor—Grant-
 chester
 Sugden—St. Leonards
 Talbot—T. de Malahit*
 Taylor—Taylor of Gryfe*
 Taylor—Taylor of Mans-
 field*
 Taylour—Headfort
 Temple Gore Langton—
 Temple of Stowe
 Tennant—Glenconner
 Thellusson—Rendlesham
 Thesiger—Chehmsford
 Thomson—Thomson of
 Fleet
 Thynne—Bath
 Trefusis—Clinton
 Trench—Ashdown
 Tufton—Hothfield
 Turner—Netherthorpe
 Turnour—Winterton
 Twisleton-Wykeham-
 Fiennes—Saxe and Sele
 Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon
 Upton—Templetown
 Urquhart—Tayside*
 Vandem Bempde John-
 stone—Derwent
 Vane—Barnard
 Vane Tempest Stewart—
 Londonberry
 Vanneck—Huntingfield
 Vaughan—Lisburne

Vavasseur Fisher—Fisher
 Venables Vernon—Vernon
 Vereker—Gort
 Verney—Willoughby de
 Broke
 Verney Cave—Braye
 Vernon—Lyveden
 Vesey—De Vesci
 Villiers—Clarendon
 Vivian—Swansea
 Wakefield—Wakefield of
 Kendal
 Wallop—Portsmouth
 Walsh—Ormathwaite
 Ward—Bangor
 Ward—Dudley (Earldom)
 Ward—Ward of Witley
 Warrender—Bruntisfield
 Watson—Manton
 Watson Armstrong —
 Weir—Inverforth
 Weld Forester—Forester
 Wellesley—Cowley
 Wellesley—Wellington
 Wentworth Fitzwilliam —
 Fitzwilliam
 West—Granville-West*
 Westenra—Rossmore
 White—Annaly
 Whiteley—Marcham
 Whitfield—Kenswood
 Willey—Barnby

Williams—Berners
 Williams—Francis-Wil-
 liams*
 Williamson—Forres
 Willoughby—Middleton
 Wills—Dulverton
 Wilson—Moran
 Wilson—Nunburnholme
 Windsor—Cornwall
 Windsor—Gloucester
 Windsor—Kent
 Windsor Clive — Ply-
 mouth
 Wingfield—Powerscourt
 Winn—St. Oswald
 Winn—Headley
 Wodehouse—Kimberley
 Wood—Halifax
 Woodall — Uvedale of
 North End
 Woodhouse—Terrington
 Wright—Wootton of
 Abinger*
 Wright—Wright of Ashton
 under Lyne*
 Wyndham—Leconfield
 Wyndham Quin—Dun-
 raven
 Wynn—Newborough
 Yarde Buller—Churston
 Yerburgh—Alvingham
 Yorke—Hardwicke
 Young—Kennet
 Younger—Y. of Leckie

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1969)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the same manner as holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that, for example, the "Marquess of Blandford" is heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, and "Viscount Althorp" to the Earldom of Spencer. Titles of second heirs are also given, and the Courtesy Title of the father of a second heir is indicated by *; e.g., Earl of Sunderland, eldest son of *Marquess of Blandford.

In addition, the heir, and sometimes the second heir, to some Scottish peerages is usually styled "The Master of ____"; e.g., "The Master of Falkland" is heir to Viscount Falkland; and "The Master of Lindsay" is eldest son of *Lord Balniel, heir to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Users of this style are not included here.

Marquesses.	Grosvenor—Westminster	Boringdon—Morley	Folkestone—Radnor
*Blandford—Marlborough	Haddo—Aberdeen	Bordole—Beatty	Furneaux—Birkhead
Bowmont & Cessford—	Hopton—Linlithgow	Boyle—Shannon	Garmoyle—Cairns
Roxburgh	Jermyn—Bristol	Brocas—Jellicoe	Garnock—Lindsay
Douglas & Clydesdale—	Macduff—Fife	Bury—Albemarle	Glandine—Norbury
Hamilton	*March and Kinrara—	Campden—Gainsborough	Glenapp—Inchcape
*Douro—Wellington	Richmond	Carlow—Portarlington	Glenworth—Limerick
Graham—Montrose	Medina—Milford Haven	Chelsea—Cadogan	Glerawly—Amesley
Granby—Rutland	Mornington—*Douro	Chewton—Waldegrave	Grimston—Verulam
Hamilton—Abercorn	*Mount Charles—Con-	Clanfield—Peel	Gwynedd—Lloyd George
Hartington—Devonshire	yngham	Cole—Enniskillen	of Dwyfor
*Kildare—Leinster	Mulgrave—Normanby	Corvedale—Baldwin of	Ikerin—Carrick
*Lorne—Argyll	Offaly—*Kildare	Bewdley	Ingestre—Shrewsbury
*Tavistock—Bedford	*Percy—Northumberland	Cranborne—Salisbury	Ipswich—*Euston
Earls.	*Rocksavage—Cholmon- deley	Cranley—Onslow	Jocelyn—Rodan
Aboyne—Hunty	*Ronaldshay—Zealand	Dalrymple—Stair	Kelburn—Glasgow
Altamont—Sligo	St. Andrews—Kent	Dawick—Haig	Knebworth—Lytton
Angram—Lothian	Sheilburne—Lansdowne	Deerhurst—Coventry	Lambton—Durham
Bective—Headfort	Sunderland—*Blandford	Dunlure—Antrim	Lascelles—Harewood
Brecknock—Camden	Tyrone—Waterford	Dupplin—Kinnoull	Lewisham—Dartmouth
*Burford—St Albans	Uxbridge—Anglesey	Ebrington—Forteclue	Linley—Snowdon
Campbell and Cowal—	Yarmouth—Hertford	Eden—Avon	Lowther—Lonsdale
—*Lorne	Viscounts.	Ednam—Dudley	Lumley—Scarborough
Cassillis—Ailsa	Alexander—Caledon	Emlyn—Cawdor	Lymington—Portsmouth
*Compton—Northampton	Althorp—Spencer	Encombe—Elton	Maidstone—Winchilsea
*Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Amberley—Russell	Enfield—Strafford	and Nottingham
Dumfries—Bute	Asquith—Oxford & As- quith	Erleigh—Reading	Malpas—*Rocksavage
*Euston—Grafton		Errington—Cromer	Mandeville—Manchester
Gifford—Tweeddale		Fitzharris—Malmesbury	Melgund—Minto

Moore—Drogheda
Morpeth—Carlisle
Newport—Bradford
Newry & Mourne—
Kilmorey
Parker—Macclesfield
Perceval—Egmont
Petersham—Harrington
Pollington—Mexborough
Prestwood—Attlee
Quenington—St. Aldwyn
Raynham—Townshend
Reidhaven—Seafield
Royston—Hardwicke
Ruthven—Gowrie
St. Cyres—Iddesleigh
Sandon—Harrowby
Savernake—Ailesbury
Slane—Mount Charles
Stopford—Courtown
Stormont—Mansfield
Strathallan—Perth
Stuart—Castile Stewart
Sudley—Arran

Surdale—Donoughmore
Tamworth—Ferrers
Tarbat—Cromartie
Throwley—Sondes
Tiverton—Halsbury
Traprain—Balfour
Vaughan—Lishburne
Villiers—Jersey
Walberton—Woolton
Weymouth—Bath
Windsor—Plymouth
Wolmer—Selborne
Barons (Lord —)
Apsley—Bathurst
Ardee—Meath
Balgonie—Leven & Melville
Balniel—Crawford
Bingham—Lucan
Binning—Haddington
Brooke—Warwick
Bruce—Elgin
Buckhurst—De La Warr
Burghersh—Westmorland

Cardross—Buchan
Cochrane—Dundonald
Courtenay—Devon
Delvin—Westmeath
Doune—Moray
Dundas—Ronaldshay
Eliot—St. Germans
Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Eskdail—Dalkeith
Garlies—Galloway
Greenock—Cathcart
Guernsey—Aylesford
Hay—Erroll
Herbert—Pembroke
Howland—Tavistock
Irwin—Halifax
Leslie—Rothes
Leveson—Granville
Loughborough—Rosslyn
Masham—Swinton
Mauchline—Loudoun
Medway—Cranbrook
Montgomery—Eglinton
and Winton

Moreton—Ducie
Naas—Mayo [March
Neldpath—Wemyss &
Norreys of Rycote—
Lindsey & Abingdon
Ogilvy—Airlie
Ossulston—Tankerville
Oxmantown—Rosse
Porchester—Carnarvon
Primrose—Rosebery
Ramsay—Dalhousie
Rideau—Alexander of Tunis
Roschill—Northesk
Scrymgeour—Dundee
Settrington—March and Kinrara
Seymour—Somerset
Silchester—Longford
Stavordale—Ichester
Strathnaver—Sutherland
Vere of Hanworth—
*Burford
Wodehouse—Kimberley
Worsley—Yarborough

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committee of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, q.v.

H.R.H. the Prince Philip,
Duke of Edinburgh..... 1951
H.R.H. the Duke of
Gloucester.....

Adeane, Sir Michael.....
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo
Adermann, Charles Fred-
erick.....
Aldington, Lord.....
Alexander of Tunis, Earl.....
Alexander, Sir Ulick.....
Alport, Lord.....
Amery, Julian.....
Amory, Viscount.....
Atkinson, Sir Fenton.....
Avon, Earl of.....
Avonside, Lord.....
Aylestone, Lord.....
Azikiwe, Nnamdi.....
Bacon, Alice Martha.....
Baker, Philip J. Noel.....
Baifour of Inchrye, Lord.....
Barber, Anthony.....
Barnes, Alfred.....
Barrowclough, Sir Harold
Barwick, Sir Garfield.....
Beadle, Sir Hugh.....
Beaufort, Duke of.....
Beaumont, Sir John.....
Benn, Anthony Wedg-
wood.....
Beswick, Lord.....
Bevins, John Reginald.....
Birch, Nigel.....
Blakenham, Viscount.....
Bottomley, Arthur George
Boyd of Merton, Viscount
Boyle, Sir Edward, Bt.....
Brecon, Lord.....
Bridges, Lord.....
Brooke of Cumnor, Lord.....
Brown, George Alfred....

Buccleuch and Queens-	Davies, Sir William Arthian	1961
berry, Duke of.....	Deedes, William Francis..	1962
Bustamante, Sir Alexander	de Freitas, Sir Geoffrey...	1967
Butler of Saffron Walden,	De La Warr, Earl.....	1936
Lord.....	De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1952
Callaghan, Leonard James	Denning, Lord.....	1948
Calwell, Arthur Augustus	Devlin, Lord.....	1960
Campbell, Rt. Rev. Henry	Devonshire, Duke of.....	1964
Colville Montgomery-	Diamond, John.....	1965
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian.	Diefenbaker, John	1957
Canterbury, The Arch-	Dilhorne, Viscount.....	1954
bishop of.....	Diplock, Sir Kenneth.....	1961
Caradon, Lord.....	Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951
Carpenter, John Archibald	Donovan, Lord	1960
Boyd.....	Drumalbyn, Lord	1962
Carr, Robert.....	du Cann, Edward Dillon	
Carrington, Lord.....	Lott.....	1964
Casey, Lord.....	Dundee, Earl of.....	1959
Castle, Barbara Anne.....	Eccles, Viscount.....	1951
Chalfont, Lord.....	Erroll of Hale, Lord	1960
Champion, Lord.....	Fadden, Sir Arthur	1942
Chandos, Viscount.....	Fisher of Lambeth, Lord ..	1939
Chesham, Lord.....	Fletcher, Sir Eric.....	1967
Citrine, Lord.....	Foot, Sir Dingle.....	1967
Clayden, Sir John.....	Forde, Francis Michael.....	1944
Clitheroe, Lord.....	Franks, Lord	1949
Clyde, Lord	Fraser, Hugh	1962
Cobbold, Lord.....	Fraser, Thomas	1964
Cobham, Viscount	Freeman, John	1966
Cohen, Lord.....	Gardiner, Lord	1964
Coleraine, Lord.....	Glendevon, Lord	1959
Colyton, Lord.....	Godber, Joseph Bradshaw.	1963
Cousins, Frank	Goddard, Lord	1938
Craigton, Lord.....	Grant, Lord	1958
Crauthorne, Lord.....	Greenwood, Anthony	1964
Cromer, Earl of.....	Grenfell, David Rhys	1951
Crosland, Charles Anthony	Gresson, Sir Kenneth	1962
Raven	Griffiths, James	1945
Crossman, Richard (Lord	Grimond, Joseph	1961
President)	Guest, Lord	1960
Danckwerts, Sir Harold..	Gunter, Raymond James ..	1964
Darling, George	Hailes, Lord	1952
Davidson, Viscount	Hailey, Lord	1949

Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1940	Monsell, Viscount.....	1923	Shore, Peter.....	1967
Harlech, Lord.....	1957	Morgan, Sir John Vaughan- Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord.....	1961	Short, Edward Watson.....	1964
Harman, Sir Charles.....	1959	Morton of Henryton, Lord.....	1951	Silkin, Lord.....	1945
Harrison, Sir Eric John.....	1952	Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.....	1944	Silkin, John.....	1966
Hart, Judith.....	1967	Muirshiel, Viscount.....	1947	Simon, Sir Jocelyn.....	1961
Hasluck, Paul.....	1966	Mulley, Frederick William.....	1964	Simond, Viscount.....	1944
Head, Viscount.....	1951	Munster, Earl of.....	1954	Slesser, Sir Henry.....	1929
Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1954	Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Smith, Sir Derek Colclough Walker, Bt.....	1957
Healey, Denis Winston.....	1964	Nkrumah, Kwame.....	1959	Smith, Dame Patricia Hornby.....	1959
Heath, Edward Richard George.....	1955	Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan Her- bert Percy.....	1956	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor- man.....	1939
Henderson, Lord.....	1950	Noble, Michael Antony Cristobal.....	1962	Smyth, Sir John, Bt.....	1962
Herbison, Margaret Mc- Crotie.....	1964	Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936	Soames, Arthur Chris- topher John.....	1958
Hill of Luton, Lord.....	1963	North, Sir Alfred.....	1966	Soulbury, Viscount.....	1939
Hodson, Lord.....	1951	Nugent of Guildford, Lord.....	1962	Spens, Lord.....	1953
Hogg, Quintin.....	1956	Nutting, Harold Anthony.....	1954	Stable, Sir Wintringham.....	1965
Holyoake, Keith Jacka- Home, Sir Alexander Douglas.....	1954	Ogmore, Lord.....	1951	Stewart, Michael.....	1964
Horsbrugh, Lady.....	1945	Ormerod, Sir Benjamin.....	1957	Stonehouse, John Thomas.....	1968
Houghton, Douglas.....	1964	Owen, Sir William.....	1962	Stott, George Gordon.....	1964
Hughes, Cledwyn.....	1966	Paling, Wilfred.....	1941	Stow Hill, Lord.....	1948
Inman, Lord.....	1947	Pannell, Charles.....	1964	Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945	Parker of Waddington, Lord.....	1951	Strauss, George Russell.....	1917
Jay, Douglas.....	1952	Pearce, Lord.....	1957	Stuart of Findhorn, Visct.....	1939
Jellicoe, Earl.....	1963	Pearson, Lord.....	1961	Summerskill, Lady.....	1949
Jenkins, Lord.....	1949	Pearson, Lester.....	1963	Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Jenkins, Roy Harris.....	1964	Peart, Thomas Frederick.....	1964	Taylor, Sir Alan Russell.....	1962
Jones, Aubrey.....	1955	Perth, Earl of.....	1957	Thomas, George.....	1968
Jones, Sir Elwyn.....	1964	Phillimore, Sir Henry.....	1968	Thomas, Peter John Mit- chell.....	1964
Joseph, Sir Keith, Bt.....	1962	Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth.....	1964	Thomson, George Morgan.....	1966
Karminski, Sir Seymour.....	1967	Poole, Lord.....	1963	Thorneycroft, Lord.....	1951
Kilmany, Lord.....	1962	Powell, Enoch.....	1960	Thorpe, Jeremy.....	1967
King, Horace Maybray.....	1965	Prentice, Reginald Ernest.....	1966	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
Kitto, Sir Frank.....	1962	Radcliffe, Viscount.....	1949	Touche, Sir Gordon.....	1959
Kotellawala, Sir John.....	1954	Ramsden, James.....	1963	Tredgold, Sir Robert.....	1957
Lansdowne, Marquess of.....	1964	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937	Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord.....	1944
Lascelles, Sir Alan.....	1943	Rawlinson, Sir Peter.....	1964	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
Lee, Sir Frank.....	1962	Rea, Lord.....	1962	Turton, Robert Hugh.....	1953
Lee, Frederick.....	1964	Redmayne, Lord.....	1959	Upjohn, Lord.....	1960
Lee, Jennie.....	1966	Reid, Lord.....	1941	Walker, Patrick Chrestien Gordon.....	1950
Listowel, Earl of.....	1916	Reith, Lord.....	1962	Wand, Rt. Rev. John William Charles.....	1945
Lloyd, Geoffrey William.....	1943	Renton, Sir David.....	1962	Ward of Witley, Viscount.....	1957
Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke.....	1952	Reynolds, Gerald.....	1968	Waterhouse, Capt. Charles.....	1945
London, The Bishop of.....	1961	Rippon, Aubrey Geoffrey Frederick.....	1962	Watkinson, Viscount.....	1954
Longford, Earl of.....	1948	Ritchie of Dundee, Lord.....	1965	Welensky, Sir Roy.....	1960
Mabane, Lord.....	1944	Robens of Woldingham, Lord.....	1951	Wheatley, Lord.....	1947
MacAndrew, Lord.....	1952	Roberts, Goronwy.....	1968	Whitelaw, William.....	
McBride, Sir Philip.....	1959	Robinson, Kenneth.....	1964	Stephen Ian.....	1967
McCorquodale of Newton, Lord.....	1945	Romer, Sir Charles.....	1951	Widgery, Sir John.....	1968
MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon.....	1958
MacDonald, Malcolm.....	1935	Ross, William.....	1964	Wilson, Henry Stephen.....	1967
McEwen, John.....	1953	Rowley, Lord.....	1947	Wilson, James Harold.....	1947
McKell, Sir William.....	1948	Russell, Sir Charles.....	1962	Wild, Sir Richard.....	1966
Macleod, Iain.....	1952	Sachs, Sir Eric.....	1966	Willey, Frederick Thomas.....	1964
McMahon, William.....	1966	St. Aldwyn, Earl.....	1959	Williams, Eric.....	1964
Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen Salisbury, Marquess of.....	1940	Willink, Sir Henry Urmi- ton, Bt.....	1943
McTiernan, Sir Edward.....	1962	Salmon, Sir Cyril.....	1964	Willis, Eustace George.....	1967
Malvern Viscount.....	1947	Salter, Lord.....	1941	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon.....	1958
Marples, Alfred Ernest.....	1957	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944	Wilson, Henry Stephen.....	1967
Marquand, Hilary A. A.	1940	Scarborough, Earl of.....	1952	Wilsdon, James Harold.....	1947
Marsh, Richard William.....	1966	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929	Windeyer, Sir Victor.....	1962
Marshall, John Ross.....	1966	Selkirk, Earl of.....	1955	Winn, Sir Rodger.....	1956
Martonmere, Lord.....	1962	Sellers, Sir Frederic.....	1957	Wood, Richard Frederick.....	1959
Mason, Roy.....	1968	Shackleton, Lord.....	1966	Woodburn, Arthur.....	1947
Mau fine, Reginald.....	1955	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt.....	1945	Woodcock, George.....	1967
Mellish, Robert.....	1967	Shawcross, Lord.....	1946	Wooding, Sir Hugh.....	1966
Menzies, Sir Douglas.....	1962	Shepherd, Lord.....	1965	York, The Archbishop of.....	1961
Menzies, Sir Robert.....	1937	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945	Younger, Kenneth.....	1951
Merthyr, Lord.....	1964				
Milligan, Lord.....	1955				
Mills, Viscount.....	1957				
Molson, Lord.....	1956				

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.



Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)

The number of Knights Companions is limited to 24.



SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1936.

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.

H.M. the King of Denmark, 1952.

H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.

H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.

H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.

H.M. the King of the Belgians, 1962.

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.

The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.

The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.

The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.

The Duke of Portland, 1948.

The Earl of Scarbrough, 1943.

The Duke of Wellington, 1951.

The Earl of Avon, 1954.

The Lord Middleton, 1957.

The Viscount Slim, 1959. [1959.]

The Duke of Northumberland,

The Earl of Radnor, 1960.

The Lord Wakehurst, 1962.

Sir Gerald Templer, 1963.

The Viscount Cobham, 1964.

The Viscount Brookeborough, 1965.

The Lord Bridges, 1965.

The Viscount Amory, 1968.

The Viscount de L'Isle, 1968.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester. Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.

Register, The Dean of Windsor. Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.

Secretary, Hon. Sir George Roth Bellew, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.



Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)

The number of Knights Companions is limited to 16.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.

EXTRA KNIGHT

H.M. the King of Norway, 1962.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.

The Viscount Thurso, 1941.

The Earl of Airlie, 1942.

The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.

The Earl of Haddington, 1951.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.

The Lord Bilsland, 1955.

Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.

The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.

The Lord Rowallan, 1957.

Sir Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, 1962.

Sir Robert Menzies, 1963.

Sir James Robertson, 1965.

The Earl of Wemyss and March, 1966.

Chancellor, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.

Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O.

Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., F.C., O.B.E.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK (1783)—K.P.



Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?) (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Officer of the Order, R. P. Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one). (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)



C.G.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; Bath King of Arms, General Sir Richard Goodbody, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; Registrar and Secretary, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway, K.C.B., D.F.C.; Genealogist, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O.; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Rear-Admiral C. D. Madden, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Deputy Secretary, The Secretary Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B. Companion.



O.M. Mil.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.
This Order is designed ■ a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Civ.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1968).

The Lord Adrian, 1942.

The Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946.

Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.

The Earl Russell, 1949.

Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.

The Lord Hailey, 1956.

Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1959.

Graham Vivian Sutherland, 1960.

Sir Basil Urwin Spence, 1962.

Sir Owen Dixon, 1963.

George Peabody Gooch, 1963.

Henry Spencer Moore, 1963.

Edward Benjamin Britten, 1965.

Dorothy Hodgkin, 1965.

The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1965.

Patrick Maynard Stuart Blackett, 1967.

Sir William Turner Walton, 1967.

Ben Nicholson, 1968.

Sir Solly Zuckerman, 1968.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, 1963.

*Secretary and Registrar, Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G., D.S.O.***THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).***Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.*

THE SOVEREIGN; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.
No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.S.I.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).*Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. Motto, Auspicium melioris ævi (Token of a better age).*

G.C.M.G.

THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Prelate, The Bishop of Birmingham, K.C.M.G.; Chancellor, The Lord Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Secretary, Sir Morrice James, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.; Registrar, Sir Paul Gore-Booth, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; King of Arms, The Lord Inchyra, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G. Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; D.C.M.G., Dame Commander; C.M.G., Companion. Women have been eligible for admission to the Order since Jan. 1, 1965.



G.C.I.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).*Ribbon, Imperial Purple. Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).*

THE SOVEREIGN; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.
No conferments made since 1947.

**THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).***Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. Motto, Victoria.*

THE SOVEREIGN; Grand Master, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain; Secretary, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Chaplain, The Rev. R. L. Roberts; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).*Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.***H.M. THE QUEEN****H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).**

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).

Lord Fisher of Lambeth (1949).

Sir John Weir (1949).

The Duke of Norfolk (1953).

The Duke of Beaufort (1953).

The Earl of Scarbrough (1963).

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (1964).

H.M. The King of Sweden (1923). H.J.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).

H.M. King Leopold III (1937).

H.I.M. The Shahanshah of Persia (1948).

H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands (1950).

H.M. The King of Norway (1955).

H.M. The King of Denmark (1957). I.(1960).

President Charles de Gaulle

H.M. The King of Thailand (1960).

H.M. The King of Nepal (1962).

H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Ethiopia (1965).

H.M. The King of Jordan (1966).

President Mohammed Ayub Khan (1966).

H.M. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia (1967).



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division) : without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). Motto, For God and the Empire.

G.B.E. THE SOVEREIGN: Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh K.G., K.B.E., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E.; Prelate, The Bishop of London; King of Arms, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Gordon Lennox, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Dean, The Dean of St. Paul's; Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod, The Lord Silsoe, G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.; Sub-Dean, The Rev. Canon A. F. Hood, C.B.E., M.A. Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 1 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E. Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer, M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into Military and Civil divisions in Dec. 1918.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.



Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.



This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 (excluding honorary members) and the Order is open to both sexes. Secretary and Registrars, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Beazley, Sir John, 1959.
Blackett, Patrick Maynard Stuart, 1965.
Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.
Boyd-Orr, The Lord, 1968.
Bragg, Sir Lawrence, 1967.
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.
Brooke of Cumnor, The Lord, 1964.
Bryant, Sir Arthur, 1967.
Butler of Saffron Walden, The Lord, 1954.
Casey, The Lord, 1944.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.
Clark, Sir Kenneth, 1959.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.
Dodd, Rev. Charles Harold, 1961.
Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.
Fraser of Lonsdale, The Lord, 1953.
Gooch, George Peabody, 1939.
Greene, Graham, 1966.

Griffiths, Rt. Hon. James, 1966.
Hailes, The Lord, 1962.
Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold, 1967.
Hill, Prof. Archibald Vivian, 1946.
Holyoake, Rt. Hon. Keith Jacka, 1963.
Houghton, Rt. Hon. Douglas, 1967.
Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Selwyn, 1962.
Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.
Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.
Matthews, Very Rev. Walter Robert, 1962.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, 1951.
Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Muirshiel, The Viscount, 1962.
Payne, The Rev. Ernest Alexander, 1968.
Rahman, Tunku Abdul, 1961.
Reid, The Lord, 1967.
Richards, Ivor Armstrong, 1964.
Robbins, The Lord, 1968.
Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
Shinwell, Rt. Hon. Emanuel, 1965.
Silkin, The Lord, 1965.
Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1958.
Stuart of Finghorn, The Viscount, 1957.
Summerskill, The Baroness, 1966.
Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
Toynbee, Prof. Arnold Joseph, 1956.
Walker, Rt. Hon. Patrick Chrestien Gordon, 1968.
Watkinson, The Viscount, 1962.
Wheeler, Sir Mortimer, 1967.
Wilson, Prof. John Dover, 1936.
Honorary Members, M. René Massigli, 1954; M. Paul-Henri Spaak, 1963.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since 1902. Badge, a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border. Classes are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

SECOND CLASS.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

H.M. Queen Victoria Eugénie of Spain.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by a Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.

Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.

Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Dowager Countess of Halifax, 1926.

Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.

H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, 1947.

Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.

Florence Amery, 1945.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.

H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.

Agnes Anne, Dowager Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.,
(and Ireland marked I.).

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked S.).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains ■ follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received ■ a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When ■ obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing ■ "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless ■ daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner ■ Baronets (q.v.), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir — (first or Christian name)" and in writing ■ "Sir A— B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed ■ stated for the wife of a Baronet.

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, ■ miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—Knight Principal, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., Deputy Knight Principal, Hon. Sir George Belieu, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Hon. Registrar, Sir John Weir Russell; Clerk, Mrs. Rodney; Registry and Library, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.1.



BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 19, 1958)

Peers are not included in this list.

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

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|--|--|--|
| Aarvold, His. Hon. Sir Car Douglas, Kt., O.B.E., T.D. | Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644). | Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G. |
| Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt. | Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890). | Adeane, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. |
| Abbott, Very Rev. Eric Symes, K.C.V.O., D.D. | Acutt, Sir Keith Courtney, K.B.E. | Adeane, Col. Sir Robert Philip Wyndham, Kt., O.B.E. |
| Abbott, Hon. Sir Myles John, Kt. | Adair, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1838). | Ademola, Rt. Hon. Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, K.B.E. |
| Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850). | Adam, General Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917). | Adjaye, Sir Edward Otchere Asafu, Kt. |
| Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G. | Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt. C.B.E. | Agarwala, Hon. Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt. |
| Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. | Adams, Hon. Sir Francis Boyd, Kt. | Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (s 1629). |
| Abercromby, Maj. Sir Robert Alexander, Bt., M.C. (s 1636). | Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C. | Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895). |
| Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns, Kt., C.M.G. | Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E. | Agnew, Sir Norris Montgomerie, Kt., C.B.E. |
| Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E. | Adamson, Sir Kenneth Thomas, Kt., C.M.G. | Agnew, Cdr. Sir Peter Garnett, Bt. (1957). |
| Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956). | Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E. | Agnew, Sir (William) Godfrey, K.C.V.O. |
| Accland, Sir Hugh John Dyke, K.B.E. | | Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E. |

- Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.
 Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
 Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
 Airey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1928).
 Aitchison, Capt. Sir David, K.C.V.O.
 Aitken, Sir Arthur Percival Hay, Kt.
 Aitken, Sir (John William) Maxwell, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C. (1916).
 Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson, Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
 Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
 Albu, Sir George, Bt. (1912).
 Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
 Aldington, Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (1945).
 Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).
 Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1809).
 Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
 Alexander, Sir Norman Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Alexander, Maj. Rt.Hon. Sir Ullick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Alexander, Sir William Picken, Kt., Ph.D.
 Alford, Sir Robert Edmund, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Algie, Hon. Sir Ronald Macmillan, Kt.
 Alison, Cdr. Sir Frederick Black, Bt., R.N. (1852).
 Allan, Sir Henry Ralph Moreton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
 Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.I.E.
 Alcroft, Sir Philip Montefiore Magnus-, Bt. (1917).
 Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Allen, Sir Douglas Albert Vivian, K.C.B.
 Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
 Allen, Sir Peter Christopher, Kt.
 Allen, Sir Philip, K.C.B.
 Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley, K.C.M.G.
 Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
 Allen, Prof. Sir Roy George Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.B.A.
 Allen, Sir (William) Denis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Allen, Sir William Kenneth Gwynne, Kt.
 Allyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
 Allison, Sir Charles William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Allitt, Sir John William, Kt., M.B.E.
 Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Amcotts, Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
 Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
 Ames, Sir Cyril Geraint, Kt.
 Amies, Prof. Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
 Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, Bt. (1874).
 Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
 Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Donald George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Anderson, Sir Duncan Law, K.B.E., T.D.
 Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
 Anderson, Sir Gilmour Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
 Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.I.E.
 Anderson, General Sir John D'Arcy, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Anderson, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E., C.B.
 Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Neville, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Anderson, Sir William Hewson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Andrew, Sir (George) Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Andrew, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Andrewes, Sir Christopher Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Andrewes, Admiral Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Andrews, Sir (William) Linton, Kt.
 Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
 Ankole, The Omugabe of, Kt.
 Annamunthodo, Prof. Sir Harry, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Ansell, Col. Sir Michael Picton, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
 Anson, Capt. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N. (1831).
 Ansorge, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Anstice, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
 Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt. C.V.O., M.C. (S 1694).
 Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (S. 1700; G.B. 1798).
 Anthony, Sir Michael Mobolaj Bank-, K.B.E.
 Antrobus, Sir Philip Coutts, Bt. (1815).
 Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
 Arbuthnot, Sir John Sinclair-Wemyss, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1964).
 Archdale, Comdr. Sir Edward Folmer, Bt. D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
 Archer, Sir Clyde Vernon Harcourt, Kt.
 Arches, Sir Gilbert Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Arkell, Capt. Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
 Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Armitage, General Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
 Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.M.U.S.
 Armstrong, Sir William, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Armytage, Capt. Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
 Arnold, Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Arnott, Sir John Robert Alexander, Bt. (1896).
 Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter, K.C.M.G.
 Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
 Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Arundell, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
 Ashburnham, Sir Denby Reginald, Bt. (1661).
 Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Ashenheim, Sir Neville Noel, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
 Ashton, Sir Frederick William Mallandaine, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C.
 Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ashworth, Hon. Sir John Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
 Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
 Astbury, Sir George, Kt.
 Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
 Atcherley, Air Marshal Sir Richard Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Atkins, Prof. Sir Hedley John Barnard, K.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.S.
 Atkinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Fenton, Kt.
 Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
 Atkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard Henry, K.B.E.
 Attigale, Hon. Sir Nicholas, Kt.
 Auchinleck, Field Marshal Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1804).
 Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
 Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.
 Aykroyd, Sir William Miles, Bt., M.C. (1920).

- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1920).
 Aylmer, Sir Felix, Kt., O.B.E.
 Aymer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1622).
 Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
 Babington, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
 Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
 Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronei of England* (1611 and 1627).
 Bacon, Sir Ranulph Robert Maunsell, Kt.
 Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bagge, Sir John Alfred Picton, Bt. (1867).
 Bagrit, Sir Leon, Kt.
 Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1929).
 Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bailey, Prof. Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
 Bailey, Sir John, Kt.
 Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
 Bairamian, Hon. Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
 Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
 Baird, Prof. Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
 Baird, Sir James Richard Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1695).
 Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Baker, General Sir Geoffrey Harding, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Baker, Hon. Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
 Baker, Hon. Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
 Baker, Prof. Sir John Fleetwood, Kt., O.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Baker, Sir Rowland, Kt., O.B.E.
 Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt., C.B.
 Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
 Baldwin, Air Marshal Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
 Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Robert George) Victor Fitzgeorge, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
 Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
 Balmer, Sir Joseph Reginald, Kt.
- Banks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood, Bt. (1924).
 Bannister, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S 1682).
 Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
 Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
 Barber, Lt.-Col. Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
 Barbiroli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S 1668).
 Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
 Barford, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
 Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Barker, Sir William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilary, Bt. (1803).
 Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt. (1907).
 Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Thomas Erasmus, Bt., D.S.C. (1902).
 Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Barnard, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Barnard, Capt. Sir George Edward, Kt.
 Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir Denis Charles, K.C.B.
 Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Barnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
 Barnett, Sir Oliver Charles, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Barnewall, Sir Reginald Robert, Bt. (1623).
 Barotseland, The Paramount Chief of (Mwanawina III), K.B.E.
 Barracough, Brig. Sir John Ashworth, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1805).
 Barratt, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Barratt, Sir Sydney, Kt.
 Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
 Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
 Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
 Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
 Barrowclough, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
- Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
 Barry, Hon. Sir John Vincent William, Kt.
 Barry, Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
 Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
 Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
 Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
 Barwick, Rt. Hon. Sir Garfield Edward John, G.C.M.G.
 Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1924).
 Basket, Prof. Sir Ronald Gilbert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
 Baston, Sir Henry Bolton, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bastyan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateman, Sir Cecil Joseph, K.B.E.
 Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
 Bates, Sir (Julian) Darrell, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
 Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. (1818).
 Batterbee, Sir Harty Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baulkwill, Sir (Reginald) Pridham, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bawden, Sir Frederick Charles, Kt.
 Baxter, Prof. Sir John Philip, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Bayly, Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Uniacke, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
 Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
 Bazi-ul-lah, Sahib Bahadur K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.K., O.B.E.
 Beadle, Sir Gerald Clayton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Beadle, Rt. Hon. Sir (Thomas) Hugh (William), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Beale, Hon. Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Beamish, Col. Sir Tufton Victor Hamilton, Kt., M.C., M.P.
 Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
 Beauchamp, Sir Btograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
 Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).

- Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor-, Bt. (1745).
 Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
 Beaumont, Rt. Hon. Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
 Beaumont, Sir Richard Ashton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Beazley, Prof. Sir John Davidson, Kt., C.H.
 Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1831).
 Becker, Sir Jack Ellerton, Kt.
 Beckett, Sir Eric Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Beckett, Capt. Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C. (1921).
 Bedingfeld, Capt. Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
 Bednall, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (1914).
 Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Peetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
 Begg, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Cargill, G.C.B., D.S.C., D.S.C.
 Beharrell, Sir (George) Edward, Kt.
 Behrens, Maj. Sir Edward Bedington-, Kt., C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
 Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
 Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
 Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Arthur Capel Herbert, Kt.
 Bell, Sir Douglas James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
 Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bell, Sir William Hollin Dayrell Morrison-, Bt. (1905).
 Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan-, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
 Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, Bt. (1838).
 Bellinger, Sir Robert Ian, G.B.E.
 Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
 Bemrose, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.
 Benn, Capt. Sir (Patrick Ion) Hamilton, Bt. (1920).
 Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
 Bennett, Sir Albert Edward, Kt.
 Bennett, Sir Frederic Mackarness, Kt., M.P.
 Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterndale, K.C.M.G.
 Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
 Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
 Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
 Bennett, Sir William James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
 Benson, Rev. Sir (Clarence) Irving, Kt., C.B.E.
 Benson, Sir George, Kt.
 Benson, Sir Henry Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
 Benson, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald Lindsay, Kt., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
 Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
 Bentinck, Maj. Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
 Berlin, Sir Isaiah, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
 Berney, Capt. Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
 Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
 Berryman, General Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
 Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
 Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (1683).
 Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
 Bevan, Rear-Adm. Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Beverley, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
 Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Bhagchand Soni, Rai Bahadur Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bibby, Maj. Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
 Biddle, Sir Reginald Poultton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
 Biggart, Prof. Sir (John) Henry, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Bigge, Sir John Amherst Seaby-, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
 Biggs, Vice-Adm. Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Biggs, Sir Lionel William, Kt.
 Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
 Bingen, Sir Eric Albert, Kt.
 Bingley, Admiral Sir Alexander Noel Campbell, G.C.B., O.B.E.
 Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
 Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Bird, Lt.-Gen. Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bird, Sir Cyril Pangbourne, Kt.
 Bird, Sir Hugh Stonewhewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Bird, Sir Richard Geoffrey Chapman, Bt. (1922).
 Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
 Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
 Birley, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.
 Bishop, Sir (Frank) Patrick, Kt., M.B.E.
 Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bishop, Instructor Rear-Adm., Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bishop, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Bishop, Sir William Poole, Kt., C.M.G.
 Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt., M.P.
 Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stranahan, Bt. (1922).
 Black, Sir Robert Brown, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
 Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Blackburn, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Bickerton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Blackburn, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
 Blackett, Maj. Sir Charles Douglas, Bt. (1673).
 Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
 Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1819).
 Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.
 Blain, Hon. Sir Eric Herbert, Kt.
 Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
 Blair, Col. Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 Blake, Capt. Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
 Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
 Blake, Sir Thomas Richard Valentine, Bt. (1622).
 Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
 Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
 Bland, Sir (George) Nevile (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Bland, Sir Henry Armand, Kt., C.B.E.
 Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
 Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
 Bligh, Sir Timothy James, K.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.S.U.D., LL.D.
 Blois, Sir Charles Nicholas Gervase, Bt. (1686).
 Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
 Bloomfield, Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Kt., Q.C.

- Blosse, Sir Henry Lynch-, Bt. (1622).
 Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
 Blundell, Sir Edward Denis, K.B.E.
 Blundell, Sir Michael, K.B.E.
 Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
 Blunt, Prof. Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
 Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt. (1720).
 Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Boevey, Sir Thomas Michael Blake Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
 Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
 Boland, Sir (Edward) Rowan, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
 Bolitho, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bolte, Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
 Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Bonalack, Sir Richard Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bonar, Sir Herbert Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bonham, Maj. Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
 Bonnetard, Hon. Sir (Nicolas Patrick) France, Kt.
 Bonson, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1825).
 Boom, Sir Geoffrey Pearl, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1866).
 Boos, Sir Werner James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).
 Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
 Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
 Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
 Boreel, Sir Francis David, Bt. (1645).
 Bornu, The Shehu of, K.B.E.
 Bornu, The Waziri of, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Borthwick, Sir John Thomas, Bt., M.B.E. (1908).
 Bowwick, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Bossom, Maj. Hon. Sir Clive, Bt., M.P. (1953).
 Boston, Sir Henry Josiah Lightfoot, G.C.M.G.
 Boswall, Sir Thomas Houstoun, Bt. (1836).
 Bottomley, Air Chief Marshal Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Bouchier, Air Vice-Marshall Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1798).
 Boult, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.Mus.
 Boult, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
 Boult, Sir (Harold Hugh Christian), Bt. (1905).
 Bourke, Maj. Sir (Edward Alexander) Henry Legge-, K.B.E., M.P.
 Bourke, Hon. Sir Paget John, Kt.
 Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Boustead, Col. (Sir John Edmund Hugh, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.)
 Bovell, Sir (Conrad Swire) Kerr, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bowater, Lt. Col. Sir Ian Frank, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
 Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
 Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerville), Bt. (1914).
 Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (1915).
 Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
 Bower, Sir John Dykes, Kt., C.V.O.
 Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
 Bower, Air Marshal Sir Leslie William Clement, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Bower, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bowes, Sir (Harold) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Bowly, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
 Bowman, Sir James, Bt., K.B.E. (1961).
 Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
 Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
 Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
 Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
 Boyd, Brig. Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Boyle, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Boyle, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
 Brabin, Hon. Sir Daniel James, Kt., M.C.
 Bracegirdle, Rear-Adm. Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
 Bradlaw, Prof. Sir Robert Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bradley, Air Marshal Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bradley, Sir Kenneth Granville, Kt., C.M.G.
 Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
 Bragg, Prof. Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., C.H., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Brain, Sir (Henry) Norman, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
 Brand, Sir (William) Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brandon, Hon. Sir Henry Vivian, Kt., M.C.
 Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
 Branson, Col. Sir Douglas Stephen, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Braund, His Hon. Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
 Bray, General Sir Robert Napier Hubert Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brechin, Sir Herbert Archbold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brett, Hon. Sir Lionel, Kt.
 Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
 Bridge, Admiral Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bridge, Hon. Sir Nigel Cyprian, Kt.
 Bridgeford, Lt.-Gen. Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Bridgemont, Hon. Sir Maurice Richard, K.B.E.
 Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
 Briggs, Hon. Sir Francis Arthur, Kt.
 Brimelow, Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Brinckman, Col. Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
 Brinton, Maj. Sir (Esme) Tatton (Cecil), Kt., M.P.
 Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
 Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt., D.F.C. (1910).
 Brisc, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Broad, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
 Broadhurst, Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
 Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
 Brockman, Vice-Adm. Sir Ronald Vernon, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Brodie, Capt. Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).

- Brogan, Prof. Sir Denis William, Kt.
 Bromet, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bromhead, Lt.-Col. Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
 Bromley, Sir Rupert Charles, Bt. (1757).
 Bromley, Sir Thomas Eardley, K.C.M.G.
 Brook, Sir Dryden, Kt.
 Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
 Brooke, Maj. Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
 Brooke, Maj. Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
 Brooke, Sir (Norman) Richard (Rowley), Kt., C.B.E.
 Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
 Brookes, Capt. Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
 Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
 Brookbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
 Broughton, Air Marshal Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
 Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
 Broun, Sir Lionel John Law, Bt. (s 1686).
 Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir (Arthur James) Stephen, K.B.E.
 Erown, Lt.-Col. Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
 Brown, Sir David, Kt.
 Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
 Brown, Sir (Frederick Herbert) Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
 Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
 Brown, Sir Kenneth Alfred Leader, Kt.
 Brown, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
 Brown, Lt.-Col. Sir Norman Seddon Seddon, Kt., T.D.
 Brown, Air Commodore Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott, Bt. (1903).
 Brown, Sir William Robson, Kt., M.P.
 Browne, Sir (Edward) Humphrey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Browne, Hon. Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Brownjohn, General Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen), Bt. (1816).
 Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bruce, Hon. Sir Francis Edward Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming, K.C.M.G.
 †Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (s 1628).
 Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1894).
 Bruce, Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming, Kt.
 Bruce, Prof. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prudeaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
 Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
 Bruxner, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Michael Frederick, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
 Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.H., C.B.E.
 Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
 Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith, Bt. (1775).
 Buchanan, Sir John Cecil Rankin, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Buchanan, Maj.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Buchanan, Maj. Sir Reginald Narcissus Macdonald, K.C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C.
 Bucher, General Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Buckley, Hon. Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
 Buckley, Rear-Adm. Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
 Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams, Bt. (1661).
 Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
 Buillard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Bullin, Maj. Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
 Bullus, Sir Eric Edward, Kt., M.P.
 Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
 Bunbury, Sir (John) William Napier, Bt. (1681).
 Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson, Bt. (1787).
 Bunting, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Burbidge, Sir John Richard Woodman, Bt. (1916).
 Burbury, Hon. Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
 Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
 Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
 Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
 Burnand, Sir (Richard) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
 Burnett, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Kenyon, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Burnett, Maj. Sir David Humphrey, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
 Burney, Cmdr. Sir (Charles) Denistoun, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
 Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
 Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
 Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
 Burns, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Walter Arthur) George, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Burrell, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
 Burrel, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
 Burrough, Admiral Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
 Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Burrows, Sir (Robert) John (Formby), Kt.
 Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
 Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Busby, Sir Matthew, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bush, Admiral Sir John Fitzroy Duyland, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
 Bustamante, Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
 Butland, Sir Jack Richard, K.B.E.
 Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
 Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
 Butler, Maj.-Gen. Sir Mervyn Andrew Haldane, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Butler, Sir Nevile Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
 Butler, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
 Butlin, Sir William Edmund, Kt., M.B.E.
 Butt, Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Dudley, Bt. (1929).
 Butterfield, Sir Harry Durham, Kt., C.B.E.
 Butterfield, Prof. Sir Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
 Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.

- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
 Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
 Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
 Byrnes, *Hon.* Sir Percy Thomas, Kt.
 Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmund, Kt.
 Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanal Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cadwallader, Sir John, Kt.
 Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
 Caffyn, *Brig.* Sir Edward Roy, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
 Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
 Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1929).
 Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
 Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
 Cairncross, Sir Alexander Kirkland, K.C.M.G.
 Cairns, *Hon.* Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
 Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Caldicott, *Hon.* Sir John Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Cailander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
 Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Cameron, Sir Cornelius, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cameron, Sir James Davidson Stuart, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
 Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
 Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt., I.I.D.
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S 1864).
 Campbell, Sir Charles Rudolph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Clifford Clarence, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
 Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (S 1668).
 Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., I.I.D., F.R.S.E.
 Campbell, *Col.* Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1815).
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamish Manus, K.B.E., C.B.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
 Campbell, *Rt. Rev.* Henry Colville Montgomery, K.C.V.O., M.C., D.D.
 Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Campbell, Sir Ian Vincent Hamilton, Bt., C.B. (1831).
 Campbell, Sir Ilay Mark, Bt. (1808).
 Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt., Campbell, Sir Louis Hamilton, Bt. (S. 1628).
 Campbell, Sir Matthew, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
 Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
 Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn, Bt. (1821).
 Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
 Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Cantley, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Donaldson, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
 Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Capper, Sir William Derrick, Kt.
 Carberry, Sir John Edward Boston, Kt.
 Carden, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Christopher, Bt., O.B.E. (1887)
 Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
 Cardus, Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
 Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
 Carlill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig, Bt. (S 1702 and 1831).
 Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett, Bt. (1836).
 Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir John Darcy Baker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
 Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
 Carroll, Sir Alfred Thomas, K.B.E.
 Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 Carter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Christopher Douglas Bonham-, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Carter, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
 Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Carter, *His Hon.* Sir Walker Kelly, Kt., Q.C.
 Cartland, Sir George Barrington, Kt., C.M.G.
 Carver, *General* Sir (Richard Michael) (Power), K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Carver, Sir Stanley Roy, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cary, Sir (Arthur Lucius) Michael, K.C.B.
 Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
 Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
 Cassels, *Field Marshal* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Cassels, Sir James Dale, Kt.
 Cassidy, Sir Jack Evelyn, Kt.
 Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
 Catling, Sir Richard Charles, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
 Caulfield, *Hon.* Sir Bernard, Kt.
 Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. (1896).
 Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne, Bt. (1641).
 Cawley, Sir Charles Mills, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Cawthorne, Sir Terence Edward, Kt.
 Cayley, Sir Digby William David, Bt. (1661).
 Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
 Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
 Cazalet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Chacksfield, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Bernard Albert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Chadwick, Sir John Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton, Bt. (1935).
 Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
 Chamberlin, Sir Michael, Kt., O.B.E.
 Chambers, Sir (Stanley) Paul, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.C.
 Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
 Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
 Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
 Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.

- Chaplin, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chapman, Sir Robert Macgowan, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1958).
 Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Chapman, *Hon.* Sir Stephen, Kt., Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
 Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
 Charley, Sir Philip Belmont, Kt.
 Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
 Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
 Charteris, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
 Chau, Sir Sik-nin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chau, Sir Tsun-nin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1832).
 Cheetah, Sir Nicolas John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
 Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Cheshire, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Graemes, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
 Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
 Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
 Chichester, Sir Francis Charles, K.B.E.
 Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
 Chiesman, Sir Walter Eric, Kt., C.B., M.D.
 Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
 Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
 Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
 Cholmeley, Sir Montague John, Bt. (1896).
 Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
 Christie, *Hon.* Sir Harold George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
 Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
 Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
 Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
 Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
 Clancy, *Hon.* Sir John Sydney James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
 Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
 Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
 Clark, Sir Gordon Colvin Lindsey, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
 Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, C.H., K.C.B.
 Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
 Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
 Clark, Sir (Thomas) Fife, Kt., C.B.E.
 Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
 Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
 Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
 Clarke, Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent, Kt., C.M.G.
 Clarke, Sir Frederick Joseph, Kt.
 Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt. (1832).
 Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
 Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
 Clarke, Sir Richard William Barnes, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
 Claughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
 Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
 Clayden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
 Claye, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Moynihan, Kt., M.D.
 Clayton, Sir Eric Maurice, Kt.
 Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
 Clayton, *Col.* Hon. Sir Hector Joseph Richard, Kt., E.D.
 Cleary, Sir Joseph Jackson, Kt.
 Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cleee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Clegg, Sir Alexander Bradshaw, Kt.
 Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
 Cleland, *Brig.* Sir Donald MacKinnon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cleland, Sir John Burton, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Clements, Sir John Selby, Kt., C.B.E.
 Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D. (S 1679).
 Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
 Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
 Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., F.C., M.C., Q.C.
 Clowes, Sir Harold, Kt., O.B.E.
 Clutterbuck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David Granville, K.B.E., C.B.
 Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Clutton, Sir George Lisle, K.C.M.G.
 Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thorias Stuart, Kt.
 Coate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
 Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
 Coats, Sir Alastair Francis Stuart, Bt. (1905).
 Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
 Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
 Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (S 1671).
 Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
 Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cockram, Sir John, Kt.
 Cocks, Sir (Thomas George) Barnett, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
 Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Codrington, Sir William Alexander, Bt. (1721).
 Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
 Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Bt. (1961).
 Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
 Cohen, Sir Jack, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cohen, Sir Karl Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cohen, Sir Rex Arthur Louis, K.B.E.
 Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
 Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.

- Cole, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Sinclair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Coleman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
- Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
- Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
- Coles, Air Marshal Sir William Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Colfox, Sir (William) John, Bt. (1939).
- Colles, Cmdr. (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
- Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
- Collett, Sir Thomas Kingsley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Collier, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, Sir Edward Foyle, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Collingwood, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B.
- Colman, Sir Michael Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colquhoun, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Harry, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Coit, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
- Colville, Sir (Henry) Cecil, Kt.
- Colville, Cmdr. Sir Richard, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.),
- Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O. (1954).
- Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Conroy, Sir Diarmaid William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).
- Constantine, Sir George Baxandal, Kt.
- Constantine, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Constantine, Hon. Sir Learie Nicholas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Constantine, Sir Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Cooch Behar, Maj. H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1885).
- Cook, Sir James Wilfred, Kt., D.S.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Cook, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B., F.R.S.
- Cooke, Sir Charles Arthur John, Bt. (1661).
- Cooke, Air Marshal Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir John Fletcher-, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooke, Sir Leonard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cooke, Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway, Kt.
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooper, Maj. Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, Hon. Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Cooper, Prof. Sir (William) Mansfield, Kt.
- Coote, Capt. Sir Colin Reith, Kt., D.S.O.
- Coote, Rear-Adm. (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Premier Baronet of Ireland (1621).
- Cope, Sir Mordaunt Leckonby, Bt., M.C. (1611).
- Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copeman, Vice-Adm. Sir Nicholas Alfred, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.Sc.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
- Cordingley, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Walter, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Cornwall, General Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Corry, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, Air Chief Marshal Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
- Cosgrave, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Coslett, Air Marshal Sir (Thomas) Norman, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Costar, Sir Norman Edgar, K.C.M.G.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, Lt.-Col. Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (i. 1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. C.B.E., T.D. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.
- Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotts, Sir (Robert) Crichton Mitchell, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, Admiral Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Courtney, Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coutts, Sir Walter Fleming, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Covell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
- Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Cowell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cowper, Sir Norman Lethbridge, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cowperthwaite, Sir John James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, K.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Cox, Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir (George) Trenchard, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fabie, Kt.
- Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
- Craddock, Sir (George) Beresford, Kt., M.P.
- Craddock, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
- Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.I.D.
- Cramer, Hon. Sir John Oscar, Kt.
- Crane, Sir Harry Walter Victor, Kt., O.B.E.
- Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
- Crautard, Sir James Grogan, Bt. (1781).
- Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
- Crawford, Brig. Sir Douglas Inglis, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Crawford, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crawford, Sir (Robert) Stewart, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Crawford, Vice-Adm. Sir William Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Crawshaw, Hon. Sir (Edward) Daniel (Weston), Kt.
- Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Kilner) Rupert Brazier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

- Creagh, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
 Creasy, Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Cresswell, Rev. Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
 Creswell, Sir Michael Justin, K.C.M.G.
 Cretney, Sir (William) Godfrey, Kt.
 Crichton, Sir Andrew James Maitland-Makgillie, Kt.
 Crichton, Hon. Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn), Kt.
 Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
 Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
 Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
 Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
 Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1971).
 Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
 Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
 Crofton, Sir Malby Sturges, Bt. (1828).
 Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Croft, Sir (Horace) John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cross, Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale), Kt.
 Cross, Air Chief Marshal Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
 Crossley, Sir Julian Stanley, Kt.
 Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
 Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
 Crowe, Sir Colin Tradescant, K.C.M.G.
 Crowther, Sir William Edward Lodewyk Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
 Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
 Crutchley, Admiral Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Cudmore, Hon. Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
 Cuke, Sir (Hampden) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
 Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cumming, Sir Ronald Stuart, Kt., T.D.
 Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon, Bt. (1804).
 Cunard, Sir Henry Palms, Bt. (1859).
 Cunningham, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
 Cunningham, Sir William Alan Fairlie, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
 Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1750).
 Cunningham, General Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
 Cunningham, Sir Samuel Knox, Bt., Q.C., M.P. (1963).
 Cunningham, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
 Curlewis, His Hon. Sir Adrian Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Curran, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Ernest, Kt.
 Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
 Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
 Curteis, Capt. Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
 Curtis, Sir Edward Leo, Kt.
 Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
 Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
 Cusack, Hon. Sir Ralph Vincent, Kt.
 Cushion, Air Vice-Marshal Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cuforth, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lance-lot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cuthbert, Vice-Adm. Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Cuthbertson, Sir David Paton, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C.
 Cutler, Sir (Arthur) Roden, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Daldry, Sir Leonard Charles, K.B.E.
 Dale, Sir William Leonard, K.C.M.G.
 Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
 Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
 Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton, Bt. (S 1607).
 Dalton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles James George, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dalton, Vice-Adm. Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Daly, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Danckwerts, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
 Daniel, Admiral Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Dannatt, Sir Cecil, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
 Darling, Sir James Ralph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Darling, General Sir Kenneth Thomas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
 Darlington, Inst. Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Roy, K.B.E.
 Darvall, Air Vice Marshal Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
 Darwin, Sir Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.A.
 Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
 Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
 Dashwood, Sir Francis John Vernon Hereward, Bt., Premier Baronet of Great Britain (1707).
 Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
 Datar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sir, Kt.
 Davenport, Hon. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Davenport, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Henry Bromley, Kt., T.D., M.P.
 Davidson, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
 Davidson, Hon. Sir Charles William, K.B.E.
 Davidson, Prof. Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
 Davie, Rev. Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson, Bt. (1847).
 Davie, Sir Paul Christopher, Kt.
 Davies, Hon. Sir Edward John, Kt.
 Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
 Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Athian, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Charles Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
 Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
 Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.I.
 Davis, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Gilbert, G.C.B., O.B.E.
 Davis, Sir Rupert Charles Hart, Kt.
 Davis, Admiral Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dawnay, Maj.-Gen. Sir David, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dawnay, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.
 Dawson, Cdr. Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
 Dawson, Sir Lawrence Savile, Bt. (1929).
 Dawson, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Day, Vice-Adm. Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dean, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
 Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

- Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, G.C.M.G.
de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
Debenham, Sir Gilbert Ridley, Bt. (1931).
De Bunsen, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
De Burgh, General Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Deedes, General Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
de Freitas, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Stanley, K.C.M.G., M.P.
De Guingand, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
De Hoghton, Sir Henry Philip Anthony Mary, Bt. (1611).
De La Bere, Brig. Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
Delacombe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rohan, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
de la Mare, Sir Arthur James, K.C.M.G.
De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
De Lobinière, Lt.-Col. Sir Edmond Joly, Kt.
Delve, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
de Montmorency, Sir Reginald D'Alton Lodge, Bt., (1633).
Dempsey, General Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
Denholm, Col. Sir William Lang, Kt., T.D.
Denning, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
Denning, Vice-Adm. Sir Norman Egbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Denning, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt. (1913).
Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
Denny, Sir (Jonathan) Lionel (Percy), G.B.E., M.C.
Denny, Admiral Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
de Normann, Sir Éric, K.B.E., C.B.
Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Dering, Lt.-Col. Sir Ruper Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
De Trafford, Capt. Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson, Bt. (1930).
De Zoysa, Hon. Sir Cyril, Kt.
de Zulueta, Sir Philip Francis, Kt. Dhramgadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Dickens, Air Commodore Sir Louis Walter, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Dickson, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
Dingle, Sir Philip Burrington, Kt., C.B.E.
Diplock, Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald Douglas) Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
Dixon, Air Vice-Marshall Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen, O.M., G.C.M.G.
Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney, Kt.
Doak, Sir James, Kt.
Dobell, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Bt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S. (1964).
Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
Dods, Prof. Sir Lorimer Fenton, Kt., M.V.O.
Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith, Bt. (1784).
Domville, Admiral Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
Donald, Air Marshal Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Donaldson, Sir Dawson, K.C.M.G.
Donaldson, Hon. Sir John Francis, Kt.
Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
Dorman, Maj. Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
Dougherty, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivan Noel, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
Dove, Sir Clifford Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., E.R.D.
Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dowling, Vice-Adm. Sir Roy Russell, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Down, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Downer, Hon. Sir Alexander Russell, K.B.E.
Dowse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
Doyle, Capt. Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
D'Oyly, Cdr. Sir John Rochfort, Bt., R.N. (1663).
Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington, K.C.M.G.
Drew, Sir Arthur Charles Walter, K.C.B.
Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt., C.M.G.
Drew, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Robert (Macfarlane), K.C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P.
Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
Dreyer, Admiral Sir Desmond Parry, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Dring, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Driver, Sir Arthur John, Kt.
Driver, Prof. Sir Godfrey Rolles, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., F.B.A.
Drucquer, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Druitt, Sir (William Arthur) Harvey, K.C.B.
Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams, Bt. (1828).
Drummond, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.
Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
Duckworth, Maj. Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
Dudding, Sir John Scarborough, Kt.
Dudley, Sir Alan Alves, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1921).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
Duffus, Hon. Sir Herbert George Holwell, Kt.
Dugdale, Sir William Stratford, Bt., M.C., (1936).
du Haume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

- Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Duke, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.F., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
 Dumas, Sir Russell John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt., (S 1694).
 Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
 Dunbar, Sir David Hope-, Bt. (S 1664).
 Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (S 1698).
 Dunbar, Sir John Greig, Kt.
 Dunbar of Hempriggs, Dame Maureen Daisy Helen, Bt. (S 1706).
 Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.
 Duncan, Capt. Sir James Alexander Lawson, Bt. (1957).
 Duncan, Sir Val (John Norman Valette), Kt., O.B.E.
 Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
 Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
 Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
 Dundas, Sir Thomas Calderwood, Bt., M.B.E. (1898).
 Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
 Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
 Dunlop, Prof. Sir Derrick Melville, Kt., M.D.
 Dunlop, Brig. Sir John Kinninmont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
 Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
 Dunn, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hunter, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Dunn, Maj. Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
 Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
 Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dunnott, Sir (Ludovic) James, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Dunning, Sir Simon William Patrick, Bt. (1930).
 Dunphie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
 Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
 Dupuch, Sir (Alfred) Etienne (Jerome), Kt., O.B.E.
 Durand, Col. Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1802).
 Durlacher, Admiral Sir Laurence George, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
 Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
- Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
 Duveen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
 Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
 Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
 Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
 Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Earle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred, G.B.E., C.B.
 Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
 East, Sir (Lewis) Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Eastwood, Maj. Sir Geoffrey Hugh, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Easton, Air Commodore Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Eaton, Vice-Adm. Sir John Williamson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
 Eccles, Prof. Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenlon, Bt. (1721).
 Edden, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
 Eddie, Sir George Brand, Kt., O.B.E.
 Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt. Eden, Sir John Benedict, Bt. M.P. (1672 and 1776).
 Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
 Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
 Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
 Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
 Edwards, Sir Christopher John Churchill, Bt. (1866).
 Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen, Kt.
 Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
 Edwards, Prof. Sir (John) Goronwy, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.
 Edwards, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
 Edwards, Sir Robert Meredydd Wynne-, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Edwards, Sir Ronald Stanley, K.B.E.
 Egerton, Sir (Philip) John (Caledon) Grey-, Bt. (1617).
 Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
 Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
 Eldridge, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Eley, Sir Geoffrey Cecil Ryves, Kt., C.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (S 1666).
 Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Elkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Eller, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
 Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt., Air Chief Marshal Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
 Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir Hugh Francis Ivo, Bt., O.B.E. (1917).
 Elliott, Vice-Adm. Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir Norman Randall, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
 Ellwood, Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Beauchler, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Elmhurst, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (S 1705).
 Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
 Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
 Elwes, Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt. O.B.E., T.D.
 Elworthy, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir (Samuel) Charles, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Embry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
 Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Emson, Air Marshal Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Enfield Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
 Engholm, Sir Basil Charles, K.C.B.
 Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Pirozshah, Kt.
 England, Sir Russell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Engledow, Prof. Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Ennor, Prof. Sir Arnold Hughes, Kt., C.B.E.
 Entwistle, Maj. Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Entwistle, Sir (John Nuttall) Maxwell, Kt.
 Errington, Sir Eric, Bt., M.P. (1963).
 Erskine, Sir Derek Quicke, Kt.
 Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
 Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (1629).
 Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921).
 Eugster, Maj.-Gen Sir Basil Oscar Paul, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
 Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
 Evans, Sir Athol Donald, K.B.E.

- Evans, Sir Bernard, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
- Evans, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Leo Glandore, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Evans, Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Randell, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir (Sidney) Harold, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1963).
- Evans, Sir Trevor Maldwyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, His Hon. Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington-, Bt. (1916).
- Eveleigh, Hon. Sir Edward Walter, Kt., E.R.D.
- Everard, Maj.-Gen. Sir Christopher Earle Welby-, K.B.E. C.B.,
- Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
- Everson, Sir Frederick Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1642).
- Evets, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Evill, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecil), Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
- Ewbank, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Withers, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ewing, Prof. Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
- Ewing, Sir (Charles) Ian Orr-, Bt., O.B.E., M.P. (1963).
- Ewing, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Alastair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. (1886).
- Eyre, Lt.-Col. Sir Oliver Eyre Crosthwaite-, Kt.
- Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
- Fadahunsi, Sir Joseph Odeleye, K.C.M.G.
- Fadden, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
- Fair, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1860).
- Fairfax, Sir Warwick Oswald, Kt.
- Falconer, Lt.-Col. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Falkiner, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1778).
- Falkner, Sir (Donald) Keith, Kt.
- Falshaw, Sir Donald, Kt.
- Fanshawe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Dairymple, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Farmer, Sir Lovedin George Thomas, Kt.
- Farquhar, Lt.-Col. Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farquharson, Sir James Robb, K.B.E.
- Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, Maj. Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1878).
- Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Faulkner, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
- Faulks, Hon. Sir Neville Major Ginner, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Fawcett, Sir (Robert) Peter, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
- Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
- Feilden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
- Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Fellowes, Sir William Albemarle, K.C.V.O.
- Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
- Fenner, Sir Claude Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fenton, Col. Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Forens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Ferguson, Hon. Sir John Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ferguson, Maj. Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Lt.-Col. Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
- Fergusson, Brig. Sir Bernard Edward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Fergusson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
- Fergusson of Killerran, Sir James, Bt. (S. 1703).
- Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colver-, Bt. (1855).
- Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
- Festing, Field Marshal Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Lt.-Col. Sir Timothy, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Ffolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
- fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, G.B.E.
- Fidge, Sir (Harold) Roy, Kt.
- Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapt-horn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Field, Sir John Osbaldeston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fielden, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Hedley, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fiennes, Sir Maurice Alberic Twisleton-Wykeham-, Kt.
- Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton, Wykeham-, Bt. (1915).
- Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Findlay, Lt.-Col. Sir Roland Lewis, Bt. (1925).
- Finlay, Hon. Sir George Panton, Kt.
- Finlay, Sir Graeme Bell, Bt., E.R.D. (1964).
- Finnemore, Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
- Firebrace, Cdr. Sir Aymer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
- Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C.
- Fisher, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fisher, Sir George Read, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Fisher, Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Peers, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Woolf, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering, Kt.
- Fison, Sir Richard Guy, Bt., D.S.C. (1905).
- Fitts, Sir Clive Hamilton, Kt., M.D.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Rev. Sir Edward Thomas, Bt. (1903).
- FitzGerald, Sir George Peter Maurice, Bt., M.C., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
- Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- FitzHerbert, Sir John Richard Frederick, Bt. (1784).
- Fitzmaurice, Lt.-Col. Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
- Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Geoffrey Richard) Desmond, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.
- Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
- Flaxman, Hon. Sir Hubert James Marlowe, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fleming, Instr. Rear-Adm. Sir John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
- Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric George Molyneux, Kt., M.P.
- Fletcher, Maj. Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1782).
- Fletcher, Sir James, Kt.
- Fletcher, Hon. Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fletcher, Air Marshal Sir Peter Carteret, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

- Flett, Sir Martin Teall, K.C.B.
 Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
 Floyd, Brig. Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
 Fogarty, Air Chief-Marshal Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Fogarty, Sir Reginald Francis Graham, Kt., C.B.E.
 Follett, Sir David Henry, Kt., PH.D.
 Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
 Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
 Foot, Rt. Hon. Sir Dingle Mackintosh, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Forbes, Hon. Sir Alastair Granville, Kt.
 Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
 Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Bt., (S 1626).
 Forbes, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt.
 Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
 Ford, Capt. Sir Aubrey St. Clair, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
 Ford, Prof. Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Ford, Maj. Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
 Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ford, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter St. Clair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ford, Sir Sidney William George, Kt., M.B.E.
 Fordham, Sir (Alfred) Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Forrest, Sir James Alexander, Kt.
 Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
 Forster, Sir Samuel Alexander Sadler, Kt., C.B.E.
 Forwood, Sir Dudley Richard, Bt. (1805).
 Foster, Sir (Albert) Ridgeby, Kt.
 Foster, Sir John Galway, K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.
 Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).
 Foster, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Foster, Sir Robert Sidney, K.C.M.G.
 Foulis, Sir Ian Primrose Liston, Bt. (S 1634).
 Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woolaston Rawdon), Bt. (1844).
 Fowler, Sir Robert William Doughty, K.C.M.G.
 Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fox, Sir (Robert) David (John Scott), K.C.M.G.
 Fox, Sir Theodore Fortescue, Kt., M.D., I.L.D.
 Foxell, Rev. Maurice Frederic, K.C.V.O.
 Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 France, Sir Arnold William, K.C.B.
 Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
 Francis, Sir Frank Chalton, K.C.B., F.S.A.
 Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
 Frankel, Sir Otto Herzberg, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
 Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, K.C.B.
 Fraser, Sir Douglas Were, Kt., I.S.O.
 Fraser, Air Marshal Sir (Henry) Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).
 Fraser, Sir Ian, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
 Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
 Fraser, Brig. Sir Kenneth Barron, Kt., C.B.E., F.D.
 Fraser, Sir (Richard) Michael, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Frederick, Maj. Sir Charles Boscowen, Bt. (1723).
 Freeland, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Henry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
 Freeman, Sir (Nathaniel) Bernard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Fressanges, Air Marshal Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
 Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frew, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Frew, Eng. Rear-Adm. Sir Sydney Oswell, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frewen, Admiral Sir John Byng, K.C.B.
 Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
 Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).
 Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
 Fryberg, Sir Abraham, Kt., M.B.E.
 Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.D.
 Fuller, Maj. Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
 Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
 Furse, Maj. Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
 Gadson, Sir Lawrence Percival, Kt.
 Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
 Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gairdner, General Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
 Gaisford, Lt.-Col. Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
 Gale, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humphrey Myddleton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Gale, Sir Laurence George, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Gale, General Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
 Gallwey, Sir Phillip Frankland Payne, Bt. (1812).
 Galpern, Sir Myer, Kt., M.P.
 Galsworthy, Sir Arthur Norman, K.C.M.G.
 Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, Kt., M.C.
 Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
 Gamble, Sir (Frederick) Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gammell, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
 Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce, Bt. (1945).
 Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, K.B.E., C.B.
 Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
 Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, G.C.M.G.
 Garran, Sir (Isham) Peter, K.C.M.G.
 Garrett, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Alwyn) Ragnar, K.B.E., C.B.
 Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
 Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
 Garrow, Sir Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
 Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
 Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Julian Alverly, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
 Gault, Brig. Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
 Geddes, Sir (Anthony) Reay Mackay, K.B.E.
 Gentry, Maj.-Gen. Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 George, Sir John Clarke, K.B.E.
 Gerahy, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
 German, Sir Ronald Ernest, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Gethin, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1665).
 Gibb, Prof. Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskén, Kt., F.B.A.

- Gibberd, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.A.
- Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
- Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gibbs, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
- Gibbs, Air Marshal Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Gibbs, Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Ackroyd Herbert, Bt. (1926).
- Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1932).
- Gibson, Vice-Adm. Sir Donald Cameron Ernest Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Gibson, Sir Donald Edward Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
- Gibson, Sir William Waymouth, Kt.
- Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
- Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gilbert, Hon. Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir Andrew Graham, K.C.M.G.
- Giles, Sir Alexander Falconer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Giles, Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
- Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
- Gillan, Lt.-Col. Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
- Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillet, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
- Gillet, Sir Michael Cavenagh, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gillet, Sir Stuart, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gillet, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Bt., M.C. (1959).
- Gilliat, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin John, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (1897).
- Gilmour, Sir John Little, Bt. (1926).
- Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Gladstone, Sir (Erskine) William, Bt. (1846).
- Gladstone, Admiral Sir Gerald Vaughan, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Glanville, Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Glass, Sir Leslie Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Glen, Sir Alexander Richard, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Glen, Sir Joseph Robert Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Glennie, Admiral Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
- Glover, Col. Sir Douglas, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Glubb, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
- Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
- Glyn, Col. Sir Richard Hamilton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1759 and 1800).
- Godber, Sir George Edward, K.C.B., D.M.
- Goddard, Air Marshal Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
- Godfrey, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
- Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
- Godley, Brig. Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherstonhaugh, Kt., O.B.E.
- Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis, Bt. (1905).
- Goff, Hon. Sir Reginald William, Kt.
- Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
- Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
- Gonzi, Most Rev. Monsignor Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (Archbishop of Malta).
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
- Gooch, Col. Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
- Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Goodbody, General Sir Richard Wakefield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goode, Sir William Allmond Codrington, G.C.M.G.
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
- Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
- Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
- Goodhart, Sir John Gordon, Bt. (1911).
- Goodsell, Sir John William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Goodson, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
- Goodwin, Sir Reginald Eustace, Kt., C.B.E.
- Goodwin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Elton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
- Goold, Sir George Leonard, Bt. (1801).
- Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Goosman, Hon. Sir (William) Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Andrew Cosmo Lewis Duff, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Garnet Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gordon, Capt. Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (S 1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph St. George Brian, Bt. (1622).
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, Brig. Sir Eugene, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gotz, Hon. Sir (Frank) Léon (Aroho), K.C.V.O.
- Gough, Sir Arthur Ernest, Kt.
- Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Gould, Hon. Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir John te Herekicie, Kt., M.V.O.
- Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graliam, Admiral Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, Sir John Moodie, Bt. (1964).
- Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., V.C., O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grandy, Air Chief Marshal Sir John, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Archibald, Bt. (S 1705).
- Grant, Maj. Sir Ewan George Macpherson, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Kenneth Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (S 1688).
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, Admiral Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

- Gravely, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
 Gray, Prof. Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Gray, Vice-Adm. Sir John Michael Dudgeon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
 Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
 Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
 Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt., C.B.E. (1886).
 Green, Sir George Edward, Kt.
 Green, Sir John, Kt.
 Green, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
 Greenaway, Sir Thomas Moore, Kt.
 Greene, Sir Hugh Carleton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Greenfield, Sir Cornelius Ewen Maclean, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.L., C.I.E.
 Greenhill, Sir Denis Arthur, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
 Greenwood, Sir James Mantle, Kt., C.B.E.
 Greeson, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
 Greeves, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gregory, Vice-Adm. Sir (George) David Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
 Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
 Gresson, Rt. Hon. Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
 Gretton, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter William, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.
 Grey, Sir Paul Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Grey, Sir Robin Edward Dysart, Bt. (1814).
 Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685).
 Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
 Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
 Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
 Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
 Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
 Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.
- Groom, Air Marshal Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Grotrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
 Grove, Sir Walter Philip, Bt. (1874).
 Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
 Grundy, Air Marshal Sir Edouard Michael Fitzfrederick, K.B.E., C.B.
 Gubbins, Maj.-Gen. Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Guest, Air Marshal Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
 Guest, Col. Hon. Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
 Guinness, Sir Kencim Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
 Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
 Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. (1872).
 Gunn, Air Marshal Sir George Roy, K.B.E., C.B.
 Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
 Gunston, Maj. Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
 Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
 Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Guthrie, Sir Giles Connoor McEacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
 Guthrie, Hon. Sir Rutherford Campbell, Kt., C.M.G.
 Guthrie, Sir (William) Tyrone, Kt.
 Guttmann, Sir Ludwig, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Gwatkin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Gwatkin, Brig. Sir Norman Wilmshurst, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. D.S.O.
 Gwynne, Lieut.-Col. Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.
 Hackett, General Sir John Winthrop, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
 Hadow, Prof. Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
 Hadow, Sir (Thomas) Douglas, K.C.B.
 Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
 Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
 Haines, Sir Cyril Henry, K.B.E.
 Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
 Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir (Frederick) John (Frank), Bt. (1923).
 Hall, Sir John Bernard, Bt. (1919).
 Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (S 1687).
 Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
 Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
 Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hall, Brig. Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
 Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Halliday, Sir George Clifton, Kt.
 Hallinan, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
 Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
 Halsey, Capt. Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
 Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Hugh, Bt. (1924).
 Hames, Sir George Colvile Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamilton, Sir Edward Sydney, Bt. (1776 and 1819).
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
 Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Graham, G.B.E., C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
 Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (S 1646).
 Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (S 1673).
 Hammick, Sir Stephen George, Bt. (1834).
 Hampshire, Sir (George) Peter, K.C.M.G.
 Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
 Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hancock, Air Marshal Sir Valston Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, K.B.E., F.B.A.
 Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).
 Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Hanmer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).
 Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
 Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1913).

- Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
 Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.
 Harding, Sir Harold John Boyer, Kt.
 Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (180x).
 Hardman, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
 Hardman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Hardy, Prof. Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Hardy, General Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
 Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Hardy, Sir James Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt. (1876).
 Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
 Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Harford, Sir (John) Timothy, Bt. (1934).
 Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hargreaves, His Hon. Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
 Harington, General Sir Charles Henry Pepys, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Harington, Sir Charles Robert, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
 Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
 Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
 Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
 Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King, Bt. (1914).
 Harman, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
 Harman, Sir (Clement) James, G.B.E.
 Harmer, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G.
 Harmsworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Annesley), Bt. (1918).
 Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
 Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
 Harpham, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Harries, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Harriman, Sir George William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
 Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
 Harris, Sir Charles Felix, Kt., M.D.
 Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, K.B.E.
 Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Cecil, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Harris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jack Alexander Sutherland, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
 Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
 Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Ronald Montagu Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
 Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
 Harrison, Sir Cyril Ernest, Kt.
 Harrison, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Harrison, Col. Sir (James) Harwood, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1961).
 Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
 Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
 Harston, Maj. Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hart, Sir Basil Henry Liddell, Kt.
 Hart, Sir Francis Edmund Turton, K.B.E.
 Hart, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
 Hart, Sir Robert, Bt. (1893).
 Hart, Sir William Ogden, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hartley, *Air Marshal* Sir Christopher Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Hartnett, Sir Laurence John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock, Bt. (1796).
 Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
 Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
 Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Harvey, Col. Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay, K.C.M.G.
 Harvey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
 Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
 Haskard, Sir Cosmo Dugald Patrick Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Hassan, Sir Joshua Abraham, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.
 Hatty, Sir Cyril James, Kt.
 Havelock, Sir Wilfrid Bowen, Kt.
 Havens, Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
 Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
 Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
 Hawke, Sir Richard George, Kt.
 Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
 Hawkins, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
 Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
 Hawkins, Maj. Sir Michael Babington Charles, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
 Hawkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Raymond Shayle, K.C.B.
 Hawley, Maj. Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
 Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
 Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
 Hawtrey, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
 Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.V.O., T.D.
 Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (s 1663).
 Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (s 1793).
 Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple, Bt., (1798).
 Hay, Sir James Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
 Hayes, Vice-Adm. Sir John Osier Chattock, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Haygarth, Col. Sir Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
 Haynes, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
 Hayward, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
 Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
 Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
 Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
 Heading, Hon. Sir James Alfred, Kt., C.M.G., D.C.M., M.M.
 Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Healey, Maj. Sir Edward Randal Chadwyk, Bt., M.C. (1919).
 Heath, *Air Marshal* Sir Maurice Lionel, K.B.E., C.B.
 Heathcote, Sir Michael Perryman, Bt. (1733).
 Heaton, Sir (John Victor) Peregrine, Bt. (1912).
 Hedges, Sir John Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
 Heinze, Prof. Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
 Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Helpmann, Sir Robert Murray, Kt., C.B.E.
 Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
 Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
 Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.

- Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir John, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir John James Craik, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir Malcolm Siborne, K.C.M.G.
- Henderson, Admiral Sir Nigel Stuart, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Heneage, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
- Henly, Sir Mark, Kt.
- Henly, Rear-Adm. Sir Joseph Charles Cameron, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Henniker, Brig. Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
- Henriques, Sir Cyril George Xavier, Kt.
- Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).
- Henry, Hon. Sir Norman Henry Denham, K.B.E.
- Heburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
- Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
- Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Herbert, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edwin) Ottway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
- Herring, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
- Herron, Hon. Sir Leslie James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Hewett, General Sir Reginald Hackett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1823).
- Hewitt, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
- Hewitt, Sir (Thomas) Clyde, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hewson, Sir (Joseph) Bushby, Kt.
- Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
- Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
- Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
- Hezlet, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howari (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
- Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Hicks, Col. Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Hicks, Sir Edwin William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hicks, Prof. Sir John Richard, Kt., F.B.A.
- Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Hildreth, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Harold) John (Crossley), K.B.E.
- Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hiley, Hon. Sir Thomas Alfred, K.B.E.
- Hill, Prof. Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
- Hill, Prof. Sir Ian George Wilson, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.E.
- Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
- Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hill, Prof. Sir (John) Denis Nelson, Kt.
- Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
- Hill, Sir Sidney Pearson, Kt., B.E.M.
- Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
- Hilton, Sir Derek Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
- Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
- Hinchcliffe, Hon. Sir George Raymond, Kt.
- Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
- Hinde, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Hirst, Prof. Sir Edmund Langley, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
- Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
- Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).
- Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt. (1962).
- Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
- Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
- Hobart, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
- Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
- Hobson, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Hochoy, Sir Solomon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
- Hodge, Prof. Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Hodges, Air-Marshal Sir Lewis MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
- Hodson, Wing-Cdr. Sir John, Kt., C.B.
- Hodson, Maj. Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
- Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
- Hogg, Vice-Adm. Sir Ian Leslie Trower, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Hogg, Sir John Nicholson, Kt., T.D.
- Hogg, Lieut.-Col. Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
- Holbrook, Col. Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
- Holden, Sir Edward, Bt. (1893).
- Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
- Holden, Sir James Robert, Kt.
- Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
- Holder, Air Marshal Sir Paul Davie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., Ph.D.
- Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
- Holdsworth, Sir Frank Wild, Kt. Holland, Sir Edward Milner, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).
- Hollinghurst, Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Hollis, Sir Roger Henry, K.B.E., C.B.
- Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Horace Edwin, Kt., D.C.M.
- Holmes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Holmes, Lt.-Gen. Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Holroyd, Sir Ronald, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
- Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
- Holt, Sir John Anthony Langford-, Kt., M.P.
- Holt, Sir Stanley Silverwood, Kt.
- Home, R.R. Hon. Sir Alexander Frederick Douglas-, K.T., M.P.
- Home, Sir David George, Bt. (1671).
- Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Hone, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
- Honeyman, Sir George Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Honywood, Col. Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
- Hood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
- Hood, Col. Sir Tom Fielden, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
- Hooper, Sir Anthony Robin Maurice, Bt. (1962).
- Hooper, Sir Leonard James, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Hooper, Sir Robin William John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Hope, Sir Archibald Phillip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
- Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932).
- Hope, Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.

- Hopkins, *Admiral* Sir Frank Henry Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Hopson, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1924).
 Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
 Hornby, Sir Roger Antony, Kt.
 Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
 Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt.
 Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
 Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
 Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
 Hoskins, Sir Cecil Harold, Kt.
 Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
 Hotchin, Sir Claude, Kt., O.B.E.
 Houghton, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
 Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
 Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1887).
 Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
 Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
 Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Howard, Sir (Hamilton) Edward de Coucey, Bt. (1955).
 Howard, Sir Henry Rudolph, K.B.E.
 Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
 Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
 Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
 Howard, Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald, Kt.
 Howard, Sir Walter Stewart, Kt., M.B.E.
 Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
 Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hubbuck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
 Huddie, Sir David Patrick, Kt.
 Hudleston, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hudson, Sir Edmund Peder, Kt., F.R.S.E.
 Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-, K.C.M.G.
 Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
 Hughes, *Air Marshal* Sir (Sidney Weetman) Rochford, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
 Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hubert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt.
 Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.DOC.
 Hull, *Field Marshal* Sir Richard Amyatt, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1730).
 Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
 Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
 Humphrey, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew Henry, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Humphreys, Sir Olliver William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
 Hunt, Sir David Wathen Stather, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Hunt, Sir Joseph Anthony, Kt., M.B.E.
 Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
 Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir (Ernest) John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hunting, Sir Percy Llewellyn, Kt.
 Hunton, *General* Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
 Hurley, Sir John Garling, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hurley, Sir Wilfred Hugh, Kt.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
 Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burtt, Kt., C.M.G., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
 Hutchinson, *Hon.* Sir James Douglas, Kt.
 Hutchinson, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
 Hutchinson, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
 Hutchinson, Sir (William) Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., P.R.S.A.
- Hutson, Sir Francis Challenor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, G.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Huxley, Sir Leonard George Holden, K.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.
 Hyland, Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
 Ibadan, The Olubadan of, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ife, The Oni of, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Iliff, Sir William Angus Boyd, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Illingworth, *Prof.* Sir Charles Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ilott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
 Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
 Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
 Ingbury, Sir Josias William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
 Inglefield, Sir Gilbert Samuel, G.B.E., T.D.
 Inglefield, *Col.* Sir John Frederick Crompton, Kt., T.D.
 Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Inglis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Gilchrist Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.
 Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector, Bt. (S 1703).
 Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Keik, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
 Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, G.C.V.O.
 Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (S 1628).
 Inniss, Hon. Sir Clifford de Lisle, Kt.
 Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
 Irvine, Sir Arthur James, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Irving, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Isaacshen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
 Isaacson, Sir Robert Spencer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Isham, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
 Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
 Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jack, Sir Daniel Thomson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jackling, Sir Roger William, K.C.M.G.
 Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
 Jackson, *Col.* Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather-, Bt. (1869).

- Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
 Jackson, General Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1923).
 Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
 Jackson, Hon. Sir Lawrence Walter, Kt.
 Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
 Jackson, Sir Richard Leofric, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jackson, Sir Robert Gillman Allen, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
 Jacob, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), G.B.E., C.B.
 Jacob, Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.
 Jacobs, Sir Roland Ellis, Kt.
 Jacobs, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
 Jaipur, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Jakeway, Sir (Francis) Derek, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 James, Wing-Cdr. Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
 James, Hon. Sir Arthur Evan, Kt.
 James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
 James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
 James, Sir (John) Morrice (Cairns), K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
 James, Admiral Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
 James, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
 Janner, Sir Barnett, Kt., M.P.
 Jansz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jardine, Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1916).
 Jardine, Capt. Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
 Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (S 1672).
 Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jarrett, Sir Francis Moncreiffe Kerr-, Kt.
 Jarvis, Sir John Layton, Kt.
 Jawara, Hon. Sir Dauda Kairaba, Kt.
 Jayatileke, Hon. Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
 Jeans, Sir Alexander Grigor, Kt., T.D.
 Jefferson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).
 Jeffreys, Prof. Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jehanghir, Sir Hirjee Cowasjee, Bt. (1908).
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
 Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E. M.C.
 Jenkins, Sir William, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
 Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
 Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
 Jennings, Sir Raymond Winter, Kt., Q.C.
 Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt.
 Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
 Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
 Jephcott, Sir Harry, Bt. (1962).
 Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
 Jerram, Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
 Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.
 John, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
 Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
 Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Johnson, Sir Henry Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
 Johnson, Sir Victor Philipse Hill, Bt. (1818).
 Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Johnston, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.
 Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., Q.C.
 Johnston, Sir John Baines, K.C.M.G.
 Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (S 1826).
 Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (S. 1700).
 Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jolly, General Sir Alan, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Jones, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Jones, Sir Arthur Hope-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Jones, Prof. Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
 Jones, Sir Brynmor, Kt., Ph.D., S.C.D.
 Jones, General Sir Charles Phibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Jones, Air Marshal Sir Edward Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Jones, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Jones, Sir Edwin Martin Furnival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Eric Newton Griffith-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Jones, Prof. Sir Ewart Ray Herbert, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir (Frederick) Elwyn, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
 Jones, Air Marshal Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Jones, Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
 Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
 Jones, Air Marshal Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir (John) Kenneth (Trevor)-, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
 Jones, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
 Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
 Jones, Sir Peter Fawcett Benton, Bt., O.B.E. (1910).
 Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
 Jones, Air Marshal Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir Samuel Bankole, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Samuel Owen, Kt.
 Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jordan, Air Marshal Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Jose, Sir Ivan Bede, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Joseph, Maj. Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
 Joseph, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
 Joseph, Sir (Samuel) Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Jude, Sir Norman Lane, Kt.
 Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
 Kalat, Maj. H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
 Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
 Karminski, Rt. Hon. Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
 Katsina, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kaye, Sir John Christopher Lister Lister-, Bt. (1812).

- Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Kt., Bt. (1923).
 Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
 Kearton, Sir (Christopher) Frank, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.
 Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
 Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Keevil, Col. Sir Ambrose, K.B.E., M.C.
 Keightley, General Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
 Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
 Kellett, Sir Stanley Everard, Bt. (1801).
 Kelliher, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
 Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Kelly, Sir William Theodore, Kt., O.B.E.
 Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
 Kemsley, Col. Sir Colin Norman Thornton, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Kendrew, Maj.-Gen. Sir Douglas Anthony, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Kennard, Lt.-Col. Sir George Arnold Ford, Bt. (1891).
 Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
 Kennedy, Sir Albert Henry, Kt.
 Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1831).
 Kennedy, Hon. Sir Robert, Kt.
 Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, G.C.B.
 Kenyon, Sir Bernard, Kt.
 Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt. (1957).
 Kerr, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kerr, Lt.-Col. Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Kerridge, Sir Robert James, Kt.
 Keville, Sir (William) Errington, Kt., C.B.E.
 Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Key, Sir Neill Cooper, Kt., M.P.
 Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
 Khama, Sir Seretse, K.B.E.
 Killick, Brig. Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Kilpatrick, Sir William John, K.B.E.
 Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
 Kimmings, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kinahan, Admiral Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
- King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
 King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
 King, Sir Anthony Highmore, Kt., C.B.E.
 King, Sir (Clifford) Robertson, K.B.E.
 King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
 King, Sir John Richard Duckworth, Bt. (1792).
 Kingsley, Sir Patrick Graham Toler, K.C.V.O.
 Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (s. 1686).
 Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
 Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Kirby, Sir James Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kirby, Hon. Sir Richard Clarence, Kt.
 Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkman, General Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (s. 1685).
 Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, Kt.
 Kitchen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., T.D.
 Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
 Kitto, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
 Kitts, Sir Francis Joseph, Kt.
 Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
 Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
 Knott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Edwin, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D.
 Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt., F.R.S. (1765).
 Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
 Knox, General Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
 Knox, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, Kt.
 Koelle, Vice-Adm. Sir Harry Philpot, K.C.B.
 Kolhapur, Maj. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
 Kotalawala, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
 Krebs, Prof. Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Kyle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Wallace Hart, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Labouchere, Sir George Peter, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
 Lacy, Sir Hugh Maurice Pierce, Bt. (1921).
 Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
 Laing, Sir (John) Maurice, Kt.
 Laing, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Laing, Sir (William) Kirby, Kt.
 Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lake, Capt. Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.F., R.N. (1721).
 Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot, Kt.
 Lala Gujjar Mal, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt.
 Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
 Lambert, Sir Anthony Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 †Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
 Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
 Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
 Lancaster, Vice-Adm. Sir John Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
 Lane, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson, Kt., A.F.C.
 Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
 Lang, Lt.-Gen. Sir Derek Boileau, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
 Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (x660).
 Langker, Sir Erik, Kt., O.B.E.
 Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
 Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
 Langton, Sir Henry Algernon, Kt.
 Larcom, Sir (Charles) Christopher Royden, Bt. (1868).
 Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
 Lartigue, Sir Louis Cools, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lascelles, Rt. Hon., Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
 Latey, Hon. Sir John Brinsmead, Kt., M.B.E.
 Latham, Hon. Sir Charles George, Kt.
 Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
 Lathbury, General Sir Gerald William, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
 Latimer, Sir Courtenay Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lauder, Maj. Sir George Andrew Dick, Bt. (s. 1690).
 Laurence, Admiral Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Laurie, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
 Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
 Law, Vice-Adm. Sir Horace Rochfort, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
 Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).

- Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
 Lawrence, Sir Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lawrence, Sir John Waldemar, Bt., O.B.E. (1858).
 Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
 Lawson, Sir Henry Brailsford, Kt., M.C.
 Lawson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Lawson, Lt.-Col. Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
 Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
 Lawson, Sir William Halford, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
 Lawton, Hon. Sir Frederick Horace, Kt.
 Lea, Sir Frederick Meacham, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
 Lea, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Harris, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
 Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
 Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
 Leale, Rev. Sir John, Kt.
 Leather, Sir Edwin Hartley Cameron, Kt.
 Lechmere, Sir Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
 Ledger, Sir Joseph Francis, Kt.
 Lee, Sir Arthur James, K.B.E., M.C.
 Lee, Air Chief Marshal Sir David John Pryer, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lee, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lee, Sir (George) Wilton, Kt.
 Lee Hau Shik, Col. Sir, K.B.E.
 Lee, Sir (Henry) Desmond (Pritchard), Kt.
 Leeds, Cdr. Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
 Lees, Air Marshal Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Lees, Air Marshal Sir (Ronald) Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt. (1897).
 Lees, Sir Thomas Harcourt Ivor, Bt. (1804).
 Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
 Leese, Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
 Le Fanu, Admiral Sir Michael, G.C.B., D.S.C.
 Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).
 Le Gallais, Hon. Sir Richard Lyle, Kt.
 Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, Bt. (1660).
 Leggatt, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Legh, Major Hon. Sir Francis Michael, K.C.V.O.
 Leicester, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (1671).
 Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
 Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1693).
 Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
 Le Masurier, Sir Robert Hugh, Kt., D.S.C.
 Lennard, Lt.-Col. Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).
 Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett, Bt. (1801).
 Lennox, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Charles Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Leon, Sir John Ronald, Bt. (1911).
 Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Leslie, Sir Francis Galloway, K.C.V.O.
 Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shanze, Bt. (1876).
 Leslie, Sir Percy Theodore, Bt. (S 1625).
 Lethbridge, Capt. Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
 Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
 Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
 Levinge, Maj. Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1701).
 Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
 Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
 Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.
 Lewis, Sir Allen Montgomery, Kt., Q.C.
 Lewis, Prof. Sir Aubrey Julian, Kt., M.D.
 Lewis, Brig. Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lewis, Sir Edward Roberts, Kt.
 Lewis, Sir Ian Malcolm, Kt.
 Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr, Bt. (1920).
 Lewis, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
 Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorn, E.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
 Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
 Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor, Bt. (1805).
 Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Lienhop, Hon. Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
 Lillico, Hon. Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lincoln, Sir Anthony Handley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Lindley, Sir Arnold Lewis George, Kt.
 Lindo, Sir (Henry) Laurence, Kt., C.M.G.
 Lindon, Sir Leonard Charles Edward, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir Harvey Kincaid Stewart, Kt.
 Lindsay, Sir Martin Alexander, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1962).
 Lindsay, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
 Linsell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Linton, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
 Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
 Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
 Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt. (1925).
 Little, Admiral Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
 Livington, Air Marshal Sir Phillip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Llewellyn, Sir David Trehearne, Kt.
 Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
 Llewellyn, Col. Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
 Llewelyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables, Bt., M.V.O. (1890).
 Lloyd, Maj. Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (1950).
 Lloyd, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
 Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Eliot, Kt., C.I.E.
 Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair, Bt., E.D. (S 1636).
 Lockhart, General Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, Kt.
 Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
 Loder, Sir Louis Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
 Loehnis, Sir Clive, K.C.M.G.
 Loewen, General Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
 Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lombe, Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Malcolm Evans, K.C.B.
 Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Long, Sir Ronald, Kt.
 Longley, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Longmore, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Longworth, Sir Fred, Kt.

- Lord, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
 Lord, Sir Percy, Kt.
 Loring, Sir (John) Nigel, K.C.V.O.
 Loton, Sir Ernest Thorley, Kt.
 Lovell, Prof. Sir (Alfred Charles Bernard), Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Low, Sir James Richard Mortison, Bt. (1908).
 Lowe, Hon. Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
 Lowe, Sir David, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lowe, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar Noel, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lowe, Sir (Francis) Gordon, Bt. (1918).
 Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
 Lowther, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
 Loyd, Sir Francis Alfred, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Loyd, General Sir Henry Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Lubbock, Sir Alan, Kt., F.S.A.
 Lucas, Maj. Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C. (1887).
 Luce, Admiral Sir (John) David, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Luckhoo, Hon. Sir Joseph Alexander, Kt.
 Luckhoo, Sir Lionel Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Lucy, Maj. Sir Brian Fulke Ramsey Fairfax, Bt., (1836).
 Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Luke, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
 Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
 Lumsden, Sir James Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
 Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
 Luyt, Sir Richard Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.C.M.
 Lydford, Air Marshal Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Lyell, Hon. Sir Maurice Legat, Kt.
 Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1920).
 Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
 Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
 Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 McAdam, Sir Ian William James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Macadam, Sir Ivison Stevenson, Kt. C.V.O., C.B.E. F.R.S.E.
 McAdden, Sir Stephen James, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
 Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
 McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
 McAlpine, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt.
 Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
 Macartney, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (1799).
 Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
 McBride, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
 McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
 McCall, Admiral Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
 McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McCarthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
 McCarthy, Sir Mortimer Eugene, Kt., C.B.E.
 McCarthy, Hon. Sir Thaddeus Pearcey, Kt.
 McCaughey, Sir (David) Roy, Kt., C.M.G.
 McCauley, Air Marshal Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
 McCay, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McConnell, Cdr. Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
 McCowan, Sir Hew Cargill, Bt. (1934).
 McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
 McCulloch, Sir Malcolm McLeo J., Kt., C.B.E.
 McCutcheon, Sir Walter Osborn, Kt.
 McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 MacDermot, Sir Dermot Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 McDonald, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
 McDonald, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Macdonald, Sir Herbert George de Lome, K.B.E.
 Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (S 1625).
 McDonald, Sir James, K.B.E.
 McDonald, Hon. Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
 Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
 Macdonald, Sir Peter George, Kt.
 Macdonald, Hon. Sir Thomas Lachlan, K.C.M.G.
 McDonald, Hon. Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
 MacDonald, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Laurence Mary, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A.
 McDougall, Sir Malcolm, Kt.
 McDowell, Sir Frank Schofield, Kt.
 McDowell, Sir Henry McLorinan, K.B.E.
 McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
- McEvoy, Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 McEwen, Sir James Napier Finnie, Bt. (1953).
 McEwin, Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
 McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
 McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
 MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 McGlashan, Rear-Adm. (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
 McGrath, Sir Charles Gullan, Kt., O.B.E.
 MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
 Macgregor, Sir Edwin Robert, Bt. (1828).
 McGregor, Hon. Sir George Innes, Kt.
 MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
 McGregor, Air Marshal Sir Hector Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
 McGrigor, Capt. Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
 Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
 Macintosh, Prof. Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
 Macintyre, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
 McIntyre, Sir Laurence Rupert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mack, Hon. Sir William George Albert, K.B.E.
 Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 McKay, Sir Charles Holly, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mackay, Sir George Patrick Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mackay, Sir James Mackerron, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mackay, Sir William Calder, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 McKee, Air Marshal Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 McKee, Maj. Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
 McKell, Rt. Hon. Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 MacKenna, Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell, Kt.
 McKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
 Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
 Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mackenzie, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh Stirling, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (S. 1703).

- Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (S 1673).
 Mackenzie, Capt. Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
 McKerihan, Sir (Clarence) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mackeson, Sir Rupert Henry, Bt. (1954).
 McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
 Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
 McKinney, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
 Mackintosh, Capt. Sir Kenneth Lachlan, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.).
 Macklin, Sir Albert Sortain Romer, Kt.
 Mackworth, Cdr. Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
 McLaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Maclean, Maj. Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt., K.B.E. (S 1631).
 Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
 McLean, Sir Francis Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 MacLean, Vice-Adm. Sir Hector Charles Donald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 McLean, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
 McLeay, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M.
 MacLennan, Sir Hector Ross, Kt., M.D.
 MacLennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
 McLennan, Sir Ian Munro, K.B.E.
 MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
 McLeod, Sir Alan Cumbræe Rose, K.C.V.O.
 McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
 MacLeod, Sir John, Kt., T.D.
 McLeod, General Sir Roderick William, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
 Maclure, Lt.-Col. Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
 McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1877).
 MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 McMichael, Prof. Sir John, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
 MacMillan, General Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 McMullin, Hon. Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
 Macnab, Brig. Sir Geoffrey Alex Colin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
 McNair, Sir William Lennox, Kt.
 MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
 McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.S.C.
 McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy Fergus, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 McNicoll, Vice-Adm. Sir Alan Wedel Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B.G.M.
 McPetrie, Sir James Carnegie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
 Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
 McRobert, Col. Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
 MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
 Mactaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
 MacTaggart, Sir William, Kt., P.R.S.A., A.R.A.
 MacTier, Sir (Reginald) Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
 McTiernan, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
 McVeigh, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Andrew, Kt.
 McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
 Madden, Admiral Sir Charles Edward, Bt., G.C.B. (1919).
 Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
 Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Maddox, Sir John Kempson, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
 Madgwick, Sir Robert Bowden, Kt., O.B.E.
 Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
 Madsen, Prof. Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
 Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
 Maguire, Air Marshal Sir Harold John, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
 Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
 Mahon, Hon. Sir Gerald Mac Mahon, Kt.
 Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maitland, Cdr. Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt.
 Maitland, Sir Richard John, Bt. (1818).
 Major, Hon. Sir John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C.
 Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir, Kt.
 Makgill, Maj. Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (S 1627).
 Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware), Kt.
 Makins, Lt.-Col. Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
 Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (S 1665).
 Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt. O.B.E. (1791).
 Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Mallen, Sir Leonard Ross, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mallinson, Sir (William) Paul, Bt. (1935).
 Mallowan, Sir Max Edgar Lucien, Kt., C.B.E., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Maltby, Air Vice-Marshall Sir Paul Copeland, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
 Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1921).
 Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Manifold, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Chester, K.B.E.
 Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mann, Sir Alan Harbury, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
 Manning, Sir George, Kt., C.M.G.
 Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
 Mansergh, Vice-Adm. Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Mansergh, General Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Mansfield, Hon. Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
 Mant, Sir Cecil George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
 Marchant, Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Maret, Sir Robert Hugh Kirk, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Margai, Hon. Sir Albert Michael, Kt.
 Margetson, Maj. Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
 Majoribanks, Sir James Alexander Milne, K.C.M.G.
 Markar, Hajji Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
 Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1921).
 Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt.
 Marling, Lt.-Col. Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
 Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
 Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).

- Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith, Bt. (1774).
 Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
 Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt., (1924).
 Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Marshall, Sir Douglas, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
 Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
 Martell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh Colenso, K.B.E., C.B.
 Martín, Sir Albert Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
 Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, *Admiral* Sir Deric Holland, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
 Martin, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
 Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Martin, Prof. Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Hon. Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
 Marwick, Sir Brian Allan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
 Mason, Sir Dan Hurdis, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.
 Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
 Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Massey, *Prof.* Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Massiah, Sir (Hailam) Grey, K.B.E., M.D.
 Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mather, Sir William Loris, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Matheson, Major Sir Torquhil Alexander, Bt. (1882).
 Mathewson, Sir Alexander Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
 Matters, Sir (Reginald) Francis, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
 Matthew, *Prof.* Sir Robert Hogg, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.S.A.
 Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Matthews, Sir (Harold Lancelot) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Matthews, Sir James Henry John, Kt.
 Matthews, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, C.H., K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
 Mawby, Sir Maurice Alan Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (S. 1681).
 Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron, Bt. (S. 1683).
 Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E.
 May, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Mayo, Hon. Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Mayurbhanji, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Mbanebo, Sir Louis Nwachukwu, Kt.
 Mead, Sir Cecil, Kt.
 Meade, Sir (Richard) Geoffrey (Austin), K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
 Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
 Medawar, Sir Peter Brian, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Medlycott, Sir (James) Christopher, Bt. (1803).
 Meech, Sir John Valentine, K.C.V.O.
 Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
 Megarry, Hon. Sir Robert Edgar, Kt.
 Megaw, Hon. Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
 Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
 Melville, Sir Eugene, K.C.M.G.
 Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
 Melville, Sir Ronald Henry, K.C.B.
 Mensforth, Sir Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
 Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart, Bt. (1838).
 Menzies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
 Menzies, Sir Laurence James, Kt.
 Menzies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C., F.R.S.
 Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
 Mercieca, Hon. Sir Arturo, Kt., LL.D.
 Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshall* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.I., A.F.C.
 Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
 Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Merton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
 Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
 Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
 Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
 Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
 Meyneil, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis, Bt., M.C. (1791).
 Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
 Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
 Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
 Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
 Michelmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Micklethwait, Sir Robert Gore, Kt., Q.C.
 Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
 Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
 Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir George Proctor, K.C.V.O.
 Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
 Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, V.C., C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Milbank, *Maj.* Sir Mark Vane, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C. (1882).
 Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
 Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Mauder St. John, Bt. (1772).
 Miles, *Prof.* Sir (Arnold) Ashley, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
 Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Miles, Sir William Napier Maurice, Bt. (1859).
 Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
 Millbourne, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
 Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Miller, Sir (Ian) Douglas, Kt.
 Miller, Sir James, G.B.E.
 Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.

- Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1705).
 Miller, Sir (Oswald) Bernard, Kt.
 Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
 Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
 Mills, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Piercy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
 Mills, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Holroyd, G.C.B., D.F.C.
 Mills, Col. Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
 Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
 Milman, Sir Dermot Lionel Kennedy, Bt. (1800).
 Milmo, Hon. Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph, Kt.
 Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
 Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
 Milward, Sir Anthony Horace, Kt., C.B.E.
 Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
 Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
 Mitcheil, Col. Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
 Mitchell, Prof. Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
 Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
 Mocatta, Hon. Sir Alan Abraham, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
 Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
 Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mogg, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Herbert) John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
 Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
 Molony, Sir Joseph Thomas, Kt., Q.C.
 Molyneux, Sir John Harry, Kt., O.B.E.
 Monahan, Sir Robert Vincent, Kt.
 Moncrieff, Prof. Sir Alan Aird, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Moncrieff, Admiral Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (S 1685).
 Monnington, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt., R.A.
 Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
 Monson, Sir (William Bonnar) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Montgomery, Sir (Basil Henry) David, Bt. (1801).
 Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
 Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
- Moon, Sir Edward Penderel, Kt., O.B.E.
 Moon, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1887).
 Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
 Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
 Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
 Moore, Admiral Sir Henry Rutledge, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Moore, General Sir (James Newton) Rodney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1929).
 Moore, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., (1956).
 Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
 Mooring, Sir (Arthur) George (Rixson), K.C.M.G.
 Mootham, Sir Orby Howell, Kt.
 Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
 Mordecai, Sir John Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.
 Morgan, Sir (Clifford) Naunton, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
 Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
 Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Kenyon Vaughan-, Bt., M.P. (1960).
 Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes-, Bt. (1925).
 Morgan, Admiral Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
 Morgan, General Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Morison, Sir Ronald Peter, Kt., Q.C.
 Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
 Morris, Air Marshal Sir Douglas Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Morris, General Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morris, Hon. Sir Kenneth James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Morris, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Dalton-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Morris, His Hon. Sir Owen Temple-Temple-, Kt., Q.C.
 Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
 Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
 Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mortimer, Rev. Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
 Morton, Maj. Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Morton, Sir (William) Wilfred, K.C.B.
 Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mosley, Sir Oswald Erald, Bt. (1781).
 Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
 Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
 Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
 Mott, Sir John Harmar, Bt. (1930).
 Mott, Prof. Sir Nevill Francis, Kt., F.R.S.
 Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
 Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
 Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
 Mowat, Col. Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1932).
 Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
 Mudaliar, Diwan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
 Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Muhammad Noor, Khan Bahadur Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
 Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan Nawab Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G.
 Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
 Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. (1892).
 Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Mulholland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
 Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mullens, Sir Harold Hill, Kt.
 Mullens, Sir William John Herbert deWette, Kt., D.S.O., T.D.
 Mumford, Sir Albert Henry, K.B.E.
 Munro, Sir Alan Whiteside, K.B.E.
 Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
 Munro, Hon. Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Munro, Sir (Thomas) Torquill (Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
 Murdoch, Air Marshal Sir Alister Murray, K.B.E., C.B.
 Murdoch, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
 Murphy, Sir (Oswald) Ellis (Joseph), Kt.
 Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. (S 1628).
 Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Angus Johnston, Kt., O.B.E.

- Murray, Sir (Francis) Ralph Murray, General Sir Horatius, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. Murray, Hon. Sir John Murray, Kt. Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt. Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt. Murray, Sir Robert Alistair, Kt., O.B.E. Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S 1630). Murray, Sir William Patrick Keith, Bt. (S 1673). Murrie, Sir William Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E. Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611). Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B. Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1782). Musker, Sir John, Kt. Muspratt, General Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. Musson, General Sir Geoffrey Randolph Dixon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E. Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt. Mya Bu, Sir, Kt. Mynors, Sir Humphrey Charles Baskerville, Bt. (1964). Mynors, Prof. Sir Roger Aubrey Baskerville, Kt., F.B.A. Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Nabarro, Sir Gerald David Nunes, Kt., M.P. Nair, Rt. Hon. Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt. Nairac, Hon. Sir André Laurence, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C. Bairn, Sir Douglas Leslie Spencer-Bt., T.D. (1933). Bairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904). Nall, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954). Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C. Napier, Hon. Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G. Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867). Napier, Sir William Archibald, Bt. (S 1627). Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D. Nathan, Sir Maurice Arnold, K.B.E. Nayudu, Sri Diwan Bahadur Sri Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E. Neale, Prof. Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A. Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Phillip, U.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. Neame, Sir Thomas, Kt., M.B.E., F.S.A. Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795). Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E. Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt. Nelson, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Eustace) John (Blois), K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. Nelson, Air Marshal Sir (Sidney) Richard (Carlyle), K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D. Nelson, Maj. Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (1912). Nepean, Lt.-Col. Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802). Neville, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt. Nevill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur de Terrode, K.B.E., C.B. Neville, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927). Neville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M. Newbold, Sir Charles Demorée, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C. Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O. Newman, Sir Geoffrey Robert, Bt. (1836). Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912). Newns, Sir (Alfred) Foley (Francis Polden), K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Newsom, Sir John Hubert, Kt., C.B.E. Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt. Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924). Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt. (1900). Newton, Sir Hubert, Kt. Newton, Sir (Leslie) Gordon, Kt. Nicholas, Sir Alfred James, Kt., C.B.E. Nicholls, Air Marshal Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. Nicholls, Sir Harmar, Bt., M.P. (1960). Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Nicholls, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. Nicholls, Hon. Sir Robert Dove, Kt. Nicholson, Sir Arthur William, Kt., O.B.E. Nicholson, General Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt. (1958). Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1850). Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912). Nicholson, Admiral Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. Nicklin, Hon. Sir George Francis Reuben, K.C.M.G., M.M. Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G. Nield, Hon. Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C. Nield, Sir William Alan, K.C.B. Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B. Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628). Nihill, Hon. Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C. Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt. Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C. Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt. Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906). Nobel, Cmdr. Rt. Hon. Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923). Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902). Noble, Sir Peter Scott, Kt. Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt. Norman, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E. Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt. Norman, Vice-Adm. Sir (Horace) Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E. Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915). Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.C. Norrington, Sir Arthur Lionel Pugh, Kt. Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.B.E. Norris, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. Norris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D. North, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Kingsley, K.B.E. North, Sir George Cecil, Kt., C.B., M.C. North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920). Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. Norton, Admiral Sir Peter John Hill, K.C.B. Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C. Nosworthy, Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Nott, Cmdr. Sir James Grenville Pyke, Kt., C.M.G., R.N. Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1866). Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795). Nugent, Maj. Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831). Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909). Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922). Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903). Nye, Sir Geoffrey Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. Nyholm, Prof. Sir Ronald Sydney, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. Oakeley, Sir (Edward) Atholl, Bt. (1790). Oakes, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1939).

- Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (x849).
O'Brien, Sir Leslie Kenneth, G.B.E.
O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt.
O'Bryan, Hon. Sir Norman, Kt.
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (x869).
O'Connor, Lt.-Gen. Sir Denis Stuart Scott, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, K.B.E... M.C., Q.C.
O'Connor, Hon. Sir Patrick McCarthy, Kt.
O'Connor, General Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Oehler, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
Ogilvie, Sir Alec Drummond, Kt.
Ogilvie, Maj.-Gen. Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
Ogilvie, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S x826)
Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (x920).
Okeover, Lieut.-Col. Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monroe Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (x886).
Oliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Oliver, Sir (Frederick) Ernest, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Oliver, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Oliver, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pasfield, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
O'Loughlin, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (x838).
O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
O'Neill, Hon. Sir Con Douglas Walter, K.C.M.G.
Onslow, Maj.-Gen. Sir Denzil Macarthur, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes, K.B.E., D.S.C.
Onslow, Sir John Roger Wilmot, Bt. (x797).
Onslow, Admiral Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.E.
Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (x921).
Opperman, Hon. Sir Hubert Ferdinand, Kt., O.B.E.
Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Orde, Maj. Sir Simon Arthur Campbell, Bt. (x790).
Organe, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Stephen William, Kt., M.D.
Ormerod, Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin, Kt.
Ormerod, Maj. Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
Ormond, Sir John Davies Wilder, Kt., B.E.M.
Ormrod, Hon. Sir Roger Fray Greenwood, Kt.
Orr, Hon. Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., O.B.E.
Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
Orcheson, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (x662).
Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
Osborne, Sir Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
Osborne, Sir Cyril, Kt., M.P.
Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (x629).
Osbourne, Air Commodore Sir Henry Percy Smyth, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Outerbridge, Col. Hon. Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (x859).
Overall, Sir John Wallace, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Overton, Sir Arnoid Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
Owen, Sir Alfred George Beech, Kt., C.B.E.
Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (x920).
Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (x813).
Owen, Rt. Hon. Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
Packard, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
Padmore, Sir Thomas, G.C.B.
Page, Sir Harry Robertson, Kt.
Paget, Capt. Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (x871).
Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (x886).
Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
Paley, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Alexander George) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (x886).
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (x660).
Palmer, Sir John Edward Somerset, Bt. (x791).
Palmer, Brig. Sir Otho Leslie Prior, Kt., D.S.O.
- Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
Pancridge, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Robert (Silverster), K.B.E., C.B.
Panna, Maj. H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Pape, Hon. Sir George Augustus, Kt.
Parajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
Parham, Admiral Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.S.C.
Park, Hon. Sir Hugh Eames, Kt.
Park, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Parker, Sir Douglas William Leigh, Kt., O.B.E.
Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (x681).
Parker, Capt. Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (x844).
Parkes, Sir Alan Sterling, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., S.C.D., F.R.S.
Parkes, Sir Roderick Wallis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Parrott, Sir Cecil Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Parry, Prof. Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
Parry, Sir (Frank) Hugh (Nigel), Kt., C.B.E.
Parry, Admiral Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
Parsons, Sir Maurice Henry, Kt.
Part, Sir Antony Alexander, Kt., K.C.B., M.B.E.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.S.I.
Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (x794).
Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall, G.C.M.G.
Patch, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Paterson, Sir John Valentine Jardine, Kt.
Patiala, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Paton, Prof. Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Paton, Capt. Sir Stuart Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

- Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Patron, Sir Joseph, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pattinson, Hon. Sir Baden, K.B.E. Paul, Sir John Warburton, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Paul, Sir Brian Kenneth Dean, Bt. (1821).
- Paul, Hon. Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
- Paulides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
- Payne, Hon. Sir Reginald Withers, Kt.
- Peacock, Sir Kenneth Swift, Kt.
- Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
- Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
- Feard, Rear-Adm. Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
- Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Francis Fenwick, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1964).
- Pearson, Sir (James) Denning, Kt.
- Pearson, Sir (James) Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
- Pearson, Sir Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Cecil Hook, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pease, Sir (Alfred) Vincent, Bt. (1882).
- Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
- Pechell, Lt.-Col. Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
- Peck, Sir Edward Heywood, K.C.M.G.
- Pedder, Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
- Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
- Peel, Capt. Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
- Peterls, Sir Rudolf Ernst, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Peile, Vice-Adm. Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford, Bt., C.B. (1814).
- Peirse, Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pelly, Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Felly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
- Pelly, Sir Kenneth Raymond, Kt., M.C.
- Pendred, Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Pennycuick, Hon. Sir John, Kt.
- Penrose, Sir Roland Algernon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Peppiatt, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., M.C.
- Percival, Sir Anthony Edward, Kt., C.B.
- Peren, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
- Perkins, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir Derek Duncombe Steele, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
- Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1903).
- Perrin, Sir Michael Willcox, Kt., C.B.E.
- Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Bt. (1963).
- Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
- Perry, Hon. Sir William, Kt.
- Petch, Sir Louis, K.C.B.
- Peters, Admiral Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Peters, Prof. Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
- Petfield, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
- Peto, Cdr. Sir (Henry) Francis Morton, Bt., R.N. (1855).
- Peto, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
- Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1918).
- Petty, Hon. Sir Horace Rostill, Kt.
- Phaltan, Maj. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Phillimore, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
- Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, R.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Fred Albert, Kt., C.V.O.
- Phillips, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Claremont, K.B.E., C.B.
- Phillips, Sir Henry Ellis Isidore, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Leslie Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Philip David, Kt., C.M.G., M.M., Q.C.
- Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Phillips, Hon. Sir Rowland Ricketts, Kt.
- Phipps, Rear-Adm. Sir Peter, K.B.E., D.S.C., V.R.D.
- Pickard, Sir Cyril Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
- Pickering, Prof. Sir George White, Kt., F.R.S.
- Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
- Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
- Pickthorn, Rt. Hon. Sir Kenneth William Murray, Bt., Litt.D. (1959).
- Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
- Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitz-maurice, Bt. (1661).
- Pigot, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
- Pigott, Maj. Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
- Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
- Pike, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Pike, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Gregory Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pilcher, Sir John Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
- Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
- Pile, General Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
- Pilkington, Capt. Sir Richard Antony, K.B.E., M.C.
- Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton, Bt. (S 1625).
- Pim, Capt. Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
- Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938).
- Piper, Air Marshal Sir Thomas William, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Pirbhoy, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pirie, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Pitblado, Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E.
- Pitts, Sir Cyril Alfred, Kt.
- Pizay, Admiral Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Plant, Prof. Sir Arnold, Kt.
- Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
- Platt, General Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
- Playfair, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Playford, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
- Pleas, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., C.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Plimmer, Sir Clifford Ulric, K.B.E.
- Plimsoll, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Plowman, Hon. Sir (John) Anthony, Kt.
- Poett, General Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Pole, Col. Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1628).
- Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten, Bt. (1791).
- Pollard, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pollard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
- Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
- Pollock, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1866).
- Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu, Bt. (1872).

- Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
 Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
 Ponsonby, Col. Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
 Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Poole, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
 Pope, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
 Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
 Popper, Prof. Sir Karl Raimund, Kt., Ph.D.
 Porbandar, Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1963).
 Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
 Portal, Admiral Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
 Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
 Porter, Air Marshal Sir (Melvin) Kenneth (Drowley), K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Pott, Sir Leslie, K.B.E.
 Potter, Sir Alan Graeme, Kt.
 Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
 Potter, Air Marshal Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
 Potter, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilfrid John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Potter, Sir (William) Ian, Kt.
 Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
 Powell, Maj. Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897)
 Powell, Sir Richard Royle, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).
 Power, Admiral Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Powles, Sir Guy Richardson, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Fowlett, Vice-Adm. Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, G.C.M.G.
 Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Premeh II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyemang, K.B.E.
 Prescott, Sir Mark, Bt. (1938).
 Prescott, Sir Stanley Lewis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
 Preston, Admiral Sir Liaoai George, K.C.B.
 Preston, Sir Thomas Hildebrand, Bt., O.B.E. (1815).
 Pretty, Air Marshal Sir Walter Philip George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Prevost, Capt. Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
 Price, Sir (Archibald) Grenfell, Kt., C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Charles Keith Napier Rugege, Bt. (1804).
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Frank Leslie, Kt.
 Price, Sir Robert John Green-, Bt. (1874).
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Prichard, Sir Norman George Mollett, Kt.
 Prickett, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Other, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Pridham, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.C.B.E., C.B.
 Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William, C.I.E.
 Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir Stuart Robert, Bt. (1683).
 Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Asa Hubert, Kt.
 Pritchard, Col. Sir Derek Wilbraham, Kt.
 Pritchard, Sir Fred Eells, Kt., M.B.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Neil, K.C.M.G.
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
 Proby, Maj. Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
 Pugh, His Hon. Sir (John) Alun, Kt.
 Pugh, Prof. Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, Prof. Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Puttick, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Pym, Maj. Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pyman, General Sir Harold English, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Quénét, Hon. Sir Vincent Ernest, Kt.
 Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).
 Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott, Kt., M.P.
 Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
 Raeburn, Sir Colin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
 Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Raggatt, Sir Harold George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raikes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Taunton, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
 Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
 Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
 Ralli, Sir Godfrey Victor, Bt., T.D. (1912).
 Ram Chandra Mardarai Deo, Raja Bahadur, Sir, Kt.
 Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
 Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara Venkata) Kt., F.R.S.
 Ramgoolam, Sir Seewoosagur, Kt.
 Ramsay, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alan Hollick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ramsay, Admiral Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander William Burnett, Bt. (1806).
 Ramsay, Sir Neis Alexander, Bt. (S 1666).
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ramsden, Sir (Geoffrey) William Pennington, Bt. (1689).
 Ramsey, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.
 Ranasingha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Rance, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
 Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Randall, Prof. Sir John Turton, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Randall, Sir Richard John, Kt.
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Ransford, Col. Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Rasch, Maj. Sir Richard Guy Carne, Bt. (1903).
 Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
 Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
 Rawlinson, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.

- Rawlinson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Peter Anthony Grayson, Q.C., M.P.
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Waiter, Kt.
 Raymond, Sir Stanley Edward, Kt.
 Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
 Read, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (John) Antony (Jervis), K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1661).
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
 Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldharn, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Redman, Sir (Herbert) Vere, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Reece, Sir (Louis) Alan, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Rees, *Hon.* Sir (Charles William) Stanley, Kt., T.D.
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
 Refshauge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., K.B.E. (1897).
 Reid, *Brig.* Sir Frances Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), G.C.B., C.V.O.
 Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Reilly, Sir Paul, Kt.
 Reiss, Sir John Anthony Ewart, Kt., B.E.M.
 Renals, Sir, Stanley, Bt. (1895).
 Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
 Rendell, Sir William, Kt.
 Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Rennie, Sir John Ogilvy, K.C.M.G.
 Rennie, Sir John Shaw, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
 Renton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Lockhart-Mure, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C. M.P.
- Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
 Renwick, Sir John, Kt.
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Ferdinand, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rhodes, Sir John Christopher Douglas, Bt. (1929).
 Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Connex, Bt. (1791).
 Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
 Richardson, General Sir Charles Leslie, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Richardson, Sir Egerton Rudolf, Kt., C.M.G.
 Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart, Bt. (s 1630).
 Richardson, Sir (John) Eric, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir (John) Henry Swain, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Bt., M.V.O., M.D. (1963)
 Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
 Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir William Robert, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
 Riches, Sir Derck Martin Hurry, K.C.M.G.
 Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
 Riches, General Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
 Richmond, Sir John Christopher Blake, K.C.M.G.
 Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
 Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
 Ricks, Sir John Plowman, Kt.
 Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (s 1628).
 Ride, Sir Lindsay Tasman, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
 Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
 Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
 Rigby, *Hon.* Sir Ivo Charles Clayton, Kt.
 Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
 Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
 Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
 Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
 Ritchie, Sir John Neish, Kt., C.B.
 Ritchie, General Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
 Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rivalland, Sir Michael Jean Joseph Laval, Kt., M.B.E.
 Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Robb, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
 Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Roberts, Sir Gilbert, Kt., F.R.S.
 Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
 Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Roberts, General Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
 Roberts, Prof. Sir Stephen Henry, Kt., C.M.G., D.Sc., Litt.D.
 Roberts, Col. Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt., C.B.E. (1809).
 Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Ilkingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
 Robertson, Sir Alexander, Kt., D.C.M.
 Robertson, Sir David, Kt.
 Robertson, Sir James Anderson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
 Robertson, Sir James Wilson, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
 Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Albert Edward Phineas, Kt.
 Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
 Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
 Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
 Robinson, Sir (Montague) Arnet, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch-Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
 Robinson, Sir Norman de Winston, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
 Robson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

- Robson, Sir Thomas Boston, Kt., M.B.E.
 Robson, Vice-Adm. Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
 Rochfort, Capt. Sir Cecil Charles Boyd-, K.C.V.O.
 Rodgers, Sir John Charles, Bt., M.P. (1964).
 Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
 Rodrigues, Sir Alberto Maria, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
 Roe, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roll, Sir Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Roll, Rev. Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
 Romer, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
 Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Rooney, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
 Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Ropner, Col. Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
 Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
 Ropner, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1904).
 Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
 Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Rose, Sir Alec Richard, Kt.
 Rose, Sir David James Gardiner, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
 Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
 Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
 Rose, Sir Julian Day, Bt. (1909).
 Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
 Rosenheim, Prof. Sir Max Leonard, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
 Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rosier, Air Marshal Sir Frederick Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Roskill, Sir Ashton Wentworth, Kt., Q.C.
 Roskill, Hon. Sir Eustace Wentworth, Kt.
 Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.
 Ross, Hon. Sir Dudley Bruce, Kt.
 Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
 Ross, Prof. Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).
 Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
 Rostron, Sir Frank, Kt., M.B.E.
 Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Rowe, Sir Michael Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
 Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Rowell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
 Rowland, Sir Wentworth Lowe, Bt. (1950).
 Rowlands, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
 Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
 Rowley, Sir Joshua Francis, Bt. (1786).
 Rowley, Lt.-Col. Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
 Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
 Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
 Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
 Royden, Sir John Ledward, Bt. (1905).
 Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
 Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Ruddle, Lt.-Col. Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
 Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.
 Rumball, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Campion) Aubrey, K.B.E.
 Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1779).
 Runciman, Hon. Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
 Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Runge, Sir Peter Francis, Kt.
 Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
 Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
 Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Russell, Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt. C.B.E.
 Russell, Sir Frederick Stratten, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S.
 Russell, Sir George Michael, Bt. (1872).
 Russell, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
 Russell, Sir John Wriothesley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Russell, Sir Ronald Stanley, Kt., M.P.
 Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Russo, Sir Peter George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt., (1919).
 Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
- Rydge, Sir Norman Bede, Kt., C.B.E.
 Ryiah, Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Ryle, Prof. Sir Martin, Kt., F.R.S.
 Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
 Sachs, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
 Sainsbury, Sir Robert James, Kt.
 Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth-Bt., C.B.E. (1689).
 St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
 St. Johnston, Col. Sir (Thomas) Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
 Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Salmon, Rt. Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet, Kt.
 Salmon, Air Vice-Marshall Sir (Cyril John) Roderic, K.B.E., C.B.
 Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
 Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
 Salt Sir Edward William, Kt.
 Salt, Sir (Thomas) Michael John, Bt. (1899).
 Samson, Sir (William) Frederick, Kt.
 Samuel, Sir Harold, Kt.
 Samuel, Sir Jon Michael Glen, Bt. (1898).
 Samuels, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
 Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
 Sanders, Sir Harold George, Kt., Ph.D.
 Sandars, Vice-Adm. Sir (Reginald) Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Sanders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Sanderson, Air Marshal Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Sanderson, Sir (Frank Philip) Bryan, Bt. (1920).
 Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Sandover, Sir (Alfred) Eric, Kt., M.C.
 Sands, Hon. Sir Stafford Lofthouse, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sarell, Sir Roderick Francis Gisbert, K.C.M.G.
 Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
 Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.
 Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Saundby, Air Marshal Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Saunders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
 Saunders, Prof. Sir Owen Alfred, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
 Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
 Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
 Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.

- Savory, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Sayad Muhammad, Nawab Sir, Kt.
- Sayer, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, Prof. Sir Edward George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scamp, Sir (Athelstan) Jack, Kt.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scarman, Hon. Sir Leslie George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scherger, Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Schon, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Schonell, Prof. Sir Fred Joyce, Kt., Ph.D., D.Litt.
- Schonland, Sir Basil Ferdinand Jamieson, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Schreiber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schultz, Sir (Joseph) Leopold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) James Moncrieff, Bt., O.B.E. (1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
- Scobie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald MacKenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Scoones, General Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scoones, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Arleigh Winston, G.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir (Arthur John) Guillum, Kt., T.D.
- Scott, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Eric, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir George Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, Brig. Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, Sir (Henry) Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Scott, Sir Ian Dixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir James Walter, Bt. (1962).
- Scott, Col. Sir Malcolm Stoddart, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir (Ronald) Bodley, K.C.V.O., D.M.
- Scott, Sir Terence Charles Stuart Morrison, Kt., D.S.C., D.S.C.
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Scragg, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Scrivenor, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
- Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Seale, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1838).
- Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
- Seddon, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.M.G., D.M.
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir Georg: Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Sekers, Sir Nicholas Thomas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
- Sellers, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Ake, Kt., M.C.
- Sellors, Sir Thomas Holmes, Kt., D.M.
- Selway, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Dunkerton, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Sempill, Hon. Sir Ewan Forbes-, Bt. (1630).
- Serpell, Sir David Radford, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Seton, Sir Bruce Lovat, Bt. (1663).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (1683).
- Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, Cdr. Sir Michael Culme, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, Maj. Sir Cyril Hollan, Bt. (1838).
- Shakespeare, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
- Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, Cdr. Sir John James Kenward Best, Bt., R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
- Shaw, Hon. Sir Sebag, Kt.
- Shearer, Sir Bruce, Kt., C.M.G.
- Shearman, Sir Harold Charles, Kt.
- Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, Brig. Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1612).
- Shepherd, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
- Sherlock, Sir Phillip Manderson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Shields, Sir Neil Stanley, Kt., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1828).
- Shipway, Sir Francis Edward, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Shirley, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Thomas Ulric Curzon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Sholl, Hon. Sir Reginald Richard, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Sich, Sir Rupert Leigh, Kt., C.B.
- Silverstone, Sir Arnold, Kt.
- Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
- Simpson, General Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
- Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.P.
- Sinclair, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (S. 1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
- Sinclair, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, K.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, K.
- Singhateh, Alhaj'i Sir Farimang, G.C.M.G.
- Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Sita Ram, Rai Bahadur Sir, Kt.
- Sitwell, Capt. Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
- Skelhorn, Sir Norman John, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).

- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
 Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
 Slade, Sir Benjamin Julian Alfred, Bt. (1831).
 Slater, Admiral Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford-, K.C.B.
 Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Slattery, Rear-Adm. Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
 Slayter, Admiral Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
 Slessor, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Kt.
 Slessor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Slimmings, Sir William Kenneth Macleod, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Small, Sir Frank Augustus, Kt., C.P.E.
 Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
 Smart, Sir Eric Fleming, Kt., O.B.E.
 Smeecon, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Michael, K.C.B., M.B.E.
 Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
 Smirk, Prof. Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
 Smith, Sir Alexander Abel, Kt., T.D.
 Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
 Smith, Lieut-Gen. Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Smith, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
 Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Carl Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
 Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1960).
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Hakewill, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
 Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
 Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
 Smith, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
 Smith, Sir (George) Guy Bracewell, Bt., M.B.E. (1947).
 Smith, Col. Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
 Smith, Col. Sir Henry Abel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.
 Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
 Smith, Sir John Hamilton Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
 Smith, Sir Laurence Barto Graftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Raymond Horace, K.B.E.
 Smith, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt., T.D. (1917).
 Smith, Sir Ross Grey, Kt.
 Smith, Prof. Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
 Smith, Lt.-Col. Sir (Thomas) Eustace, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
 Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, Bt. (1897).
 Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
 Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon, Bt. (1920).
 Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
 Smith, Sir (William) Richard Prince-, Bt. (1911).
 Smith, Capt. Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
 Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir John George, Bt., V.C., M.C. (1955).
 Smyth, Capt. Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
 Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
 Snow, Sir Frederick Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Snow, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
 Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
 Sobha Singh, Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
 Sokhey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahibsingh, Kt., M.D.
 Somerset, Sir Henry Beaufort, Kt., C.B.E.
 Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
 Sopwith, Sir Charles Ronald, Kt.
 Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
 Sorley, Air Marshal Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
 Sorsbie, Sir Malin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
 Southby, Cdr. Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
 Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
 Southworth, Hon. Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
 Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt.
 Spears, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
 Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
 Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
 Speir, Sir Rupert Malise, Kt.
 Spence, Maj. Sir Basil Hamilton Hebeden Neven-, Kt.
 Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.M., O.B.E., T.D., R.A.
 Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
 Spender, Hon. Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Spicer, Hon. Sir John Armstrong, Kt.
 Spicer, Sir Peter James, Bt. (1906).
 Spotswood, Air Marshal Sir Denis Frank, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E., Sprig, Sir Charles Chambers Fowell, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Stable, Rt. Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
 Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
 Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
 Stamp, Hon. Sir (Edward) Blanshard, Kt.
 Stanier, Brig. Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
 Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapeldon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1628).
 Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
 Starkey, Lt.-Col. Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
 Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, G.B.E.
 Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Steel, Maj. Sir (Fiennes) William Strang, Bt., (1938).
 Steel, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Steel, Sir (Joseph) Lincoln (Speeding), Kt.
 Steele, Air-Marshal Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Steele, General Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Stenhouse, Sir Nicol, Kt.

- Stening, Col. Sir George Grafton Lees, Kt., E.D.
- Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephens, Sir David, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Stephens, Sir (Leon) Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, Vice-Adm. Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, Lt.-Col. Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Stephenson, Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace, Kt.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.P.C.
- Stevens, Air Marshal Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Hon. Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Stevens, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stevens, Vice-Adm. Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Sir John Melior, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Matthew, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir David James Henderson, Bt. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir Iain Maxwell, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1823).
- Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, Bt., G.B.E. (1960).
- Stewart, Sir Michael Norman Francis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, Lt.-Col. Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw, Bt., M.C. (S 1667).
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
- Stirling, Hon. Sir (Robert) James (Lindsay), Kt.
- Stirling, General Sir William Gurdon, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stoby, Sir Kenneth Sievwright, Kt.
- Stockdale, Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull, Bt. (1960).
- Stockill, Sir Raymond Osborne, K.B.E.
- Stockwell, General Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stokes, Sir Donald Gresham, Kt., T.D.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Stonhouse, Sir Philip Allan, Bt. (1628).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, General Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt. (1920).
- Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stout, Sir Thomas Duncan Macgregor, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson, Bt. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montague, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., O.C.
- Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.
- Stratton, Sir Francis John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stratton, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
- Streatfeild, Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Street, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strong, Maj.-Gen. Sir Kenneth William Dobson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Sir Alexander Moody, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- †Stuart, Sir Phillip Luttrell, Bt. (1660).
- Stubblefield, Sir (Cyril) James, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Banks, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O. (1956).
- Sturdee, Rear-Adm. Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Sturges, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
- Sugden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Haskins Clapham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Suleiman Cassum Mitha, Hon. Sardar Sahib Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
- Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
- Summers, Sir Richard Felix, Kt.
- Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Summerville, Sir William Alan Thompson, Kt., D.Sc.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvo, Kt., F.R.S.
- Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702).
- Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swallow, Sir William, Kt.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swann, Sir Anthony Charles Christopher, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E., (1906).
- Swanwick, Hon. Sir Graham Russell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Swaziland, The Ngwenyama of, K.B.E.
- Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Swiney, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syfret, Admiral Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
- Syme, Sir Colin York, Kt.
- Syme, Prof. Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
- Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Symonds, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.

- Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
 Syngle, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
 Tailyour, General Sir Norman Hastings, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
 Tait, Sir James Blair, Kt., Q.C.
 Tait, Sir John, Kt.
 Tait, Sir Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Talbot, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur Allison) FitzRoy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Talbot, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Talbot, Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne, Kt.
 Tallack, Sir Hugh Mackay, Kt.
 Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson, Bt. (1662).
 Tang, Sir Shiu-Kin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tangye, Capt. Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
 Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
 Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
 Tapp, Maj.-Gen. Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
 Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.L.E., O.B.E.
 Tate, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
 Tayler, Admiral Sir Richard Victor Symonds, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Taylor, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
 Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
 Taylor, Vice-Adm. Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Taylor, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
 Taylor, Sir George, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
 Taylor, Maj.-Gen. Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
 Taylor, Sir George Langley, Kt.
 Taylor, Prof. Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Taylor, Sir James, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
 Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
 Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Taylor, General Sir Malcolm Cartwright Cartwright, K.C.B., R.M.
 Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Taylor, Sir Robert Mackinlay, Kt., C.B.E.
 Taylor, Sir William Johnson, Bt., C.B.E. (1963).
 Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
 Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.S.C.
 Teeeling, Sir (Luke) William Burke, Kt., M.P.
 Temple, Maj. Sir Richard Anthony Purbeck, Bt., M.C. (1876).
- Templer, Field Marshal Sir Gerald Walter Robert, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Tennant, Sir Mark Dalcour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
 Terrell, Capt. Sir Thomas Antoni, Reginald, Kt.
 Terry, Maj. Sir Edward Henry Bouhier Imbert, Bt., M.C. (1917).
 Tetley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Tett, Sir Hugh Charles, Kt.
 Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thesiger, Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
 Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Thomas, Hon. Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungoed, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir Clement Price, C.K.V.O.
 Thomas, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
 Thomas, Sir Godfrey Michael David, Bt. (1694).
 Thomas, General Sir (Gwilym) Iolo, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Thomas, Sir (James) William Tudor, Kt., D.S.C., M.D.
 Thomas, Sir Leslie Montagu, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
 Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
 Thomas, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Thomas, Sir Robert Evan, Kt.
 Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1929).
 Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), Bt. (1918).
 Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
 Thompson, Capt. Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
 Thompson, Sir Edward Hugh Dudley, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
 Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
 Thompson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Thompson, Prof. Sir Harold Warris, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Thompson, Sir (Humphrey) Simon Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
 Thompson, Hon. Sir John, Kt.
 Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
 Thompson, Sir Kenneth Pugh, Bt. (1963).
 Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont, Bt. (1890).
 Thompson, Sir Richard Hilton Marler, Bt. (1963).
 Thompson, Sir Robert Grainger Ker, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thompson, Sir (Thomas) Lionel Tennyson, Bt. (1806).
 Thompson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
 Thomstone, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Lansborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
 Thomson, Prof. Sir Arthur Peregrine, Kt., M.C., M.D.
 Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
 Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
 Thomson, Hon. Sir James Beveridge, K.B.E.
 Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
 Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
 Thorn, Sir Jules, Kt.
 Thorne, General Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Thornton, Sir (Henry) Gerard, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Thornton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Leonard Whitmore, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Thornton, Sir Ronald George, Kt.
 Thorold, Sir Anthony Henry, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1642).
 Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick, K.C.M.G.
 Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
 Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
 Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
 Thwin, Sir U. Kt.
 Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
 Tickell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Tippett, Sir Michael Kemp, Kt., C.B.E.
 Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
 Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
 Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
 Todd, Sir Desmond Henry, Kt.
 Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyndon (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
 Tomlinson, Sir Frank Stanley, K.C.M.G.
 Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
 Tooth, Sir Hugh Vere Huntly Duff Munro-Lucas, Bt., M.P. (1920).
 Tothill, Sir John Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.
 Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Cosmo, Bt. (1962).
 Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).

- Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
 Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
 Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
 Tozer, Maj. Sir James Clifford, Kt.
 Traherne, Col. Sir Cennyyd George, Kt., T.D.
 Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Travancore, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Tredgold, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Treheane, Sir Walter Richard, Kt.
 Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury, Bt. (1628).
 Tremayne, Air Marshal Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Trench, Sir David Clive Crosbie, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Trend, Sir Burke St. John, G.C.B., C.V.O.
 Trevaskis, Sir (Gerald) Kennedy (Nicholas), K.C.M.G.
 Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. (1874).
 Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
 Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
 Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
 Trinder, Sir (Arnold) Charles, Kt.
 Triton, Maj. Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
 Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).
 Trott, Hon. Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Troubridge, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N. (1799).
 Troup, Vice-Adm. Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
 Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
 Troutbeck, Sir John Monroe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.
 Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
 Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
 Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
 Tucker, Sir Henry James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tudsbury, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbury, Kt., C.B.E.
 Tufts, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1622).
 Tunbridge, Prof. Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Tupper, Sir James Macdonald, Bt. (1888).
 Turbott, Sir Ian Graham, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (1638).
 Turnbull, Sir Francis Fearon, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Turnbull, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- Turner, Hon. Sir Alexander Kingcome, Kt.
 Turner, Sir Cedric Oban, Kt., C.B.E.
 Turner, Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Turner, Sir Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
 Turner, Sir Michael William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Turner, Prof. Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
 Turner, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
 Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Francis Robert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Tuttle, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Twiss, Admiral Sir Frank Roddam, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Twysden, Lt.-Cdr. Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
 Tyler, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
 Tyrell, Sir Theodore Henry, Kt.
 Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
 Tyndall, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
 Tyrrell, Sir Murray Louis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Tyrwhitt, Sir Reginald Thomas Newman, Bt. (1919).
 Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Udoma, Sir Ethelbert Udo, Kt.
 Unsworth, Hon. Sir Edgar Ignatius Godfrey, Kt., C.M.G.
 Unwin, Sir Keith, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Unwin, Sir Stanley, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
 Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Urquhart, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
 Usher, Sir Peter Lionel, Bt. (1899).
 Uvarov, Sir Boris Petrovitch, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Valentine, Sir Alexander Balmain Bruce, Kt.
 Vallat, Sir Francis Aimé, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Vandepoer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Van Ryneveld, General Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Vaughan, Sir (George) Edgar, K.B.E.
 Vavasour, Cdr. Sir Geoffrey William, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1828).
 Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Veale, Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva, Kt.
 Venables, Sir Peter, Kt., Ph.D.
 Verdin, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Bertram, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Verity, Sir John, Kt.
 Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
 Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
 Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).
 Vernon, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Vernon, Sir Nigel John Douglas, Bt. (1914).
 Vernon, Sir Wilfred Douglas, Kt.
 Vesey, General Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Vesey, Sir (Nathaniel) Henry (Peniston), Kt., C.B.E.
 Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
 Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., V.C.
 Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
 Villiers, Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Vincent, Sir William Percy Maxwell, Bt. (1936).
 Vyse, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Dacre Howard, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
 Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.
 Wade, Col. Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
 Wadham, Prof. Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
 Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
 Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, K.C.V.O.
 Wake, Sir Hereward, Bt., M.C. (1621).
 Wakefield, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bt., C.I.E. (1962).
 Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (1952).
 Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
 Wakeman, Capt. Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
 Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Waldock, Prof. Sir (Claud) Humphrey (Meredith), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.
 Waldron, Sir John Lovegrove, K.C.V.O.

- Walker, Sir Allan Grierson, Kt., Q.C.
 Walker, Sir Arnold Learoyd, Kt., C.B.E.
 Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
 Walker, Sir (Charles) Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Walker, Vice-Adm. Sir (Charles) Peter (Graham), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Walker, Sir Edward Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Walker, Air Chief Marshal Sir (George) Augustus, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Walker, Maj. Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-, Bt. (1835).
 Walker, Admiral Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
 Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
 Walker, Maj. Sir Hugh Ronald, Bt. (1906).
 Walker, Sir Hugh Selby Norman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
 Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Walker, Sir Ronald FitzJohn, Kt.
 Walker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Colyear, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Walker, Sir William Giles Newson, Kt., T.D.
 Walkley, Sir William Gaston, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
 Wall, Sir John Edward, Kt., O.B.E.
 Wallace, Hon. Sir Gordon, Kt.
 Wallace, Sir Martin Kelso, Kt.
 Waller, Hon. Sir George Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
 Waller, Sir John Keith, Kt., C.B.E.
 Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
 Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).
 Waller, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Wallis, Sir Barnes Neville, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Walmsley, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Walsh, Sir David Philip, K.B.E., C.B.
 Walsh, Prof. Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.
 Walsham, Rear-Adm. Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1831).
 Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Walton, Brig. Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
 Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
 Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., O.M., Mus., D.O.C.
 Wand, Rt. Rev. John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Warburg, Sir Siegmund George, Kt.
 Ward, General Sir (Alfred) Dudiey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Ward, Sir Aubrey Ernest, Kt.
 Ward, Sir John Guthrie, G.C.M.G.
 Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1921).
 Ward, Cdr. Sir Melvill Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
 Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (s 1631).
 Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
 Waring, Sir Alfred Haroild, Bt. (1935).
 Waring, Sir (Arthur) Bertram, Kt.
 Waring, Sir Doug'as Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
 Warmington, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
 Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
 Warner, Sir Edward Redston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Warner, Sir Frederick Edward, Kt.
 Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Warr, Very Rev. Charles Laing, G.C.V.O., D.D.
 Warren, Sir Brian Charles Pennefather, Bt. (1784).
 Warren, Hon. Sir Edward Emer- ton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
 Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
 Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
 Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
 Waterlow, Col. Sir (William) James, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1930).
 Waterman, Sir Ewen McIntyre, Kt.
 Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., V.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Watkin, Sir Herbert George, Kt.
 Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne, Bt. (1937).
 Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Inglefield, Bt., T.D. (1895).
 Watson, Hon. Sir Henry Keith, Kt.
 Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
 Watson, Sir Noel Duncan, K.C.M.G.
 Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
 Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Watson, Sir William, Kt.
 Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
 Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson, Kt., C.B.
 Wattie, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (s 1667).
 Way, Sir Richard George Kit- chener, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Wayne, Prof. Sir Edward Johnson, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
 Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
 Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Tren- ham, Kt., C.M.G.
 Weatherstone, Sir Duncan Mackay, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
 Webber, Sir William James Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
 Webster, Sir David Lumsden, Kt.
 Webster, Sir Robert Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
 Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
 Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
 Weedon, Air Vice-Marshall Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
 Weeks, Sir Hugh Thomas, Kt., C.M.G.
 Weipers, Prof. Sir William Lee, Kt.
 Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stephen Cyril Ettrick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earl, Bt. (1801).
 Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1957).
 Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolseley, Bt. (1723).
 Welensky, Rt. Hon. Sir Roy (Roland), K.C.M.G.
 Wellington, Sir (Reginald Ever- ard) Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wells, Sir Charles Maitby, Bt. (1944).
 Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Weils, Sir Henry Weston, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
 West, Sir Frederick John, Kt., O.B.E.
 West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
 West, General Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Westall, General Sir John Chad- desley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
 Westerman, Sir (Wilfred) Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
 Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
 Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.

- Weston, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Gerard Willsley, K.B.E., C.B.
- Westrup, *Prof.* Sir Jack Allan, Kt.
- Wetherall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
- Wheare, Sir Kenneth Clinton, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A., D.Litt.
- Wheatley, Sir (George) Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Reginald, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A.
- Wheeler, Sir Frederick Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir John Hieron, Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.H., C.I.E., M.C., F.R.S., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Wheler, *Capt.* Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1960).
- Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Whitaker, *Maj.* Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Dennis Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric Henry) Wyndham, K.C.M.G.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir Frederick William George, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- White, Sir George Stanley Midleton, Bt. (1904).
- White, *Maj.* Sir (Headley) Dyke, Bt. (1922).
- White, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.P.C. (1926).
- White, *Surgeon Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Woolaston, Bt. (1802).
- Whithead, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, *Capt.* Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, *General* Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitley, *Air Marshal* Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitmore, Sir John Henry Douglas, Bt. (1954).
- Whitteridge, Sir Gordon Coligny, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitcombe, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., C.B.
- Whitworth, *Admiral* Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.G.
- Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
- Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Widgery, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Passmore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1808).
- Wigggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1802).
- Wigglesworth, *Air Marshal* Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wigglesworth, *Prof.* Sir Vincent Brian, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Wigram, *Rev.* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijeyewardene, *Hon.* Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wild, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Richard (Churton), K.C.M.G., E.D.
- Wildish, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkinson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.M.G.
- Wilkinson, Sir (Leonard) David, Bt., D.S.C., (1941).
- Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
- Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crows Spenser-, Kt.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Beresford Denitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Alan Meredith, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Arthur Leonard, G.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Benjamin Allen, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt., M.P., (1918).
- Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Williams, *Capt.* Sir John Protheroe, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Michael Sanigar, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, Sir Peter Watkin, Kt.
- Williams, Sir Reginald Lawrence William, M.B.E. (1798).
- Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. (1866).
- Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Rolf Dudley-, Bt. (1964).
- Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
- Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
- Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urmston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
- Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Usborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Willis, *Hon.* Sir John Ramsay, Kt.
- Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Willoughby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Edward Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wills, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C., E.D.
- Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
- Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
- Wilson, Sir Alan Herries, Kt., F.R.S.
- Wilson, Sir (Archibald) Duncan, K.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Charles Haynes, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, *Prof.* Sir Graham Selby, Kt., M.D.
- Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Hubert Guy Maryon, Bt. (1661).
- Wilson, Right Rev. John Leonard, K.C.M.G., D.D.
- Wilson, Sir John Menzies, Bt. (1906).

- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
 Wilson, Sir Keith Cameron, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
 Wilson, Sir (Leslie) Hugh, Kt., O.B.E.
 Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
 Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
 Wilson, Hon. Sir Robert Christian, Kt., C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Roland, K.B.E.
 Wilson, Sir Roy Mickel, Kt., Q.C.
 Wilson, Hon. Sir (Tom) Ian Findlay, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Wilton, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Gordon Noel, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Windeyer, Prof. Sir Brian Wellington, Kt.
 Windeyer, Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Windham, Hon. Sir Ralph, Kt.
 Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Wingate, Col. Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
 Winn, Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Winneke, Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Winnifirth, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
 Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
 Winterton, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wischam, Hon. Sir Joseph Angus Lucien, Kt.
 Wiseman, Sir John William, Bt. (1628).
 Witt, Sir John Clermont, Kt.
 Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wolff, Hon. Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
 Wolfson, Sir Isaac, Bt., F.R.S. (1662).
 Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
 Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
 Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Phillip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
 Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
 Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
 Wood, Sir David Basil Hill, Bt. (1921).
 Wood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Wood, Sir Henry Peart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
 Woodall, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Woodhouse, Admiral Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
 Wooding, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Olliviere Beresford, Kt., C.B.E.
 Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
 Woods, Admiral Sir Wilfrid John Wentworth, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
 Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Woolley, Sir Richard van der Riet, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Wootten, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
 Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Worsley, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Worsley, Col. Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
 Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
 Worthington, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wrangham, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
 Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
 Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
 Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
 Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
 Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
 Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
 Wright, Sir Norman Charles, Kt., C.B., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- Wright, Admiral Sir Royston Hollis, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wrightson, Sir John Garmontsway, Bt. (1900).
 Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wristsberg, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
 Wyatt, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
 Wykham, Air Marshal Sir Peter Guy, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Wylie, Sir Campbell, Kt., E.D., Q.C.
 Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Wynn, Lt.-Col. Sir Owen Watkin Williams, Bt. (1688).
 Yarrow, Sir Eric Grant, Bt., M.B.E. (1916).
 Yates, Maj.-Gen. Sir David Peel, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Yates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
 Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.
 Yeo, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Yonge, Sir (Charles) Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
 Youens, Sir Peter William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Young, Col. Sir Arthur Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt. (1823).
 Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.
 Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.
 Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).
 Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
 Young, Sir Norman Smith, Kt.
 Young, Sir Stephen Stewart Templeton, Bt. (1945).
 Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
 Young, Sir William Nell, Bt. (1769).
 Younger, Capt. Sir James Paton, Kt. C.B.E.
 Younger, Sir William McEwan, Bt., D.S.O. (1964).
 Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
 Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
 Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.
 Zuckerman, Prof. Sir Solly, O.M., K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Baronetcies Extinct (Since last issue)—

Aylwen (U.K. 1949); Cohen (U.K. 1905); Cross (U.K. 1941); Layland-Barratt (U.K. 1908); Lee (U.K. 1941); Poynter (U.K. 1902); Tichborne (E. 1621).

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.M.G., D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. “Miss Florence Smith,” after receiving the honour would be addressed as “Dame Florence,” and in writing, as “Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.M.G., G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E.” Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. “The Countess of —, G.C.V.O.” Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I., G.M.V.O.	Cheshire, <i>Commandant Dame</i> Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.	Gardner, <i>Prof. Dame</i> Helen Louise, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O.	Chick, <i>Dame Harriette</i> , D.B.E., D.Sc.	Genée, <i>Dame Adeline</i> (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O. G.B.E.	Cockayne, <i>Dame Elizabeth</i> , D.B.E.	Gibbs, <i>Dame Anstice</i> Rosa, D.C.V.O., C.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Colvin, <i>Brig. Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund</i> , D.B.E., T.D.	Giles, <i>Air Commandant Dame Pauline</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.
H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.	Connor, <i>Dame (Annie) Jean</i> , D.B.E., M.D.	Gillespie, <i>Brig. Dame Helen Shiels</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.
Abbot, Dame Elsie Myrtle, D.B.E.	Cooper, <i>Dame Gladys Constance (Mrs. Merivale)</i> , D.B.E.	Gillie, <i>Dame (Katharine Annis Calder</i> (Mrs. Peter Smith), D.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.	Couchman, <i>Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay</i> , D.B.E.	Godwin, <i>Dame (Beatrice) Anne</i> , D.B.E.
Albemarle, The Countess of. D.B.E.	Coulshead, <i>Brig. Dame (Mary Frances</i> , D.B.E., T.D.	Goodrich, <i>Dame Matilda</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.
Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.	Courtney, <i>Dame Kathleen D'Oliver</i> , D.B.E.	Green, <i>Dame Mary Georgina</i> , D.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.	Cox, <i>Dame Marjorie Sophie</i> , D.B.E.	Halifax, <i>Dorothy, Countess of C.I.</i> , D.C.V.O.
Anderson, Dame Kitty, D.B.E., Ph.D.	Cozens, <i>Brig. Dame (Florence Barbara</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.	Hambleden, <i>Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.</i>
Ashby, Dame Margery Irene Corbett, D.B.E.	Cripps, <i>Isobel, Lady</i> , G.B.E.	Hanbury, <i>Air Commandant Dame Felicity Hyde</i> , D.B.E.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.	Crout, <i>Dame Mabel</i> , D.B.E.	Hancock, <i>Dame Florence May</i> , D.B.E.
Ashworth, <i>Air Commandant Dame Veronica Margaret</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.	Curtis, <i>Dame Myra</i> , D.B.E.	Harlech, <i>Beatrice, Baroness, D.C.V.O.</i>
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.	Curwen, <i>Dame (Anne) May</i> , D.B.E.	Hathaway, <i>Dame Sibyl Mary</i> , D.B.E.
Barnett, <i>Air Commandant Dame (Mary) Henrietta</i> , D.B.E.	Daly, <i>Dame Mary Dora</i> , D.B.E.	Henderson, <i>Brig. Dame Joan Evelyn</i> , D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Davenport, <i>Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley</i> , D.B.E.	Hepworth, <i>Dame Barbara</i> , D.B.E.
Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.	Davies, <i>Commandant Dame Jean (Mrs. Lancaster)</i> , D.B.E.	Herring, <i>Mary, Lady</i> , D.B.E.
Bishop, Dame (Margaret) Joyce, D.B.E.	De La Warr, <i>The Countess, D.B.E.</i>	Hill, <i>Air-Commandant Dame Felicity Barbara</i> , D.B.E.
Brecknock, The Countess of, D.B.E.	de Valois, <i>Dame Ninette</i> , D.B.E.	Hiltingdon, <i>Edith Mary, Lady</i> , D.B.E.
Brock, Dame (Madeleine) Dorothy, D.B.E., Litt.D.	Devonshire, <i>Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.</i>	Holt, <i>Dame Zara Kate</i> , D.B.E.
Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Doyle, <i>Air Commandant Dame Jean Lena Annette Conan (Lady Bromet)</i> , D.B.E.	Humphrys, <i>Gertrude Mary, Lady</i> , D.B.E.
Brookes, Mabel Bacombe, Lady, D.B.E.	Drake, <i>Brig. Dame Jean Elizabeth Rivett Rivett</i> , D.B.E.	Hyde, <i>The Lady</i> , D.C.V.O.
Brown, Dame Beryl Paston, D.B.E.	Drummond, <i>Commandant Dame (Edith) Margaret</i> , D.B.E.	Johnson, <i>Brig. Dame (Cecilie Monica</i> , D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.	Elgin & Kincardine, <i>The Countess of, D.B.E.</i>	Jones, <i>Dame Mary Latchford Kingsmill</i> , D.R.E.
Boyce, Dame Isabel Graham, D.B.E.	Evans, <i>Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth)</i> , D.B.E.	Kilroy, <i>Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell)</i> , D.B.E.
Buckley, Hon. Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.	Evans, <i>Dame Regina Margaret</i> , D.B.E.	Knight, <i>Dame Laura</i> , D.B.E., R.A.
Burnett, Dame Ivy Compton-, D.B.E.	Farrer, <i>Hon. Dame Frances Margaret</i> , D.B.E.	Lane, <i>Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen</i> , D.B.E.
Cargill, <i>Air Commandant Dame Helen Wilson</i> , D.B.E.	Fell, <i>Dame Honor Bridget</i> , D.B.E., F.R.S.	Limerick, <i>Angela, Countess of G.B.E.</i>
Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.	Fonteyn, <i>Dame Margot</i> , D.B.E.	Livingstone, <i>Dame Adelaide Lord</i> , D.B.E.
Cayford, Dame Florence Evelyn, D.B.E.	Forbes, <i>Air Chief Commandant Dame Katherine Trefusis</i> , D.B.E.	Lloyd, <i>Dame Hilda Nora</i> , D.B.E.

- Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Lowrey, Air Commandant Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
 McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
 Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
 Manning, Dame (Elizabeth) Leah, D.B.E.
 Markova, Dame Alicia, D.B.E.
 Marsh, Dame (Edith) Ngao, D.B.E.
 Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
 Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
 Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.
 Millar, Commandant Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.
 Miller, Dame Mabel Flora Hobart, D.B.E.
 Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
 Murdoch, Elizabeth Joy, Lady, D.B.E.
 Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlin Baillieu, D.B.E.
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
 Oudendyk, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.
 Parkinson, Dame Nancy Broadfield, D.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.
 Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.
 Pepys, Lady (Mary) Rachel, D.C.V.O.
 Perham, Dame Margery Freda, D.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A.
 Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Powell, Dame Muriel Betty, D.B.E.
 Railton, Brig. Dame Mary, D.B.E.
 Railton, Dame Ruth (Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth King), D.B.E.
- Rambert, Dame Marie (Mrs. Ashely Dukes), D.B.E.
 Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.
 Raven, Dame Kathleen Annie (Mrs. J. T. Ingram), D.B.E.
 Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Roberts, Dame Jean, D.B.E.
 Robertson, Commandant Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
 Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.
 Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
 Rutherford, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.
 Salt, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.
 Scarborough, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.
 Scott, Dame Catherine Campbell, D.B.E.
 Seymour, Lady Katharine, D.C.V.O.
 Shepherd, Dame Margaret Alice, D.B.E.
 Smiton, Dame Mary Gullian, D.B.E.
 Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
 Smith, Rt. Hon. Dame (Margaret) Patricia Hornsby-, D.B.E.
 Snagge, Air Commandant Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
 Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
 Stephens, Air Commandant Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Stevenson, Dame Hilda Mabel, D.B.E.
 Stewart, Dame Muriel Acadia, D.B.E.
 Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
 Tangney, Dame Dorothy Margaret, D.B.E.
 Tebbutt, Dame Grace, D.B.E.
- Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.
 Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
 Turner, Dame Eva, D.B.E.
 Turner, Brig. Dame Margot, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Tylecote, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.
 Whirratt, Brigadier Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
 Vaisey, Dame Dorothy May, D.C.V.O.
 Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Courlay), D.B.E.
 Vickers, Dame Joan Helen, D.B.E., M.P.
 Wakehurst, The Baroness, D.B.E.
 Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E., M.P.
 Wedgwood, Dame Cicely Veronica, D.B.E.
 Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E.
 Welsh, Air Chief Commandant Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.
 Whateley, Chief Controller Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
 Whyte, Air Commandant Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Wilkinson, Matron-in-Chief Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Williamson, Air Commandant Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
 Winner, Dame Albertine Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
 Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.
 Wormald, Dame Ethel May, D.B.E.
 Younghusband, Dame Eileen Louise, D.B.E.



THE VICTORIA CROSS, VC

The ribbon is Crimson for all Services (until 1918 it was Blue for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED January 29th, 1856.

The VC is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattée of bronze, $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the VC receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Adlam, Lt.-Col. T. E. (Bedf. R.), Gt. War...	1916	Bennett, Capt. E. P., M.C., Q.C. (Wor. R.), Gt. War...	1916
Agansing Rai, Havildar (Gurkha Rifles), World War...	1944	Bent, R.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), Gt. War...	1914
Agar, Capt. A. W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), Gt. War...	1919	Bhanbhagta Gurung, Lance-Naik (2nd Gurkha Rifles), World War...	1945
Ali Haider, Sepoy (Frontier Force Rifles), World War...	1945	Bhandari Ram, Lance-Naik (Baiuch R.), World War...	1944
Anderson, Lt.-Col. C. G. W., M.C. (Australian M.F.), World War...	1942	Bissett, Maj. W. D. (A. & S. H.), Gt. War...	1918
Andrew, Brig. Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), Gt. War...	1917	Bereton, C.-S.-M. A. (Manitoba R.), Gt. War...	1918
Annand, Capt. R. W. (Durham L.I.), World War...	1940	Burman, Sergt. W. F. (Rif. Bdg.), Gt. War...	1917
Axford, Corp. T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), Gt. War...	1918	Burton, Corp. R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), World War...	1944
Barrett, Col. John C. (R. Leic. R.), Gt. War...	1918	Butler, Pte. Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), Gt. War...	1917
Bassett, Col. Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), Gt. War...	1915	Cain, Maj. R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), World War...	1944
Beattie, Capt. S. H. (R.N.), World War...	1942		

Caldwell, C.-S.-M. Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), Gt. War.....	1918	Gregg, Sergt. W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), Gt. War.....	1918
Campbell, Brigadier L. M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), World War.....	1943	Grimshaw, Lt.-Col. John (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War.....	1915
Carmichael, Sergt. J. (N. Staff R.), Gt. War.....	1917	Haine, Lt.-Col. R. L. M.C. (H.A.C.), Gt. War.....	1917
Carne, Col. J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), Korea.....	1951	Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Australia), Gt. War.....	1918
Carroll, Pte. John (Aus. Inf.), Gt. War.....	1917	Haiton, Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War.....	1917
Cartwright, Pte. George (Aust.), Gt. War.....	1918	Hamilton, Lt. I. B. (H.L.I.), Gt. War.....	1917
Chapman, Sergt. E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), World War.....	1945	Harvey, Brig. F. M. W., M.C. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War.....	1917
Cheshire, Group Capt. G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War.....	1943	Hayward, Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.), Gt. War.....	1918
Christian, Pte. H. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War.....	1915	Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War.....	1916
Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), Gt. War.....	1918	Hinton, Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), World War.....	1941
Coltman, Capt. William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), Gt. War.....	1914
Cooper, Lt. E. (K.R.R.C.), Gt. War.....	1917	Holland, Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), Gt. War.....	1916
Counter, Corp. Jack T. (King's R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Hollis, C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), World War.....	1944
Craig, Wing Cdr. J. M. (R.A.F.), Gt. War.....	1917	Holmes, Capt. F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War.....	1914
Cruickshank, Fl. Lt. J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War.....	1944	Hulme, Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), World War.....	1941
Crutchley, Admiral Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), Gt. War.....	1918	Hutchinson, Corp. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War.....	1915
Cumming, Brig. A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), World War.....	1942	Insall, Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War.....	1915
Currie, Maj. D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), World War.....	1944	Inwood, Corp. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fec.), Gt. War.....	1917
Cutler, Sir A. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), World War.....	1941	Jackson, W.O. N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), Wld. War.....	1944
Davies, Sergt. J. (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War.....	1916	James, Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C. (Glouc. R.), Gt. War.....	1913
Dean, Col. D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Jamieson, Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), World War.....	1944
De L'Isle, Maj. Viscount K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), World War.....	1944	Jefferson, Lt.-Corp. F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), Wld. War.....	1944
Dinesen, Lt. T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), Gt. War.....	1918	Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Dudley G. C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), Gt. War.....	1913
Dorrell, Lt.-Col. G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), Gt. War.....	1914	Joynt, Lt.-Col. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War.....	1918
Drain, Sergt. J. H. C. (R.H.A.), Gt. War.....	1914	Judson, Capt. Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), Gt. War.....	1918
Dresser, Pte. T. (Green Howards), Gt. War.....	1917	Kamal Ram, Havildar (Punjab R.), Wld. War.....	1944
Duffy, Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.), Gt. War.....	1917	Kenna, Pte. E. (Australian M.F.), Wld. War.....	1945
Eardley, Sergt. G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), World War.....	1944	Kenneally, C.-Q.-M.-S. J. P. (Irish Gds.), Wld. War.....	1943
Edwards, Air Commodore H. L., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War.....	1942	Kenny, Pte. H. E. (Loyal R.), Gt. War.....	1916
Edwards, Capt. W (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War.....	1917	Khudadad Khan, Subadar (29th Bal.), Gt. War.....	1914
Elliott, Lt. the Rev. K. (N.Z.M.F.), World War.....	1942	Lachiman Gurung, Rifleman (Gurkha Rifles), World War.....	1945
Ervine-Andrews, Lt.-Col. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), World War.....	1940	Lalbadur, Thapa, Subedar-Major (Gurkha Rifles), World War.....	1943
Foote, Maj.Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), World War.....	1942	Lauder, Pte. D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), Gt. War.....	1915
Foote, Rev. J. W. (Canada), World War.....	1942	Laurent, Lt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bdg.), Gt. War.....	1918
Fraser, Cdr. I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), World War.....	1945	Leak, Pte. John (Australia), Gt. War.....	1916
Frickleton, Capt. Samuel (N.Z.), Gt. War.....	1917	Learoyd, Wing-Cmdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), World War.....	1940
Fuller, Sgt. W. (Welch Regt.), Gt. War.....	1914	Le Patourel, Col. H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), World War.....	1942
Ganju Lama, Jemadar, M.M. (Gurkha Rifles), World War.....	1944	Lewis, Pte. H. W. (Welch R.), Gt. War.....	1915
Gardner, Capt. P. J. M.C. (R.T.R.), World War.....	1941	Luke, Sergt. F. (R.H.A.), Gt. War.....	1914
Garforth, Sergt. C. E. (15th Hrs.), Gt. War.....	1914	McCarthy, Lt. L. D. (Aust.), Gt. War.....	1913
Geary, Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Suff. R.), Gt. War.....	1915	McNally, Sergt. William, M.M. (Green Howards), Gt. War.....	1918
Ghale, Subedar Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), Wld. War.....	1943	Magennis, L/S I. J. (R.N.), World War.....	1945
Gian Singh, Jemadar (Punjab R.), World War.....	1945	Mahony, Lt.-Col. J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), World War.....	1944
Good, Corp. H. J. (Quebec R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Malleson, Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), Gt. War.....	1915
Gordon, W.O. II J. H. (Australia), World War.....	1941	Martin, Brig. C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War.....	1915
Gould, Lt. T. W. (R.N.), World War.....	1942	Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. L. (S. Saskatchewan R.), World War.....	1942
Gourley, 2nd Lt. C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), Gt. War.....	1917	Miers, Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), World War.....	1942
Graham, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald, Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), Gt. War.....	1917	Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), Gt. War.....	1913
Grant, Lt. J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), Gt. War.....	1918	Motyneux, Sergt. John (R. Fus.), Gt. War.....	1917
Greaves, Sergt. Fred. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War.....	1917	Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War.....	1917
Gregg, Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), Gt. War.....	1913	Moynety, Sergt. John (Irish Gds.), Gt. War.....	1917
		Myles, Capt. E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), Gt. War.....	1916

Namdeo Jadhao, Havildar (Mahratta L. L.), World War.....	1945	Steele, Com. G. C. (R.N.), Gt. War.....	1919
Neame, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), Gt. War.....	1914	Steic, Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.), Gt. War.....	1917
Newman, Lt.-Col. A. C., Q.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), World War.....	1942	Storkover, His Honour P. V. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War.....	1918
Nicholls, L-Cpl. H. (G. Gds.), World War.....	1940	Strachan, Maj. H. M.C. (Can. Cav.), Gt. War.....	1917
Norton, Capt. G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), World War.....	1944	Tandey, L/Cpl. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), Gt. War.....	1918
Parkash Singh, Capt. (Punjab R.), World War.....	1943	Tilston, Maj. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), World War.....	1945
Pearkes, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), Gt. War.....	1917	Topham, Corp. F. G. (1st Canadian Para- chute Bn.), World War.....	1945
Phillips, Capt. E. E. (R. War. R.), Gt. War.....	1917	Towers, Pte. James (Cameronians), Gt. War.....	1918
Place, Rear-Adm. B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.) Wild War.....	1943	Towner, Maj. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), Gt. War.....	1918
Poole, Capt. A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. I.), Gt. War.....	1915	Trent, Group Capt. L. H., D.P.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), World War.....	1943
Porteous, Brig. P. A. (R.A.), World War.....	1942	Triquet, Brig. P. (R. 22R. of Canada), World War.....	1943
Premindra Singh Bhagat, Capt. (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), World War.....	1941	Tulbahadur Pun, W.O.I. (Gurkha Rifles), World War.....	1944
Procter, Rev. A. H. (King's R.), Gt. War.....	1915	Turner, Lt.-Col. V. B., C.V.O. (R.B.), World War.....	1942
Rambahadur Limbu, L/Cpl. (Gurkha Rifles), Sarawak.....	1965	Umrain Singh, Havildar (I.A.), World War.....	1944
Ratcliffe, Pte. W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), Gt. War.....	1917	Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) World War.....	1941
Rattey, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), World War.....	1945	Veale, Corp. T. W. H. (Devon R.), Gt. War.....	1916
Reid, Fl-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War.....	1943	Vickers, Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), Gt. War.....	1915
Roberts, Maj.-Gen. F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Wakeford, Maj. R. (R. Hampshire R.), World War.....	1944
Roberts, Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), World War.....	1942	Waters, Maj. Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), Gt. War.....	1918
Rouppell, Brig. G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), Gt. War.....	1915	Watkins, Maj. T., Q.C. (Welch R.), World War.....	1944
Rutherford, Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), Gt. War.....	1918	Welch, Sgt. J. (R. Berk. R.), Gt. War.....	1917
Ruthven, Maj. William (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War.....	1918	West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War.....	1918
Ryder, Sergt. Robert (Middx. R.), Gt. War.....	1916	White, Col. Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), Gt. War.....	1916
Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.), World War.....	1942	White, Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), Gt. War.....	1918
Sherbrooke, Rear-Adm. R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), World War.....	1943	Wilson, Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), World War.....	1918
Smith, Sergt. E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), World War.....	1944	Wood, Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.), Gt. War.....	1940
Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., (Ludhiana Sikhs), Gt. War.....	1915	Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., Q.B.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), Gt. War.....	1915
Smythe, Lt. Q. G. M. (S.A.M.F.), Wild. War.....	1942	Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), World War.....	1943
Spackman, Sergt. Charles Edward, M.M. (Border R.), Gt. War.....	1917	Zengel, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), Gt. War.....	1923
Speakman, Sergt. W. (Black Watch), Korea.....	1951		
Stannard, Capt. R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), World War.....	1940		
Starcevich, Pte. L. T. (Australia), World War.....	1945		

THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.—FOR GALLANTRY

The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves.

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3, 1942).

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast § and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1½ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. From April 1, 1965, holders of the Cross have received a tax-free annuity of £100.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (*continued*)

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

 Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the SOVEREIGN and Companions (not exclusively male) to ■ number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

Victoria Cross.—1856.—

George Cross.—1940.—G.C.

British Orders of Knighthood.

Royal Red Cross.—1883—R.R.C. (Class I).—For ladies, Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of R.N. below the rank of Captain, and Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl I. and II.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).

Order of British India.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—1866—A.M.—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land".

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold. Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—1854.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—1874.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.

The Edward Medal.—1907—In recognition of heroic acts by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery in Silver.

Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men and serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).

Canada Medal.

Queen's Police, and Fire Services Medal.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Police Medals for Valuable Service.

Badge of Honour.

Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Service.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Colonial Prison Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Milits Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.

Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Army, Territorial Army and R.A.F.)

Cadet Forces Medal.

Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Royal Observer Corps Medal.

Civil Defence Long Service Medal.

Service Medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.

Woman's Voluntary Service Medal.

Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date).

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, ■ Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed ■ The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) — P.C.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision was made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) and this number has been increased by later legislation. The *Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act* (1960) laid down an aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries. Parts of these Acts were repealed by the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1964) which varied the number of Parliamentary Secretaries (other than Treasury Secretaries) to 36.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000, and in 1965 to £4,500.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," pp. 307–308). Bills of major importance are usually sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a Select Committee, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the

Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's visit to Canada in 1967, the Councillors of State were the Prince of Wales, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke of Gloucester. This was the first time that the Prince of Wales had been so appointed.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. Since the Prince of Wales attained the age of 18 in November 1966, the provisions of the Regency Act as to age no longer apply in the event of his accession to the throne.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660.	Sir H. Grimston.	1685.	Sir John Trevor.
1661.	Sir E. Turner.	1688.	H. Powle.
1673.	Sir J. Charlton.	1694.	Paul Foley.
1673.	Edwd. Seymour.	1698.	Sir T. Lyttelton.
1678.	Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700.	Robert Harley (Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1679.	Serjeant William Gregory.	1702.	John Smith.
1680.	W. Williams.		

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708	Sir Richard Onslow (Lord Onslow).	1761.	Sir John Cust.
1710.	Wm. Bromley.	1770.	Sir F. Norton.
1713.	Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780.	C. W. Cornwall.
1715.	Spencer Compton (Earl of Wilmington).	1788.	Hon. W. Grenville (Lord Grenville).
1727.	Arthur Onslow.	1789.	Henry Addington (Viscount Sidmouth).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1802.	Sir John Mitford (Lord Redesdale).
1802.	Charles Abbot (Lord Colchester).
1817.	Charles M. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury).
1835.	James Abercromby (Lord Dunfermline).
1839.	Charles Shaw-Lefevre (Viscount Eversley).
1857.	I. Evelyn Denison (Viscount Ossington).
1872.	Sir Henry Brand (Viscount Hampden).
1884.	Arthur Wellesley Peel (Viscount Peel).
1895.	William Court Gully (Viscount Selby).
1905.	James W. Lowther (Viscount Ullswater).
1921.	John Henry Whitley.
1928.	Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943.	Col. D. Clifton Brown (Viscount Ruffside).
1951.	William Shepherd Morrison (Viscount Dunrossil).
1959.	Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.
1965.	Horace Maybray King, Ph.D.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament emerged during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries ■ a result of diverse forces including the general need for a superior court to deal with legal and administrative problems on a national basis, ambition of the baronage to influence the King's government, and the King's desire to make his government more effective by involving in it all important sections of the community. The nucleus of early Parliaments were the officers of the King's household and the King's judges, who were joined by such ecclesiastical and lay magnates as the King might summon and occasionally by the knights of the shire, burghers and proctors of the lower clergy. The Commons were summoned to all the Parliaments of Edward III and by the end of the reign a "House of Commons" was beginning to appear. The first known Speaker was elected in 1377.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, except for criminal cases in Scotland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. Bills such ■ the Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and the Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, and are commonly known as Supply Bills, must begin in the Commons and have not been amended by the Lords in any respect in modern times. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regard to Lords' amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified ■ a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence: (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but ■ General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1918, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 ■ similar course was followed and Parliament which first met ■ Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 19 hrs. 16 minutes (from 2.30 p.m. to 9.46 a.m. Feb. 29-Mar. 1, 1968).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid. They are entitled to re-imbursement of travelling expenses from their residence to the House in respect of regular attendance and repayment of expenses within a maximum of £4 14s. 6d. for each day of such attendance.

Since 1911 Members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities. Their salary of £400 was increased to £600 in 1937, to £1,000 in 1947, to £1,750 in 1957 and to £3,250 in October 1964; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of their Parliamentary duties. The Members' Pensions Act, 1965, introduced the first comprehensive pension scheme providing Members of Parliament and their dependants with a legal right to a pension. Members contribute £150 per annum and the Exchequer an amount equal to the aggregate of the Members' contributions. Members receive pensions from age 65 or on ceasing to be ■ Member if later, provided they have served for 10 years or more. The pension, £600 per annum for 10 years' service, increases to £900 after 15 years' service and by £24 for each further year thereafter. Members re-elected at the 1964 General Election would be able to count up to 10 years' service before that date on a non-contributory basis. Members will also continue to contribute £24 per annum and the Treasury £22,000 ■ year towards ■ Fund to provide annual or lump sum grants to ex-Members, their widows and children whose incomes are below certain limits. The income of the Fund in 1966-67 was £43,877 and expenditure on grants £37,370. The capital account stood in 1967 at £153,762.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 1,050 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers and Peeresses by descent of England, Scotland, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), Peeresses in their own right, and Life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as ■ member of the House of Commons, and unlike Peers who are members of the House of Lords, to

vote in parliamentary Elections. Under the Peerage Act, 1963, a person inheriting a peerage may within one year (or one month in the case of a Member of the House of Commons) disclaim the peerage for life. The subsequent descent of the peerage after his death is not affected.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the Representation of the People Act (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by ■ similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615. Irish

representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kepid wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1040. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1850. The dials of the clock are 23 feet in diameter, the hands being 9 feet and 14 feet long (including balance piece). The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sunset to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the Woolsacks, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord

and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the *Chéquers* estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

- Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
- Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.
- Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
- Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
- Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.
- Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
- Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
- George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
- Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
- Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
- Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
- Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
- Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
- Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
- Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
- William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
- Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
- William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
- Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.
- Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
- Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
- Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
- George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
- Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
- Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
- Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
- Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.
- Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1841.
- Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 18, 1855.
- Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
- Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
- Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
- Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
- Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
- Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.
- Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
- Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
- Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.
- Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
- W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
- Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1871.
- W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
- Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
- W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
- Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
- W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
- Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
- Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
- A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
- H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
- H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
- D. Lloyd-George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
- A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
- S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
- J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
- S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
- J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
- J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
- S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
- N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
- W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
- W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May 23, 1945.
- C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
- Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
- Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
- H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.
- Sir A. Douglas-Home, *Conservative*, Oct. 19, 1963.
- J. H. Wilson, *Labour*, Oct. 16, 1964.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Gerald Austin Gardiner, Lord Gardiner

(+ £10,500 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000

*Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, T. S. Legg.**Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Listowel, P.C., G.C.M.G.....* £4,875*Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir David Stephens, K.C.B., C.V.O.....* £8,600*Clerk Assistant, R. W. Perceval.....* £6,000*Reading Clerk and Principal Clerk, Public Bills, P. G. Henderson.....* £5,375*Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T. G. Talbot, C.B., Q.C.....* £5,375*Principal Clerks, R. P. Cave (Judicial Office and Fourth Clerk at the Table); E.D. Graham (Private Bills and Committees).....* £4,875*Chief Clerks, J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey*
£3,625 to £4,625*Senior Clerks, J. C. Sainty (Clerk of the Journals); M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth (seconded as Special Assistant to the Leader of the House); D. Dewar (seconded as Secretary to the Leader of the House and the Chief Whip); J. A. Vallance White.....* £2,600 to £3,580*Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.*
£3,314 to £3,875*Assistant Clerks of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.; D. J. Johnson.....* £1,869 to £3,039*Accountant, R. W. Hill, O.B.E....* £2,985 to £3,525
*Assistant Accountant, E. W. Field.**Examiner of Private Acts, etc., Miss J. P. Culverwell, M.B.E.....* £1,865 to £2,430*Librarian, C. S. A. Dobson, F.S.A. £3,625 to £4,025*
*Asst. Librarian, R. H. V. C. Morgan**£2,600 to £3,500**Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, T. G. Odling; E. D. Graham.**Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.....* £3,625*Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Serjeant-at-Arms, and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., R.N.....* £4,475*Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, O.B.E., D.S.C.....**Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy..... fees**Editor, Official Report (Hansard), W. M. Stuart,*
£2,985 to £3,145*Asst. do., C. W. H. Blogg.....* £2,430 to £2,635

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. Horace Maybray King, Ph.D., M.P. for Southampton, Itchen..... £8,500
Chairman of Ways and Means, The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P. for Islington, East..... £4,875
Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sydney Irving, M.P. for Dartford..... £3,750

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Barnett Cocks, K.C.B., O.B.E..... £8,600*Clerk Ass't., D. W. S. Lidderdale, C.B.....* £6,300*Second do., R. D. Barlas, C.B., O.B.E.....* £6,300*Principal Clerks—**Public Bills, K. R. Mackenzie, C.B.....* £5,375*Journals, S. C. Hawtry, C.B.....* £5,375*Select Committees (vacant)**Principal Clerk, Table Office, C. A. S. S. Gordon.....* £5,375*Private Bills, T. G. Odling.....* £4,875*Standing Committee, D. Scott.....* £4,875*Clerk of the Overseas Office, M. H. Lawrence.....* £4,875*Deputy Principal Clerks, E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester;**K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.;**J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; H. M. Barclay.....* £3,625 to £4,625*Senior Clerks, M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; J. F. Sweetman, T.D.; A. A. Barrett; D. W. Limon; J. R. Rose; G. S. Ecclestone; C. B. Winnifirth; A. J. Hastings; W. R. McKay; R. J. Willoughby; S. A. L. Penton.**each £2,533 to £3,449**Examiners of Private Bills, T. G. Odling; E. D. Graham.**Taxing Officer, T. G. Odling.**Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Robert Speed, C.B., Q.C.....* £5,375*Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon M. S. Stancliffe, M.A.....* £879*Editor, Official Report (Hansard), L. W. Bear**£3,625 to £3,800**Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy..... fees**Deliverer of the Vote, P. K. Marsden**£2,444 to £3,455*

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT AT ARMS

Sergeant at Arms, Rear-Admiral A. H. C. Gordon Lennox, C.B., D.S.O..... £5,375*Deputy do., Lt.-Col P. F. Thorne, C.B.E.**£3,625 to £4,625**Assistant do., Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).....* £2,129 to £3,449*Deputy Assistant do., Major G. V. S. Le Fanu**£2,726 to £3,139*

DEPT. OF THE LIBRARY

Librarian, D. C. L. Holland..... £3,625 to £4,625*Deputy Librarian, D. Menhennet, D.Phil.**£3,064 to £3,625**Assistant Librarian, D. J. T. Englefield**£3,064 to £3,625**Deputy Assistant Librarians, R. F. C. Butcher, V.R.D.; E. C. Thompson; H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock.....* £2,53 to £3,449

ADMINISTRATION DEPT.

*Clerk Administrator, H. R. M. Farmer, C.B.**£5,375**Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M. £2,696 to £3,625**Deputy Accountant, G. Powter.....* £2,240 to £2,705*Head of Establishments Section, H. McE. Allen.....* £2,876 to £3,334

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds, or Steward of the Manor of Northstead, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. Morning sittings on Monday and Wednesday were held from February-July, 1967 and occasionally during 1968. Strangers are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the Press Gallery. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The Quorum of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within four minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The Quorum of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (*see* p. 304).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g. ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or cor-

ruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but a party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as having caught the Speaker's eye. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "seated and covered." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the Clerk of the House of Commons, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the Clerk of the Parliaments. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—Committee of the Whole House, Select Committees (appointed for a specific purpose) and the Standing Committees which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently

modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing exclusively with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made *that the question be now put*. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *GUILLOTINE* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the *Closure*. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted mean-

ing are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker of the House of Commons is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name* him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the Chairman of Committees, officially the Chairman of *Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes (except when the voting is equal). A Deputy Chairman of *Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and *Tory* to *Conservative*.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of personnel or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The accession of George I, who was unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1801 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951, 1953 and 1959 Elections. It is now 10.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a

separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1921, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of *National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations*, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

In 1900 the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a three-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip* in the Commons) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant de.*) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The Government Whips are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (Lord Beswick), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Bowles) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting.

The Conservative Whips are: Earl St. Aldwyn; Lord Goschen; Lord Denham; Earl Ferrers.

The Liberal Whips are Lord Amulree and Lord Henley.

The House of Commons

The Government Whips are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. Assistant Whips are also usually appointed.

The Conservative Whips are: The Rt. Hon. W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C. (*Chief Whip*); F. L. Pym (*Deputy Chief Whip*); R. W. Eliott; J. More; R. E. Eyre; J. A. Grant; H. S. P. Monro; T. P. G. Kitson; B. B. Weatherill; A. H. R. Royle; H. E. Atkins.

The Liberal Whip is E. R. Lubbock.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1937

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1937 May 28.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsham Runciman	A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O.-Gore, C Stanley, D	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3.....	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir I. Anderson	M. MacDonald, C Sir T. Inskip, D	O. Stanley
1940 May 11.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	A. Eden	Sir I. Anderson H. Morrison	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	Sir A. Duncan
1945 May 23.....	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	H. Morrison Addison	A. Eden	Caldecote, D Cranborne, D Lloyd, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26.....	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaitshill		E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	Moyne, C C. R. Attlee, D Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1951 Oct. 26.....	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton	Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noel Baker, C-R P. C. Gordon-Walker, C-R
1955 April 7.....	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, C A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1957 Jan. 13.....	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorneycroft D. H. Amory J. S. B. Lloyd R. Maudling	Salisbury Home Hailsham Home	J. S. B. Lloyd Home Hailsham Hailsham	R. A. Butler H. Brooke	Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	I.C. G. E. P. Thorneycroft.
1963 Oct. 20.....	Sir A. Douglas-Home	R. Maudling	Hailsham (Q. Hogg)	R. A. Butler	H. Brooke	Home, C-R	I.C. G. E. P. Thorneycroft.
1964 Oct. 16.....	J. H. Wilson	L. I. Callaghan R. H. Jenkins	H. W. Bowden R. H. S. Crossman	P. Gordon Walker R. M. M. Stewart	Sir F. Soskice R. H. Jenkins G. A. Brown R. M. M. Stewart	A. Bottomley, C-R A. Greenwood, C Longford, C F. Lee, C (till 1967) H. W. Bowden, C-R	D. P. T. Lav C. A. R. Crosland G. M. Thomson

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1923-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947)

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education† (1857)
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maughan	A. Duffi-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Mortison Sir R. Dorman-Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3	Cadecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson	Sir A. Sinclair Sir J. Grigg	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsboth: m R. A. Butler
1945 May 23	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1945 July 26	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall Pakenham	L. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell E. J. St. L. Strachey	Standgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L' Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crookshank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat-Amory	Florence Hors-brugh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilcemon) Hailsham	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L' Isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod	D. Heathcoat-Amory	Sir D. Eccles
1957 Jan. 13	Kilmuir Dihorne	Selkirk Carrington	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames I. D. Profumo J. B. Gouber	R. H. Turton D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker-Smith J. E. Powell	D. Heathcoat-Amory	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames	Hailsham G. W. Lloyd Sir D. Eccles Sir E. Boyle
1963, Oct. 20	Dihorne	Jellicoe	J. E. Ramsden	H. C. P. J. Fraser	A. P. L. Barber	A. C. J. Soames	Sir E. Boyle
1964, Oct. 16	Gardiner			K. Robinson	T. F. Peart C. Hughes	R. M. M. Stewart C. A. R. Crosland P. G. G. Walker	E. W. Short
				[Ministry of Defence since 1964]			

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated only in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister. After the Regency ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

* Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1955.

† Dept. of Education and Science since 1964.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1945

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour*	Works†
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Inman Addison E. Bevin R. Stokes	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton Alexander of Hilshborough	I. Westwood A. Woodburna H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Bevan A. Robens	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury	Swinton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Woolton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchanan-Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	R. A. Butler Hailsham E. R. C. Heath	C. Hill I. N. Macleod	J. S. MacLay M. A. C. Noble	L. N. Macleod E. R. G. Heath J. H. Hare	A. H. E. Molson Lord John Hope A. G. F. Rippon
1963 Oct. 20	J. S. B. Lloyd	Blakenham	M. A. C. Noble	J. B. Godber	A. G. F. Rippon
1964 Oct. 16	Longford Sir F. Soskice Longford Shackleton T. F. Peart	A. L. N. Houghton G. M. Thomson F. Lee	W. Ross	R. J. Gunter	C. Pannell R. E. Prentice
				Mrs. B. A. Castle	
Date	Supply§	Transport*	Fuel and Power†	Postmaster-General	
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander E. Shinwell	I. C. Wilmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Gaitskell P. J. Noel-Baker	Listowell W. Paling N. Edwards De La Warr
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys I. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. MacLay A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1955 April 7	Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	I. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	A. E. Marples J. R. Bevins
1957 Jan. 13	H. A. Watkinson G. E. P. Thorneycroft	A. Jones	H. A. Watkinson A. E. Marples	Mills R. F. Wood	
1963 Oct. 20	G. E. P. Thorneycroft	D. Sandys	D. Sandy	F. J. Errill	
1964 Oct. 16	D. W. Healey	J. Amery	G. E. P. Thorneycroft J. Amery	F. Lee T. Fraser Mrs. B. A. Castle R. J. Gunter	I. R. Bevins A. N. W. Bean F. W. Short R. Mason J. T. Stonehouse

* Transport, and Civil Aviation until 1951, and 1959.
 † Power, since July, 1959.
 § Aviation, 1959-67.

** Employment and Productivity since 1968.
 † Public Building and Works since July, 1962.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (1918-1966)

General Election	Conservative	Liberal	Labour
1918	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922	347	118 (d)	142
1923	258	151	191
1924	414	39	150
1929	260	59	287
1931	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945	189	25 (i)	306 (j)
1950	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955	344 (n)	■	277 (n)
1959	365 (m)	6	258 (o)
1964	303 (m)	9	317
1966	253 (m)	12	303 (p)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition
Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition

Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour.
(d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal
National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4
(Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (Mac-
Donald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal
National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8;
Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13
Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl.
Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker
make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n)
Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630.
(o) Independent (1) makes total of 630. (p) Repub-
lican Labour (1) makes total of 630.

Since the 1966 General Election, Labour has lost
eleven seats, Carmarthen to Plaid Cymru, Pollok,
West Walthamstow, Cambridge, S.W. Leicester,
Acton, Dudley, Meriden, West Oldham, and
Nelson and Colne to Conservatives and Hamilton
to Scottish Nationalists.

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1852

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration	Assembled	Dissolved	Duration
	Victoria	yrs. m. d.		George V	yrs. m. d.
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 22	4 4 17	1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7 9 25
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1 11 23	1919 Feb. 1	1922 Oct. 26	3 8 22
1859 May 31	1865 July 5	6 1 6	1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 15	0 11 27
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	■ 9 10	1924 Jan. 3	1924 Oct. 7	0 9 1
1868 Dec. 19	1874 Jan. 25	5 ■ 16	1924 Dec. 1	1929 May 10	4 5 7
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6 0 20	1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2 3 11
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 13	5 6 20	1931 Nov. 1	1935 Oct. 25	3 11 22
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 25	■ 5 14	George V, Edward VIII and George VI		
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5 10 24	1935 Nov. 15	1945 June 15	9 6 25
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 1	2 11 5	George VI		
1895 Aug. 11	1900 Sept. 25	5 1 14	1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4 6 3
Victoria and Edward VII			1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1 7 4
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 3	5 1 6	George VI and Elizabeth II		
Edward VII			1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3 6 6
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3 11 2	Elizabeth II		
Edward VII and George V			1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4 3 9
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 28	0 0 17	1959 Oct. 27	1964 Sept. 25	4 10 29
Edward VII and George VI			1964 Nov. 3	1966 March 10	1 4 7
1966 April 21			George VI and Elizabeth II		

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	307	1906	Liberal	356
1835	Whig	107	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	134
1837	Whig	51	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1841	Conservative	81	1918	Coalition	263
1847	Whig	1	1922	Conservative	79
1852	Liberal	13	1923	No Majority.	
1857	Liberal	79	1924	Conservative	225
1859	Liberal	43	1929	No Majority.	
1865	Liberal	67	1931	National Government	423
1868	Liberal	128	1935	National Government	247
1874	Conservative	46	1945	Labour	146
1880	Liberal	62	1950	Labour	8
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166	1951	Conservative	16
1886	Unionist	114	1955	Conservative	59
1892	Liberal	40	1959	Conservative	100
1895	Unionist	152	1964	Labour	5
1900	Unionist	134	1965	Labour	99

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a Speaker's Conference of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act con-

taining the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. At the General Election of 1966, 26 women members (19 Labour and 7 Conservatives) were returned. Since that date one woman member (Dame Megan Lloyd George) has died, and one new woman member (Mrs. Winifred Ewing) has been elected; the total therefore remains the same.

**VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1950-66
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1951**

General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	1,12,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112
Total	28,769,577

General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,105
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	730,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,587
Communist.....	19,640
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,290
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135
Total.....	28,595,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections, 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:-

Conservative and Associate.....	751,422
Labour.....	705,175
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,246
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Fein.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,141
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,113
Others.....	78,490
Total.....	26,760,751

By-elections, 1955-59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:-

Labour.....	784,656
Conservative and Associate.....	779,577
Liberal.....	174,904
Sinn Fein.....	54,516
Independent.....	40,986
Welsh Nationalist.....	7,719
Anti-Partition.....	6,421

General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate.....	13,750,965
Labour.....	12,195,765
Liberal.....	1,661,262
Welsh Nationalist.....	77,571
Sinn Fein.....	63,915
Communist.....	30,897
Scottish Nationalist.....	21,738
Others.....	61,225
Total.....	27,863,338

By-elections, 1959-64

Labour.....	856,934
Conservative and Associate.....	724,861
Liberal.....	383,006
Independent.....	30,001
Scottish Nationalist.....	24,948
Communist.....	5,799
Welsh Nationalist.....	3,711

General Election, 1954

Labour.....	12,205,581
Conservative and Associate.....	11,980,783
Liberal.....	3,101,103
Irish Republican.....	101,628
Welsh Nationalist.....	68,517
Scottish Nationalist.....	63,053
Communist.....	44,576
Others.....	90,908

Total..... 27,656,149**By-elections, 1964-66**

At 13 by-elections between the General Elections of 1964 and 1966, the following votes were cast:-	
Conservative.....	223,003
Labour.....	176,793
Liberal.....	83,832
Independent.....	2,659
Welsh Nationalist.....	1,551

General Election, 1966

Labour.....	13,064,951
Conservative and Associate.....	11,418,433
Liberal.....	2,327,533
Scottish Nationalist.....	128,471
Communist.....	62,112
Plaid Cymru.....	61,071
Others.....	201,032

Total..... 27,263,605**By-elections, 1966-68**

At 21 by-elections since the General Election of 1966, the following votes have been cast:	
Conservative.....	329,453
Labour.....	266,876
Liberal.....	73,986
Plaid Cymru.....	40,518
Scottish Nationalist.....	29,281
Independent.....	16,202
Communist.....	3,928

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. JAMES HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P., born March 11, 1916.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Robert Maitland Michael Stewart, M.P., born Nov. 6, 1906.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Roy Harris Jenkins, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1920.

Lord President of the Council, The Rt. Hon. Richard Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., born Dec. 15, 1907.

First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, The Rt. Hon. Barbara Anne Castle, M.P., born Oct. 6, 1911.

Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner, born May 30, 1900.

Secretary of State for Defence, The Rt. Hon. Denis Winston Healey, M.B.E., M.P., born Aug. 30, 1917.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Leonard James Cailaghan, M.P., born March 27, 1912.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, The Rt. Hon. George Morgan Thomson, M.P., born 1921.

Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. William Ross, M.B.E., M.P., born April 7, 1911.

Secretary of State for Education and Science, The Rt. Hon. Edward Watson Short, M.P., born Dec. 17, 1912.

Secretary of State for Wales, The Rt. Hon. George Thomas, M.P., born 1909.

Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Peter David Shore, M.P., born 1924.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Peart, M.P., born 1914.

President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Charles Anthony Raven Crosland, M.P., born 1918.

Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Roy Mason, M.P., born April 18, 1924.

Minister of Housing and Local Government, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., born Sept. 14, 1911.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. Cledwyn Hughes, M.P., born Sept. 14, 1916.

Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Richard William Marsh, M.P., born March 14, 1928.

Minister of Technology, The Rt. Hon. Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, M.P., born April 3, 1925.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Frederick Lee, M.P., born Aug. 3, 1906.

Minister of Overseas Development, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Ernest Prentice, M.P., born 1923.

Minister of Social Security, The Rt. Hon. Judith Constance Mary Hart, M.P., born 1924.

Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., born March 19, 1911.

Minister of Public Building and Works, The Rt. Hon. Robert Joseph Mellish, M.P., born 1913.

Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Thomas Stonehouse, M.P., born July 28, 1925.

Paymaster-General and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Lord Shackleton, O.B.E. born 1911.

Minister of Defence (Equipment), John Morris, M.P., born 1931.

Minister of Defence (Administration), The Rt. Hon. Gerald William Reynolds, M.P., born July 17, 1927.

Ministers of State (Foreign Office), The Lord Chalfont, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., born 1919; The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., born Oct. 8, 1907; The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Mulley, M.P., born July 3, 1918; The Rt. Hon. Goronwy Owen Roberts, M.P., born Sept. 20, 1913.

Minister of State (Home Office), The Lord Stonham, O.B.E., born 1903.

Minister of State (Commonwealth Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Shepherd (Deputy Leader of the House of Lords), born 1918.

Ministers of State (Department of Education and Science), Rt. Hon. Alice Martha Bacon, C.B.E., M.P.; Mrs. Shirley Williams, M.P., born July 27, 1930; Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee, M.P., born Nov. 3, 1904.

Minister of State (Scottish Office), Dr. Dickson Mabon, M.P., born Nov. 1, 1925.

Ministers of State (Board of Trade), The Lord Brown, M.B.E., born 1908; Edmund Dell, M.P., born Aug. 15, 1921; William Thomas Rodgers, M.P., born Oct. 28, 1928.

Minister of State (Welsh Office), Mrs. Eirene Lloyd White, M.P., born Nov. 7, 1909.

Minister of State (Technology), Joseph Percival William Mallalieu, born 1908.

Minister of State (Housing and Local Government), Niall MacDermot, O.B.E. Q.C., M.P., born 1916.

Minister of State (Transport), Stephen Thomas Swinler, M.P., born 1915.

Minister of State (Treasury), Dick Taverne, Q.C., M.P., born Oct. 18, 1928.

Minister of State (Department of Economic Affairs), Thomas William Unwin, M.P., born June 9, 1912.

Chief Secretary to the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. John Diamond, M.P., born April 30, 1907.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P.

Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), J. Slater, B.E.M., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir Arthur Irvine, Q.C., M.P.

Power, R. Freeson, M.P.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. H. S. Wilson, Q.C.

Public Building and Works, The Lord Winterbottom.

Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C.

Scottish Office, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; B. Millan,

M.P.; N. F. Buchan, M.P.

Social Security, N. Pentland, M.P.; C. W. Loughlin,

M.P.

Technology, Dr. J. W. Bray, M.P.; G. T. Fowler, M.P.

Trade, Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, M.P.

Transport, N. G. Carmichael, M.P.; R. C. Brown,

M.P.

Treasury, Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin, M.P. (Deputy Leader

of the House of Commons)

(do.) Financial Secretary, N. H. Lever, M.P.

Junior Lords, B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; E. A. Fitch, M.P.; J. Harper, M.P.; H. P. H. Gourlay, M.P.; J.

McCann, C.B.E., M.P.

Asst. Whips, W. Harrison, M.P.; N. McBride,

M.P.; E. Armstrong, M.P.; E. G. Varley, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.; J. D. Concannon, M.P.

Welsh Office, I. Davies, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., born July 9, 1916.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected March 31, 1966)

For abbreviations, see page 323. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 323-345.

	Maj.	Maj.
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), Lab., 465Pontypool.....	20,491	*Blaker, P. A. R. (b. 1922), C., 79Blackpool,
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 276Edmonton.....	7,725	S.....
*Alison, M. J. H. (b. 1926), C., 32Barkston Ash.....	6,342	*Blenkinsop, A. (b. 1911), Lab., 532South Shields.....
*Allason, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 287Hemel Hempstead.....	2,038	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), Lab., 359Leigh.....
*Allau, F. (b. 1913), Lab., 505Salford E.....	9,409	Boardman, T. G. (b. 1919), C., 358Leicester, S.W.....
*Aldritt, W. H. (b. 1918), Lab., 372Liverpool, Scotland.....	9,514	Body, R. (b. 1927), C., 302Holland with Boston.....
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1888), Lab., 161Crewe.....	8,711	Booth, A. E. (b. 1928), Lab., 36Barrow-in-Furness.....
*Anderson, D. (b. 1939), Lab., 408Monmouth.....	2,965	*Bossom, Hon. Sir C., Bt. (b. 1918), C., 360Leominster.....
*Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (b. 1915), C., 477Renfrew E.....	10,591	*Boston, T. G. (b. 1930), Lab., 230Faversham.....
Archer, P. K. (b. 1926), Lab., 490Rowley Regis and Tipton.....	13,094	*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907), Lab., 402Middlesbrough, E.....
*Armstrong, E. (b. 1915), Lab., 198Durham N.W.....	16,190	*Bourke, Sir E. A. H. Legge (b. 1914), C., 325Isle of Ely.....
Ashley, J. (b. 1922), Lab., 548Stoke S.....	12,611	*Boyden, H. J. (b. 1910), Lab., 76Bishop Auckland.....
*Astor, Hon. J. (b. 1923), C., 418Newbury.....	4,146	*Boyle, Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), C., 67Handsworth.....
*Atkins, H. E. (b. 1922), C., 401Merton and Morden.....	420	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 369Liverpool, Exchange.....
Atkins, R. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 472Preston, N.....	2,418	*Bradley, T. G. (b. 1926), Lab., 355Leicester, N.E.....
*Atkinson, N. (b. 1923), Lab., 571Tottenham.....	9,889	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), C., 223Essex S.E.....
*Awdry, D. E. (b. 1924), C., 145Chippingham.....	694	*Bray, Dr. J. W. (b. 1930), Lab., 403Middlesbrough, W.....
*Bacon, Rt. Hon. Alice (b. 1911), Lab., 352Leeds, S.E.....	8,920	*Brewis, H. J. (b. 1920), C., 241Galloway.....
*Bagier, G. A. T. (b. 1924), Lab., 554Sunderland, S.....	7,169	*Brinton, Sir E. T. C. (b. 1916), C., 336Kidderminster.....
*Baker, F. E. Noel-(b. 1920), Lab., 561Swindon.....	10,443	Brooks, E. (b. 1929), Lab., 44Bebington.....
Baker, K. W. (b. 1934), C., 10Acton.....	3,720	*Broughton, A. D. D. (b. 1902), Lab., 41Butley and Morley.....
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-(b. 1889), Lab., 174Derby, S.....	9,576	*Brown, Sir E. J. (b. 1913), C., 40Bath.....
*Baker, W. H. K. (b. 1920), C., 30Banff.....	1,377	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 43Belper.....
*Balniel, Lord (b. 1927), C., 294Hertford.....	794	*Brown, H. D. (b. 1919), Lab., 255Provian.....
*Barber, Rt. Hon. A. P. L. (b. 1920), C., 12Altringham and Sale.....	6,837	Brown, R. C. (b. 1921), Lab., 423Newcastle, W.....
Barnes, M. C. J. (b. 1932), Lab., 96Brentford and Chiswick.....	607	*Brown, R. W. (b. 1921), Lab., 518Shoreditch and Finsbury.....
*Barnett, J. (b. 1923), Lab., 298Heywood and Royton.....	5,653	*Brown, Sir W. Robson-(b. 1900), C., 222Esher.....
*Batsford, B. C. C. (b. 1910), C., 200Ealing, S.....	5,083	*Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), C., 310Howden.....
*Baxter, W. (b. 1911), Lab., 540Stirling, W.....	8,132	*Buchan, N. F. (b. 1922), Lab., 478Renfrewshire, W.....
*Beamish, Sir T. V. H. (b. 1917), C., 362Lewes.....	12,968	*Buchanan, R. (b. 1912), Lab., 258Springburn.....
*Beaney, A.(b. 1905), Lab., 288Hemsworth.....	34,722	*Buck, P. A. F. (b. 1928), C., 153Colchester.....
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), C., 113Bucks, S.....	16,992	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. Sir E. E. (b. 1906), C., 593Wembley, N.....
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), Lab., 192Dunbarton, E.....	9,987	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), C., 244Gillingham.....
*Benn, Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood (b. 1925), Lab., 108Bristol, S.E.....	11,416	*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), Lab., 272Hackney Central.....
*Bennett, Sir F. M. (b. 1918), C., 568Torquay.....	12,099	*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1910), Lab., 618Wood Green.....
*Bennett, J. (b. 1912), Lab., 245Bridgeton.....	10,000	*Callaghan, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1912), Lab., 128Cardiff, S.E.....
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), C., 264Gosport and Fareham.....	11,206	*Campbell, G. T. C. (b. 1921), C., 420Moray and Nairn.....
*Berry, Hon. A. G. (b. 1925), C., 530Southgate.....	11,428	Campbell, K. B. (b. 1916), C., 446Oldham, W.....
*Bessell, P. J. (b. 1921), L., 82Bodmin.....	2,023	Cant, R. B. (b. 1915), Lab., 546Stoke, Central.....
Bidwell, S. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 524Southall.....	5,347	*Carlisle, M. (b. 1929), C., 494Runcorn.....
*Biffen, W. J. (b. 1930), C., 450Oswestry.....	4,716	*Carmichael, N. G. (b. 1921), Lab., 259Woodside.....
*Binns, J. (b. 1914), Lab., 332Keighley.....	4,012	2,338
*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), C., 237Flint, W.....	3,042	
*Bishop, E. S. (b. 1920), Lab., 417Newark.....	6,489	
*Black, Sir C. W. (b. 1902), C., 610Wimbledon.....	5,674	
*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), Lab., 537Stalybridge and Hyde.....	5,821	

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*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), C., 339 Kingston-upon-Thames.....	7,866	*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 326 Isle of Thanet.....
*Carr, Rt. Hon. L. R. (b. 1916), C., 407 Mitcham.....	528	*Davis, A. G. F. Hall- (b. 1924), C., 411 Morecambe and Lonsdale.....
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 394 Withington.....	647	*Davison, J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), C., 144 Chigwell.....
*Castle, Rt. Hon. Barbara (b. 1911), Lab., 77 Blackburn.....	7,248	*Dean, A. P. (b. 1924), C., 523 Somerset, N.
*Channon, H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 528 Southend, W.	11,857	*Deedes, Rt. Hon. W. F. (b. 1913), C., 111 Ashford.....
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*Clark, H. (b. 1929), U.U., 16 Antrim, N.	22,986	*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 565 Thurrock....
*Clark, R. Chichester- (b. 1928), U.U., 378 Londonderry.....	12,562	*Dell, E. E. (b. 1921), Lab., 62 Birkenhead.....
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*Coleman, D. R. (b. 1925), Lab., 415 Neath, Concannon, J. D. (b. 1930), Lab., 396 Mansfield.....	24,871	*Diamond, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1907), Lab., 260 Gloucester.....
*Conlan, B. (b. 1923), Lab., 242 Gateshead, E.	18,862	Dickens, J. M. Y. (b. 1931), Lab., 364 Lewisham, W.
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 169 Darwen.....	15,544	*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), C., 186 Dorset, W.
*Cooke, R. Gresham (b. 1907), C., 573 Twickenham.....	1,735	Dobson, R. F. H. (b. 1925), Lab., 105 Bristol, N.E.
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1930), C., 109 Bristol, W.	7,628	*Doig, P. M. (b. 1911), Lab., 195 Dundee, W.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), Lab., 122 Peckham.....	11,518	*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), Ind., 455 Pembroke.....
*Cordile, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 89 Bournemouth, E. and Christchurch.....	12,607	*Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), C., 556 Surrey, E.
*Corfield, Capt. F. V. (b. 1915), C., 261 Gloucestershire, S.	14,449	*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), C., 520 Skipton.....
*Costain, A. P. (b. 1910), C., 238 Folkestone and Hythe.....	1,424	*Driberg, T. E. N. (b. 1905), Lab., 31 Barking.....
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), Lab., 93 Bradford, S.	7,402	*du Cann, Rt. Hon. E. D. L. (b. 1924), C., 562 Taunton.....
*Craddock, Sir G. B. (b. 1898), C., 535 Spelthorne.....	7,497	*Dunn, J. A. (b. 1926), Lab., 371 Kirkdale.....
*Crawshaw, Lt.-Col. R. (b. 1917), Lab., 373 Toxteth.....	2,487	*Dunnett, J. J. (b. 1922), Lab., 438 Nottingham, Central.....
*Cronin, J. D. (b. 1916), Lab., 379 Loughborough.....	3,845	Dunwoody, Mrs. G. P. (b. 1930), Lab., 225 Exeter.....
*Crosland, Rt. Hon. C. A. R. (b. 1918), Lab., 270 Grimsby.....	6,024	Dunwoody, J. E. O. (b. 1929), Lab., 227 Falmouth and Camborne.....
*Crossman, Rt. Hon. R. H. S. (b. 1907), Lab., 158 Coventry, E.	8,126	Eadie, A. (b. 1920), Lab., 405 Midlothian.....
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*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 493 Ruislip-Northwood.....	11,788	*Eden, Sir J. B., Bt. (b. 1925), C., 90 Bourne-mouth, W.
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), Lab., 249 Gorhams.....	7,276	*Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), Lab., 61 Bilton.....
*Cunningham, Sir S. K., Bt. (b. 1909), U.U., 17 Antrim, S.	9,940	Edwards, W. H. (b. 1938), Lab., 399 Merioneth.....
*Currie, G. B. H. (b. 1905), U.U., 188 Down, N.	18,161	*Elliot, Capt. W. (b. 1910), C., 134 Carshalton.....
*Dalkeith, Earl of (b. 1923), C., 212 Edinburgh, N.	28,124	*Elliott, R. W. (b. 1920), C., 422 Newcastle, N.
*Dalyell, T. (b. 1932), Lab., 602 West Lothian.....	3,035	Ellis, J. (b. 1930), Lab., 106 Bristol, N.W.
*Dance, J. C. G. (b. 1907), C., 111 Bromsgrove.....	8,707	+Emery, P. F. H. (b. 1926), C., 303 Honiton.....
*Darling, Rt. Hon. G. (b. 1905), Lab., 515 Hillsborough.....	3,096	*English, M. (b. 1930), Lab., 441 Nottingham, W.
*Davenport, Sir W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), C., 341 Knutsford.....	12,025	Ennals, D. H. (b. 1922), Lab., 187 Dover.....
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Davies, E. A. (b. 1926), Lab., 550 Stretford.....	1,195	*Evans, A. (b. 1903), Lab., 330 Islington, S.W.
*Davies, G. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 479 Rhondda, E.	3,365	Evans, A. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 119 Caerphilly.....
Davies, G. E. H. (b. 1929), Lab., 156 Conway.....	19,218	Evans, G. R. (b. 1912), Plaid Cymru, 133 Carmarthen.....
*Davies, H. (b. 1904), Lab., 354 Leek.....	581	*Evans, I. L. (b. 1927), Lab., 75 Yardley.....
*Davies, I. (b. 1910), Lab., 265 Gower.....	7,761	*Ewing, Sir C. I. Orr, Bt. (b. 1912), C., 289 Hendon, N.
*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), Lab., 400 Merthyr Tydfil.....	21,058	Ewing, Mrs. W. M., Scot. Nat., 275 Hamilton.....
	17,655	*Eyre, R. E. (b. 1924), C., 66 Hall Green.....
		*Farr, J. A. (b. 1922), C., 278 Harborough.....

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Faulds, A. M. W. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 521	3,490	*Griffiths, W. D. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 390	6,664
Smethwick.....	13,557	<i>Manchester, Exchange</i>	
*Fernyhough, E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 331		*Grimond, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1913), <i>L.</i> , 447	5,975
*Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (b. 1907)		<i>Orkney and Zetland</i>	
<i>C.</i> , 424		*Gunter, Rt. Hon. R. J. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 533	
Nantwich.....	2,233	<i>Southwark</i>	15,401
*Finch, H. J. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 49	24,984	*Gurden, H. E. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 71	777
<i>Bedwellty</i>	5,428	<i>Selly Oak</i>	
*Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 555	18,878	*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 446	7,572
<i>Surbiton</i>	2,011	<i>Oldham, W.</i>	
*Fitch, E. A. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 607	7,519	*Hall, J. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 627	7,079
<i>Wigan</i>	4,363	<i>Wycombe</i>	
Fitt, G. (b. 1926), <i>Repub. Lab.</i> , 53	20,940	*Hamilton, Marquess of (b. 1934), <i>U.U.</i>	
<i>Belfast, W.</i>		232	14,707
*Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir E. G. M. (b. 1903),	6,874	<i>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> , 328		<i>Hamilton, J. (b. 1918), Lab.</i> , 88	10,968
<i>Slington, E.</i>		<i>Bothwell</i>	
*Fletcher, E. J. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 167	8,873	*Hamilton, M. A. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 507	4,139
<i>Darlington</i>	20,584	<i>Salisbury</i>	
*Fletcher, L. R. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 320	4,199	*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 234	18,823
<i>Ikeston</i>	2,560	<i>Fife, W.</i>	
*Foley, M. A. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 596	17,156	*Hamling, W. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 620	4,088
<i>West Bromwich</i>	3,970	<i>Woolwich</i>	
*Foot, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> ,	703	*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 253	13,861
324	846	<i>Maryhill</i>	
<i>Ipswich</i>	5,041	*Harper, J. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 464	23,401
*Foot, M. M. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 207	2,273	<i>Pontefract</i>	
<i>Ebbw Vale</i>		*Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 164	2,696
*Ford, B. T. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 92	2,006	<i>Croydon, N.W.</i>	
<i>Bradford, N.</i>		*Harris, R. R. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 296	926
*Forrest, G. (b. 1922), <i>U.U.</i> , 406	13,351	<i>Heston and Isleworth</i>	
<i>Mid Ulster</i>	380	*Harrison, A. B. C. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 386	506
Forrester, J. S. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 547	13,003	<i>Maldon</i>	
<i>Stoke, N.</i>	18,539	*Harrison, Sir J. H., Bt. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 226	3,613
Fortescue, T. V. N. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 370	6,515	<i>Eye</i>	
<i>Garston</i>	8,677	*Harrison, W. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 576	13,608
*Foster, Sir J. G. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 435	4,406	<i>Wakefield</i>	
<i>Northwich</i>	10,094	*Hart, Rt. Hon. Judith (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 345	7,740
Fowler, G. T. (b. 1935), <i>Lab.</i> , 625	10,666	<i>Lanark</i>	
<i>The Wrekin</i>		*Harvey, Sir A. V. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 384	4,203
*Fraser, Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> ,	2,158	<i>Macclesfield</i>	
536		<i>Haseldine, C. N.</i> (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 94	
<i>Stafford and Stone</i>		<i>Bradford, W.</i>	
Fraser, J. D. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 343	13,881	*Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 47	1,534
<i>Norwood</i>	380	<i>Mid-Beds</i>	
*Freeson, R. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 608	13,865	*Hattersley, R. S. G. (b. 1932), <i>Lab.</i> , 63	3,078
<i>Willesden, E.</i>	18,539	<i>Sparkbrook</i>	
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 251	9,780	*Hawkins, P. L. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 430	6,398
<i>Hillhead</i>	8,677	<i>Norfolk, S.W.</i>	
*Galpern, Sir M. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 257	4,406	*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 291	775
<i>Shettleston</i>	10,094	<i>Henley</i>	
Gardner, A. J. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 495	10,666	*Hazzell, B. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 428	5,674
<i>Rushcliffe</i>		<i>Norfolk, N.</i>	
*Gardyne, J. Bruce- (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 15	13,881	*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 139	737
<i>S.Angus</i>	380	<i>Chersey</i>	
*Garrett, W. E. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 578	13,865	*Healey, Rt. Hon. D. W. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> ,	6,353
<i>Wallsend</i>	18,539	348	
Giles, Rear-Adm. M. C. M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> ,	9,780	<i>Leeds, E.</i>	11,277
611		*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> ,	
<i>Winchester</i>		59	
*Gilmour, I. H. J. L. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 427	5,515	<i>Bexley</i>	2,333
<i>Norfolk, Cent.</i>		*Hesffer, E. S. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 374	5,333
*Gilmour, Sir J. E., Bt. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 233	12,734	<i>Walton</i>	
<i>Fife, E.</i>	1,394	Henig, S. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 347	1,811
*Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 180	1,630	<i>Lancaster</i>	
<i>Dewsbury</i>		*Herbison, Rt. Hon. Margaret (b. 1907),	8,303
*Glover, Col. Sir D. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 448	17,156	<i>Lab.</i> , 346	
<i>Ormskirk</i>	797	<i>Lanark, N.</i>	
*Glyn, Sir R. H., Bt. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 184	4,109	Heskettine, M. R. D. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 563	
<i>Dorset, N.</i>		<i>Tavistock</i>	8,183
*Godber, Rt. Hon. J. B. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 266	3,336	*Higgins, T. L. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 627	19,662
<i>Grantham</i>	2,158	<i>Worthing</i>	
*Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor, Bt. (b.	18,871	*Hiley, J. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 474	2,372
1909), <i>C.</i> , 580		<i>Pudsey</i>	
<i>Walsall</i>		*Hill, J. E. B. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 429	119
*Goodhart, P. C. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 45	13,865	<i>Norfolk, S.H.</i>	
<i>Beckenham</i>		Hilton, W. S. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 58	
*Goodhew, V. H. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 500	3,881	<i>Bethnal Green</i>	
<i>St. Albans</i>		*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1905), <i>Ind. C.</i> , 517	15,253
*Gordon, P. W. Wolridge- (b. 1935), <i>C.</i> ,	2,832	<i>Shipley</i>	
5		*Hobden, D. H. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 102	1,500
<i>Aberdeenshire, E.</i>		<i>Brighton, Kempown</i>	831
*Gourlay, H. P. H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 340	4,033	*Hogg, Rt. Hon. Q. McG. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> ,	
<i>Kirkcaldy</i>		503	
*Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 37	12,734	<i>St. Marylebone</i>	
<i>Barry</i>	1,394	Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 132	8,061
*Grant, J. A. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 280	1,630	<i>Carlton</i>	
<i>Harrow, Cent.</i>		*Holt, Sir J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> ,	4,046
Gray, H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 628	797	519	
<i>Yarmouth</i>		<i>Shrewsbury</i>	
*Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A. W. J. (b. 1911),	4,109	*Home, Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Douglas- (b.	2,966
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*Gregory, A. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 542	3,336	Hooley, F. O. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 514	9,582
<i>Stockport, N.</i>		<i>Heeley</i>	
*Grey, C. F. C. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 197	18,871	*Hooson, H. E. (b. 1925), <i>L.</i> , 409	4,729
<i>Durham</i>	16,248	<i>Montgomeryshire</i>	
*Grileva, W. P. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 522		*Hopkins, J. S. R. Scott- (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 177	3,494
<i>Solihull</i>		<i>Derbyshire, W.</i>	
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 489	30,467	*Hordern, P. M. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 307	6,041
<i>Rother Valley</i>	5,248	<i>Horsham</i>	
Griffiths, E. (b. 1929), <i>Lab.</i> , 512	2,653	*Hornby, R. P. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 567	6,828
<i>Brightside</i>		<i>Tonbridge</i>	
*Griffiths, E. W. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 117	4,642		
<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>			
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 377	26,531		
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*Howarth, H. (b. 1916), Lab., 592 Wellingborough.....	2,233	*Key, Sir N. Cooper- (b. 1907), C., 285 Hastings.....	2,340
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*Howie, W. (b. 1924), Lab., 383 Luton.....	10,604	*King, Dr. R. T. Hon. H. M. (b. 1901), The Speaker, 525 Southampton, Itchen.....	25,246
*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), Lab., 211 Leith.....	2,464	*Kirk, P. M. (b. 1928), C., 499 Saffron Walden.....	3,265
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*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), Lab., 28 Ayrshire, S.....	5,208	*Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), C., 56 Berwick-on-Tweed.....	4,373
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), Lab., 3 Aberdeen, N.....	12,053	*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), C., 529 South Fylde.....	16,324
Hughes, R. J. (b. 1925), Lab., 425 Newport.....	20,031	Lane, D. W. S. S. (b. 1922), C., 123 Cambridge.....	5,978
*Hunt, J. L. (b. 1929), C., 110 Bromley.....	10,499	*Lawson, G. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 413 Motherwell.....	9,558
*Hunter, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 196 Dunfermline.....	9,827	*Leadbeater, E. L. (b. 1919), Lab., 283 The Hartlepools.....	8,652
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*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), Lab., 511 Aaltercliffe.....	5,333	*Lee, Rt. Hon. F. (b. 1906), Lab., 426 Newton.....	15,056
*Hyslop, R. J. Maxwell- (b. 1931), C., 566 Tiverton.....	22,825	*Lee, Rt. Hon. Jennie (b. 1904), Lab., 125 Cannock.....	11,027
*Iremonger, T. L. (b. 1916), C., 318 Ilford, N.....	3,344	Lee, J. M. H. (b. 1927), Lab., 475 Reading.....	4,133
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*Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), C., 498 Rye.....	17,099	*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 387 Ardwick.....	8,023
*Irving, S. (b. 1918), Lab., 168 Dartford.....	6,909	*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), Lab., 389 Cheetham.....	8,362
*Jackson, G. C. (b. 1921), Lab., 101 Brighouse and Spennborough.....	4,524	*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 599 West Ham, N.....	15,895
Jackson, P. M. (b. 1928), Lab., 299 High Peak.....	814	*Lewis, K. (b. 1916), C., 497 Rutland and Stamford.....	2,287
Janner, Sir B. (b. 1892), Lab., 356 Leicester, N.W.....	7,807	*Lewis, R. H. (b. 1909), Lab., 131 Carlisle.....	4,927
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), Lab., 42 Battersea, N.....	10,172	*Lipton, M. (b. 1900), Lab., 342 Brixton.....	6,134
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), Lab., 263 Goole.....	12,148	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), C., 588 Sutton Coldfield.....	16,093
*Jeger, Mrs. L. M. (b. 1915), Lab., 302 Holborn and St. Pancras S.....	5,146	*Lloyd, I. S. (b. 1921), C., 469 Langstone.....	8,249
*Jenkins, C. P. F. (b. 1926), C., 587 Wanstead and Woodford.....	10,278	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), C., 613 Wirral.....	9,853
*Jenkins, H. G. (b. 1908), Lab., 588 Putney.....	3,487	*Lomas, K. (b. 1922), Lab., 312 Huddersfield, W.....	4,476
*Jenkins, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1920), Lab., 74 Stechford.....	11,871	*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1902), C., 295 Herts, S.W.....	3,193
*Jennings, J. C. (b. 1903), C., 115 Burton.....	277	*Loughlin, C. W. (b. 1924), Lab., 262 Clos., W.....	7,705
*Johnson, C. A. (b. 1903), Lab., 363 Lewisham, S.....	9,918	*Lovey, W. H. (b. 1920), C., 143 Chichester.....	17,574
*Johnson, J. (b. 1908), Lab., 315 Hull, W.....	12,265	Luard, D. E. T. (b. 1926), Lab., 451 Oxford.....	2,425
*Johnston, D. R. (b. 1932), L., 322 Inverness.....	2,395	*Lubbock, E. R. (b. 1928), L., 449 Orpington.....	1,622
*Jones, A. A. (b. 1915), C., 433 Northants, S.....	2,601	Lyon, A. W. (b. 1931), Lab., 630 York.....	6,100
*Jones, D. (b. 1908), Lab., 114 Burnley.....	13,873	Lyns, E. (b. 1926), Lab., 91 Bradford, E.....	10,344
*Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. (b. 1909), Lab., 600 West Ham, S.....	19,492	*Mabon, J. D. (b. 1925), Lab., 268 Greenock.....	11,261
*Jones, J. I. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 626 Wrexham.....	17,443	*McAdden, Sir S. J. (b. 1907), C., 527 Southend, E.....	517
*Jones, L. Carter- (b. 1920), Lab., 208 Eccles.....	9,257	*MacArthur, I. (b. 1925), C., 459 Perth and E. Perthshire.....	11,218
Jones, T. A. (b. 1924), Lab., 480 Rhondda, W.....	2,306	*McBride, N. (b. 1919), Lab., 559 Swanssea, E.....	24,049
*Jopling, T. M. (b. 1930), C., 603 Westmorland.....	8,855	*McCann, J. (b. 1910), Lab., 484 Rochdale.....	11,242
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), C., 349 Leeds, N.E.....	4,962	*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), Lab., 606 Widnes.....	9,378
Judd, F. A. (b. 1935), Lab., 471 Portsmouth, W.....	1,227	*MacDermot, N. (b. 1916), Lab., 173 Derby, N.....	8,818
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 350 Leeds, N.W.....	6,124	Macdonald, A. H. (b. 1925), Lab., 146 Chislehurst.....	810
*Kelley, R. (b. 1904), Lab., 182 Don Valley.....	29,235	*McGuire, M. T. (b. 1926), Lab., 321 Ince.....	19,840
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 147 Chorley.....	4,744	*McKay, Mrs. M. (b. 1911), Lab., 584 Clapham.....	4,176
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), C., 20 Arundel and Shoreham.....	18,096	*Mackenzie, A. R. (b. 1903), L., 323 Ross and Cromarty.....	2,044
*Kerr, Mrs. A. P. (b. 1925), Lab., 485 Rochester and Chatham.....	2,246	*Mackenzie, J. G. (b. 1927), Lab., 496 Rutherford.....	5,014
*Kerr, D. L. (b. 1923), Lab., 583 Wandsworth, Central.....	5,828	*Mackie, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 217 Enfield, E.....	7,527

	Maj.	Maj.
*Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 26Bute and N. Ayrshire.....	2,656	*Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 171Denbigh.....
MacLennan, R. A. R. (b. 1936), Lab., 120 Caithness and Sutherland.....	64	*Morris, A. (b. 1928), Lab., 395Wythenshawe.....
*MacLeod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218 Enfield, W.....	10,157	*Morris, C. R. (b. 1926), Lab., 393Openshaw.....
*McMaster, S. R. (b. 1927), U.U., 50Belfast, E.....	3,633	*Morris, J. (b. 1929), Lab., 1Aberavon.....
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 598 Western Isles.....	5,733	*Morrison, Hon. C. A. (b. 1932), C., 178 Devizes.....
Macmillan, M. V. (b. 1921), C., 228Farnham.....	8,992	Moyle, R. D. (b. 1928), Lab., 362Lewisham, N.....
McMillan, T. (b. 1919), Lab., 247Glasgow, Central.....	7,749	*Mulley, Rt. Hon. F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 516Sheffield, Park.....
*McNamara, J. K. (b. 1934), Lab., 314Hull, N.....	8,769	*Murphy, A. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 267Gravesend.....
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541Stirling and Falkirk.....	9,420	*Murton, Col. H. O. (b. 1914), C., 467Poole.....
Macintosh, J. P. (b. 1929), Lab., 56Berwick and E. Lothian.....	1,689	Nabarro, Sir G. D. N. (b. 1913), C., 622Worcs., S.....
*Maddan, W. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 309Hove.....	15,890	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 83Bolsover.....
*Maginnis, J. E. (b. 1910), U.U., 19Armagh.....	21,220	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8Abingdon.....
*Mahon, P. (b. 1909), Lab., 473Preston, S.....	2,789	*Newens, A. S. (b. 1930), Lab., 219Epping.....
*Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86Bootle.....	8,599	*Nicholls, Sir H. Bt. (b. 1912), C., 400Peterborough.....
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100Brigg.....	11,308	*Noble, Rt. Hon. M. A. C. (b. 1913), C., 18Argyll.....
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311Huddersfield, E.....	10,879	*Norwood, C. B. B. (b. 1932), Lab., 437Norwich, S.....
*Manuel, A. C. (b. 1901), Lab., 27Ayrshire, Central.....	6,398	Nott, J. W. F. (b. 1932), Nat. L. and C., 502St. Ives.....
*Mapp, C. (b. 1903), Lab., 445Oldham, E.....	5,635	*Oakes, G. J. (b. 1931), Lab., 85Bolton, W.....
Marks, K., Lab., 391Gorton.....	577	*Ogden, E. (b. 1923), Lab., 376Liverpool, West Derby.....
*Marplis, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1907), C., 577 Wallasey.....	589	*O'Malley, B. K. (b. 1930), Lab., 488Rotherham.....
Marquand, D. L. (b. 1934), Lab., 21Ashfield.....	21,486	*Onslow, C. G. D. (b. 1926), C., 614Woking.....
*Marsh, Rt. Hon. R. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 269Greenwich.....	11,159	*Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205East Ham, S.....
*Marten, H. N. (b. 1916), C., 29Banbury.....	4,403	*Orbach, M. (b. 1902), Lab., 543Stockport, S.....
*Mason, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1924), Lab., 34 Barnsley.....	26,288	*Orme, S. (b. 1923), Lab., 506Salford, W.....
*Maude, A. E. U. (b. 1912), C., 549Stratford.....	9,427	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189Down, S.....
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33 Barnet.....	2,254	*Osborn, J. H. (b. 1922), C., 513Hallam.....
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570Totnes.....	3,539	*Osborne, Sir C. (b. 1898), C., 380Louth.....
*Maxwell, Capt. I. R. (b. 1923), Lab., 112 Buckingham.....	13,443	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209Edinburgh, Central.....
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 593Wells.....	5,486	Owen, D. A. L. (b. 1938), Lab., 463Plymouth, Sutton.....
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619Woolwich, E.....	8,723	*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412Morpeth.....
*Mellish, Rt. Hon. R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55Bermondsey.....	12,615	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443Ogmore.....
*Mendelson, J. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 456Penistone.....	19,602	*Page, A. J. (b. 1919), C., 282Harrow, W.....
*Mikardo, I. (b. 1908), Lab., 468Poplar.....	17,208	*Page, J. D. (b. 1927), Lab., 338King's Lynn.....
*Millan, E. (b. 1927), Lab., 248Craghton.....	9,204	*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162Crosby.....
*Miller, M. S. (b. 1920), Lab., 252Kelvin-grove.....	2,518	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 434Northampton.....
*Mills, P. M. (b. 1921), C., 569Torrington.....	3,652	*Palmer, A. M. F. (b. 1912), Lab., 104Bristol, Central.....
*Mills, W. S. (b. 1932), U.U., 51Belfast, N.....	6,964	*Pannell, Rt. Hon. T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353Leeds, W.....
*Milne, E. J. (b. 1915), Lab., 81Blyth.....	26,314	*Pardoe, J. W. (b. 1934), L., 157Cornwall, N.....
*Miscampbell, N. A. (b. 1925), C., 78Blackpool, N.....	5,310	*Park, T. (b. 1927), Lab., 176Derbyshire, S.E.....
*Mitchell, D. B. (b. 1928), C., 38Basingstoke.....	3,659	*Parker, A. D. Dodds- (b. 1909), C., 138Cheltenham.....
Mitchell, R. C. (b. 1927), Lab., 526Southampton, Test.....	2,440	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 166Dagenham.....
*Molloy, W. J. (b. 1918), Lab., 199Ealing, N.....	2,577	*Parkin, B. T. (b. 1936), Lab., 452Paddington, N.....
*Monro, H. S. P. (1922), C., 191Dumfries.....	4,421	*Parkyn, B. S. (b. 1923), Lab., 46Bedford, W.....
Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 99 Brierley Hill.....	10,220	*Pavitt, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 609Willesden, W.....
Moonman, E. (b. 1929), Lab., 60Billericay.....	1,642	*Pearson, A. (b. 1897), Lab., 466Pontypridd, Clitheroe.....
*More, J. (b. 1907), C., 282Ludlow.....	3,480	*Pearl, Rt. Hon. T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 623Workington.....
Morgan, D. E. (b. 1932), Lab., 130Cardiganshire.....	523	*Peel, W. J. (b. 1912), C., 387Leicester, S.E.....
*Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir J. K. Vaughan-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 476Reigate.....	7,514	*Pentland, N. (b. 1912), Lab., 141Chester-le-Street.....
		*Percival, W. I. (b. 1921), C., 531Southport, 9,526

	Maj.	Maj.
*Perry, E. G. (b. 1910), Lab., 43 Battersea, S.	3,790	*Scott, Sir M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), C., 483 Ripon
Perry, G. H. (b. 1920), Lab., 440 Nottingham, S.		8,745
*Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 629 Yeovil	316	Scott, N. P. (b. 1933), C., 453 Paddington, S.
*Pike, Miss I. M. P. (b. 1918), C., 397 Melton	2,080	*Sharples, R. C. (b. 1916), C., 557 Sutton
Pink, R. B. (b. 1912), C., 470 Portsmouth, S.	7,595	and Cheam
*Pounder, R. (b. 1933), U. O., 52 Belfast, S.	7,975	Shaw, A. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 319 Ilford, S.
*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1912), C., 617	10,965	Shaw, M. N. (b. 1920), C., 508 Scarborough
Wolverhampton, S.W.		and Whitby
*Prentice, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), Lab.,	6,585	*Sheldon, R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 23 Ashton-
204 East Ham, N.		under-Lyne
Price, C. (b. 1932), Lab., 70 Perry Barr	7,182	*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), Lab., 201 Easington
*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 206 Eastleigh	3,665	24,747
*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), Lab., 601 Westhoughton	701	*Shore, Rt. Hon. P. D. (b. 1924), Lab.,
Price, W. G. (b. 1934), Lab., 492 Rugby	14,460	538 Stepney
*Prior, J. M. L. (b. 1927), C., 381 Lowestoft	409	*Short, Rt. Hon. E. W. (b. 1922), Lab., 420 Newcastle, Central
*Probert, A. R. (b. 1909), Lab., 2 Aberdare	358	*Short, Mrs. R. (b. 1920), Lab., 616 Wolverhampton, N.E.
*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), Lab., 313 Hull, E.	22,118	*Silkin, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 172 Deptford
*Pym, F. L. (b. 1922), C., 124 Cambridgeshire	23,072	*Silkin, Hon. S. C. (b. 1918), Lab., 121 Dulwich
*Quennell, Miss J. M. (b. 1923), C., 461 Petersfield	5,167	*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 64 Aston
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott (b. 1912), C.,	13,002	Silvester, F. J. (b. 1933), C., 582 Walthamstow, W.
612 Windsor		*Sinclair, Sir G. E. (b. 1912), C., 183 Dorking
*Ramsden, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), C., 279 Harrogate	8,330	*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), Lab., 286 Hayes and Harlington
*Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 243 Gateshead, W.	13,414	*Slater, J. (b. 1904), Lab., 509 Sedgefield
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), Lab., 250 Govan	13,503	*Small, W. W. (b. 1909), Lab., 256 Scotstoun
*Rawlinson, Sir P. A. G. (b. 1919), C., 220 Epsom	10,856	*Smith, Hon. A. L. Buchanan- (b. 1932), C., 14 North Angus and Mearns
*Rees, M. (b. 1920), Lab., 351 Leeds, S.	17,593	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker, Bt. (b. 1910), C., 293 Herts, E.
*Renton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. L. M. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 316 Huntingdonshire	13,358	†Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), C., 589 Warwick and Leamington
*Reynolds, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1927), Lab., 329 Islington, N.	5,228	*Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), C., 203 East Grinstead
*Rhodes, G. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 421 Newcastle, E.	7,831	*Smith, J. L. E. (b. 1923), C., 149 Cities of London and Westminster
*Richard, I. S. (b. 1922), Lab., 35 Barons Court	7,326	*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), Lab., 366 Lichfield and Tamworth
*Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), C., 148 Cirencester and Tewkesbury	3,470	Speed, H. K., C., 398 Meriden
*Ridsdale, J. B. (b. 1915), C. and Nat. L., 284 Harwich	7,771	*Spriggs, L. (b. 1910), Lab., 502 St. Helens
Rippon, Rt. Hon. A. G. F. (b. 1924), C., 297 Hexham	6,640	*Stainton, K. M. (b. 1921), C., 522 Sudbury and Woodbridge
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 431 Normanton	4,784	*Steel, D. M. S. (b. 1938), L., 491 Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
Roberts, G. E. (b. 1928), Lab., 48 Beds, S.	20,332	*Steel, T. (b. 1905), Lab., 193 Dunbartonshire, W.
*Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. O. (b. 1913), Lab., 118 Caernarvon	4,230	*Stevas, N. A. F. St. John- (b. 1929), C., 136 Chelmsford
*Robertson, J. (b. 1913), Lab., 454 Paisley	10,678	*Stewart, Rt. Hon. R. M. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 239 Fulham
*Robinson, Rt. Hon. K. (b. 1911), Lab., 504 St. Pancras, N.	17,203	*Stodart, J. A. (b. 1916), C., 215 Edinburgh, W.
Robinson, W. O. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 581 Walthamstow, E.	10,511	*Stonehouse, Rt. Hon. J. T. (b. 1925), Lab., 591 Wednesbury
*Rodgers, Sir J. C. Bt. (b. 1906), C., 510 Sevenoaks	1,807	*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), Lab., 344 Vauxhall
*Rodgers, W. T. (b. 1928), Lab., 544 Stockton-on-Tees	10,313	*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), C., 24 Aylesbury
Roebuck, R. D. (b. 1929), Lab., 281 Harrow, E.	8,701	*Summerskill, Hon. Shirley (b. 1931), Lab., 273 Halifax
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), Lab., 333 Kensington, N.	378	*Swain, T. (b. 1912), Lab., 175 Derbyshire, N.E.
*Rose, P. B. (b. 1935), Lab., 388 Blackley	5,263	*Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 419 Newcastle-under-Lyme
*Ross, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1911), Lab., 337 Kilmarnock	6,300	*Symonds, J. B. (b. 1901), Lab., 605 Whitehaven
Rossi, H. A. L. (b. 1927), C., 306 Hornsey	14,087	Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), C., 304 Horn
Rowlands, E. (b. 1940), Lab., 127 Cardiff, N.	615	castle
*Royle, A. H. R. (b. 1927), C., 481 Richmond, Surrey	672	*Taverne, D. (b. 1928), Lab., 367 Lincoln
*Russell, Sir R. S. (b. 1904), C., 595 Wembley, S.	6,223	*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), C., 202 Eastbourne
Ryan, J. (b. 1940), Lab., 575 Uxbridge	1,183	9,293
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), C., 586 Streatham	890	
	3,367	

	Maj.	Maj.
*Taylor, E. McM. (b. 1937), C., 246 Cathcart	1,219	
*Taylor, F. H. (b. 1907), C., 392 Moss Side	1,083	12,393
*Teeling, Sir L. W. B. (b. 1903), C., 103 Brighton, Pavilion	6,354	14,000
*Temple, J. M. (b. 1910), C., 140 Chester	2,803	
*Thatcher, Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), C., 235 Finchley	9,464	9,210
*Thomas, Rt. Hon. T. G. (b. 1909), Lab., 129 Cardiff, W.	9,425	4,994
*Thomson, Rt. Hon. G. M. (b. 1921), Lab., 194 Dundee, E.	5,726	13,757
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), Lab., 229 Farnworth	14,686	
*Thorpe, Rt. Hon. J. J. (b. 1929), L., 179 Devon, N.	1,166	2,253
*Tilney, J. D. R. T. (b. 1907), C., 375 Wavertree	5,650	8,492
*Tinn, J. (b. 1922), Lab., 150 Cleveland	11,880	
*Tomney, F. (b. 1908), Lab., 276 Hammer-smith, N.	10,665	11,751
*Tooth, Sir H. Munro-Lucas, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 290 Hendon, S.	4,056	13,554
*Tuck, R. H. (b. 1910), Lab., 590 Watford	3,836	9,015
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), C., 564 Thirsk and Malton	9,442	20,202
*Urwin, T. W. (b. 1912), Lab., 308 Houghton-le-Spring	22,763	
*van Straubenzee, W. R. (b. 1924), C., 615 Wokingham	9,574	
*Varley, E. G. (b. 1932), Lab., 142 Chesterfield	18,099	
*Vickers, Dame Joan (b. 1907), C., 462 Devonport	319	
Waddington, D. C. (b. 1929), C., 416 Nelson and Colne	3,522	
■ Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 170 Dearne Valley	30,614	
Wainwright, R. S. (b. 1918), L., 154 Colne Valley	2,499	
*Walden, A. B. (b. 1932), Lab., 63 Birmingham, All Saints	4,755	
*Walker, H. (b. 1927), Lab., 181 Doncaster	6,088	
Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon (b. 1907), Lab., 365 Leyton	8,646	
*Walker, P. E. (b. 1931), C. 611 Worcester	3,341	
*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1926), C., 274 Haltemprice	12,549	
*Wallace, G. D. (b. 1906), Lab., 436 Norwich, N.	8,926	
*Walters, D. M. (b. 1928), C., 597 Westbury	2,797	
*Ward, Dame Irene (b. 1895), C., 574 Tynemouth	3,396	
Watkins, D. (b. 1925), Lab., 155 Consett	18,895	
*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), Lab., 95 Brecon and Radnor	8,379	
*Watt, J. D. Gibson (b. 1918), C., 292 Hereford	2,747	
*Weatherill, B. B. (b. 1920), C., 163 Croydon, N.E.	588	

POLLING FIGURES AND FORFEITED DEPOSITS

The total electorate at the 1966 general election was 35,964,684; votes cast were 27,283,606.

Since 1918, candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge.

Deposits forfeited at the 1966 election totalled 237, 50 more than in 1964. Deposits were lost by 104 Liberal candidates (51 more than in 1964), 9 Conservatives, 3 Labour, 57 Communists, 18 Plaid Cymru, 10 Scottish Nationalists and 36 others. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

SMALL MAJORITIES

Sir H. Nicholls (C.), Peterborough	3
N. R. Wylie (C.), Edinburgh, Pentlands	44
F. J. Silvester (C.) Walthamstow, W. (by-election)	62
R. A. R. MacLellan (Lab.), Caithness and Sutherland	64
D. J. Winnick (Lab.), Croydon, S.	81
J. E. B. Hill (C.), Norfolk, S.	119
J. C. Jennings (C.), Burton	277
R. Body (C.), Holland with Boston	316
G. H. Perry (Lab.), Nottingham, S.	316
Dame Joan Vickers (C.), Devonport	319
J. M. L. Prior (C.), Lowestoft	358

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of Electors in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1966.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Comm. = Communist; N.I. Lab. = Northern Ireland Labour; Ind. = Independent; L. = Liberal; Lab. = Labour; Nat. L. = National Liberal; Scot. Nat. = Scottish Nationalist; Repub. = Republican; U.U. = Ulster Unionist.
An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; † for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)	Accrington (English Borough)	Antrim (2)
E. 57,179	E. 48,412	NORTH E. 72,039
1*J. Morris, Lab..... 33,763	9 A. Davidson, Lab..... 21,330	16.*H. Clark, U.U..... 31,927
R. Hicks, C..... 9,369	D. L. Maxwell, C..... 14,508	R. Moore, L..... 8,941
Dr. J. T. Hart, Comm. 1,620	J. H. S. Gould, L..... 4,375	U.U. maj..... 22,986 (1964 U.U. maj. 35,948)
Lab. maj..... 24,394	Lab. maj..... 6,822	SOUTH E. 113,645
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,679)	(1964 Lab. maj. 5,418)	17*Sir S. K. Cunningham, Bt., Q.C., U.U..... 40,840
Aberdare (Welsh Borough)	Acton (London)	S. A. Stewart, N.I. Lab. 22,679 U.U. maj..... 18,161 (1964 U.U. maj. 30,794)
E. 46,618	E. 43,464	ARDWICK—See Manchester
2*A. R. Probert, Lab..... 26,322	10*B. F. C. Floud, Lab..... 18,541	Argyll E. 39,182
P. Price, C..... 4,204	K. W. Baker, C..... 13,600	18*Rt. Hon. M. A. C. Noble, C..... 12,178
J. E. Williams, Plaid Cymru..... 3,073	Lab. maj..... 4,941 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,599)	J. McFadden, Lab..... 8,486
Dr. A. Wilson, Comm. 2,305	(By-election, March 28, 1968.)	J. J. MacKay, L..... 7,512
Lab. maj..... 22,118	K. W. Baker, C..... 12,242	C. maj..... 3,692 (1964 C. maj. 5,157)
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,326)	W. H. Johnson, Lab..... 8,522	Armagh E. 76,111
Aberdeen (2)	F. L. Davis, L..... 2,868	19*J. E. Maginnis, U.U..... 34,687
NORTH E. 59,627	R. Fountain, Ind..... 1,400	C. McGleenon, Repub. 13,467 U.U. maj..... 21,220 (1964 U.U. maj. 22,791)
3*H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab. 28,799	H. Fox, Ind..... 75	Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) E. 87,743
M. Humphrey, C..... 8,768	W. Gold, Ind..... 44	20*Capt. H. B. Kerby, C..... 36,913
Mrs. D. W. McPherson, L..... 4,350	C. maj..... 3,720	R. R. Kenward, Lab. 18,817 Lt.-Col. P. M. Bulwer, T.D., L..... 10,816 C. maj..... 18,096 (1964 C. maj. 21,319)
Mrs. M. Rose, Comm. 719	Aldershot (Hampshire)	Ashfield (Nottinghamshire) E. 62,019
Lab. maj..... 20,031	E. 69,612	21 D. I. Marquand, Lab..... 33,477
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,478)	11*Sir E. Errington, Bt., C. 25,672	E. T. Gibbons, C..... 11,991 Lab. maj..... 21,852 (1964 Lab. maj. 21,852)
SOUTH E. 62,800	D. H. Silvester, Lab..... 16,776	Ashford (Kent) E. 56,727
4 D. C. Dewar, Lab..... 23,291	G. E. Owen, L..... 10,025	22*Rt. Hon. W. F. Deedes, M.C., C..... 21,362
*Lady Tweedsmuir, C. 21,492	C. maj..... 8,896 (1964 C. maj. 12,079)	C. A. Thomas, Lab..... 13,249 J. G. W. Peck, L..... 8,121 C. maj..... 8,113 (1964 C. maj. 9,037)
N. W. King, L..... 5,797	ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham	Ashton under Lyne (English Borough) E. 57,159
Lab. maj..... 1,779	Altrincham and Sale (English Borough)	23*R. E. Sheldon, Lab..... 24,728
(1964 C. maj. 3,898)	E. 66,083	H. D. Moore, C..... 17,396 Lab. maj..... 7,332 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,107)
Aberdeenshire (2)	12*Rt. Hon. A. P. L. Barber, T.D., C..... 24,736	ASTON—See Birmingham
EAST E. 42,982	Mrs. J. Cope, Lab..... 17,899	ATTERCLIFFE—See Sheffield
5*P. W. Wolridge-Gordon, C. 12,067	A. Cooper, L..... 8,891	
R. M. Sinclair, L..... 8,034	C. maj..... 6,837 (Feb. 1965, by-election, C. maj. 8,543) (1964, C. maj. 10,037)	
I. S. Davidson, Lab..... 6,422	Anglesey	
B. M. Cockie, Scot. Nat. 2,584	E. 36,941	
C. maj..... 4,033	13*Rt. Hon. C. Hughes, Lab. 14,874	
(1964 C. maj. 7,533)	J. E. Jones, C..... 9,576	
WEST E. 46,305	J. W. Meredith, Plaid Cymru..... 2,596	
6 J. D. G. Davidson, L..... 15,151	Lab. maj..... 5,298 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,537)	
*A. F. Hendry, C..... 13,956	Angus and Kincardine (2)	
J. Henderson, Lab..... 6,008	NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS	
L. maj..... 1,195	E. 34,866	
(1964 C. maj. 4,675)	14*Hon. A. L. Buchanan-Smith, C. 13,286	
Abertillery (Monmouthshire)	K. A. J. Barton, L..... 7,756	
E. 36,122	C. T. Walker, Lab..... 5,318	
7*A. C. Williams, B.E.M. Lab. 23,353	C. maj..... 5,530 (1964 C. maj. 4,133)	
A. P. Wallis, C..... 3,151	SOUTH E. 45,129	
Lab. maj..... 20,202	15*J. Bruce-Gardyne, C..... 22,407	
(April 1965, by-election, Lab. maj. 14,947) (1964 Lab. maj. 20,231)	F. C. McManus, Lab. 9,404	
Abingdon (Berkshire)	C. maj..... 13,003 (1964 C. maj. 11,976)	
E. 72,575		
8*A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C. 27,749		
A. H. S. Matterson, Lab. 24,467		
D. H. V. Case, L..... 7,703		
C. maj..... 3,302		
(1964 C. maj. 6,373)		

Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)	Barons Court (London)	Beckenham (London)
E. 65,968	E. 43,830	E. 71,952
24*Sir G. S. Summers, C... 23,673	35*I. S. Richard, Lab.... 17,021	45*P. C. Goodhart, C.... 28,837
P. Allison, Lab.... 19,766	W. C. Carr, C.... 13,552	J. D. Grant, Lab.... 14,972
T. Joyce, L.... 9,272	S. H. J. A. Knott, L.... 2,384	P. A. Golding, L.... 12,155
C. maj.... 3,907	Lab. maj.... 3,470	C. maj.... 13,865
(1964 C. maj. 7,389)	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,766)	(1964 C. maj. 16,732)
Ayrshire and Bute (5)	Barrow in Furness (English Borough)	Bedfordshire (3)
AYR E. 46,607	E. 50,711	BEDFORD E. 60,352
25*Hon. G. K. H. Younger, C.... 19,988	36 A. E. Booth, Lab.... 23,485	46 B. S. Parkyn, Lab.... 22,257
C. E. O'Halloran, Lab.. 19,504	R. W. Rollins, C.... 15,453	*Rt. Hon. A. C. J. Soames, C.B.E., C.... 21,879
C. maj.... 484	Lab. maj.... 8,032	J. E. Burrell, L.... 5,080
(1964 C. maj. 1,701)	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,129)	Lab. maj.... 378
BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE	Barry (Glamorgan)	(1964 C. maj. 3,148)
E. 43,894	E. 65,194	MID E. 61,923
26*Sir F. H. R. Maclean, Bl., C.B.E., M.C., C.... 16,138	37*H. R. Gower, C.... 27,957	47*S. L. E. Hastings, M.C., C. 23,447
D. Lambic, Lab.... 13,482	J. Thomas, Lab.... 26,563	C. T. Bell, Lab.... 20,369
R. P. Cochrane, L.... 3,539	C. maj.... 1,394	P. L. Rose, L.... 7,138
C. maj.... 2,656	(1964 C. maj. 4,266)	C. maj.... 3,078
(1964 C. maj. 4,563)	Basingstoke (Hampshire)	(1964 C. maj. 5,318)
CENTRAL E. 51,147	E. 72,397	SOUTH E. 86,403
27*A. C. Manuel, Lab.... 24,035	38*D. B. Mitchell, C.... 26,076	48 G. E. Roberts, Lab.... 34,549
J. A. Corrie, C.... 17,637	A. J. Kazantzis, Lab.... 22,417	*N. J. Cole, V.R.D., C.... 30,319
Lab. maj.... 6,398	J. W. Matthew, L.... 8,379	H. Simonds-Gooding, L.... 7,484
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,476)	C. maj.... 3,659	Lab. maj.... 4,230
SOUTH E. 47,041	(1964 C. maj. 7,976)	(1964 C. maj. 339)
28*E. Hughes, Lab.... 23,495	Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)	Bedwelly (Monmouthshire)
C. R. Graves, C.... 11,442	E. 61,047	E. 44,944
Lab. maj.... 12,053	39*Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, Lab.... 27,623	49*H. J. Finch, Lab.... 29,723
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,403)	R. W. M. Orme, C.... 17,195	J. N. Williams, C.... 4,739
See also Kilmarnock	Lab. maj.... 10,428	Lab. maj.... 24,984
Banbury (Oxfordshire)	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,445)	(1964 Lab. maj. 23,615)
E. 74,279	(By-election pending.)	Belfast (4)
29*H. N. Marten, C.... 28,932	Bath (English Borough)	EAST E. 57,087
D. W. Young, Lab.... 24,529	E. 55,891	50*S. R. McMaster, U.U. 21,283
Mrs. P. Jessel, L.... 7,407	40*Sir E. J. Brown, M.B.E., C. 19,344	M. McBirney, Q.C., N.I.
C. maj.... 4,403	F. S. Moorhouse, Lab.... 18,544	Lab.... 17,650
(1964 C. maj. 5,122)	R. H. Crowther, L.... 7,095	U.U. maj.... 3,633
Banff	C. maj.... 800	(1964 U.U. maj. 9,249)
E. 30,400	(1964 C. maj. 3,791)	NORTH E. 71,441
30*W. H. K. Baker, C.... 8,139	Batley and Morley (English Borough)	51*W. S. Mills, U.U. 26,891
B. Wishart, L.... 6,762	E. 56,936	D. Overend, N.I. Lab.... 19,927
R. Middleton, Lab.... 4,775	41*A. D. D. Broughton, Lab.... 24,086	U.U. maj.... 6,964
C. maj.... 1,377	P. J. D. Marshall, C.... 12,435	(1964 U.U. maj. 12,412)
(1964 C. maj. 4,421)	E. A. Berry, L.... 6,366	SOUTH E. 56,390
Barking (London)	Lab. maj.... 11,051	52*R. Pounder, U.U. 23,329
E. 48,281	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,885)	E. Holmes, N.I. Lab.... 12,364
31*T. E. N. Driberg, Lab.... 22,994	Battersea (2)	U.U. maj.... 10,965
G. E. Pattie, C.... 7,584	NORTH E. 34,048	(1964 U.U. maj. 18,630)
J. T. Silvey, L.... 4,181	42*Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, Lab.... 15,522	WEST E. 67,583
Lab. maj.... 15,410	C. P. M. Davidson, C.... 5,350	53 G. Fitt, Rep. Lab.... 26,292
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,759)	Mrs. G. M. Easton, Comm.... 650	*J. A. Killefiedder, U.U. 24,281
Barkston Ash (Yorks. W.R.)	Lab. maj.... 10,172	Repub. Lab. maj.... 2,011
E. 62,650	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,083)	(1964 U.U. maj. 6,659)
32*M. J. H. Alison, C.... 28,183	SOUTH E. 35,350	Belper (Derbyshire)
S. Cohen, Lab.... 21,841	43*E. G. Perry, Lab.... 13,651	E. 76,914
C. maj.... 6,342	I. N. Samuel, C.... 9,861	54*Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, Lab.... 34,495
(1964 C. maj. 8,364)	B. Weekly, L.... 2,276	J. L. Lowther, C.... 30,221
Barnet (London)	Lab. maj.... 3,790	Lab. maj.... 4,274
E. 65,487	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,638)	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,312)
33*Rt. Hon. R. Maundling, C.... 24,833	Bebington (English Borough)	Berkshire (4). See Abingdon, Newbury, Windsor and Wokingham
G. Hickman, Lab.... 19,347	E. 73,591	E. 33,811
Dr. H. R. Tinker, L.... 8,539	44 E. Brooks, Lab.... 30,545	55*Rt. Hon. R. J. Mellish, Lab.... 16,605
C. maj.... 5,486	*R. E. G. Howe, Q.C., C. 28,208	J. G. L. M. Porter, C.... 3,990
(1964 C. maj. 8,513)	Lab. maj.... 2,337	Lab. maj.... 12,615
Barnsley (English Borough)	(1964 C. maj. 2,209)	(1964 Lab. maj. 12,913)
E. 69,751		
34*Rt. Hon. R. Mason, Lab. 38,744		
Miss J. V. Hall, C.... 12,456		
Lab. maj.... 26,288		
(1964 Lab. maj. 27,833)		

Berwick and East Lothian	HALL GREEN E. 59,137	Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 51,027	66* R. E. Eyre, C. 20,628	E. 54,911
56 J. P. Mackintosh, Lab. 22,620	G. S. Jones, Lab. 17,295	77* Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle,
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. J.	J. Green, L. 5,617	Lab. 25,381
Anstruther-Gray, Bt.,	C. maj. 3,333	T. Marsden, C. 18,133
M.C., C. 20,931	(May, 1965, by-election, C.	Lab. maj. 7,248
Lab. maj. 1,639	mai. 8,150) (1964 C. mai.	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,893)
(1964 C. maj. 625)	9,402)	BLACKLEY See Manchester
Berwick upon Tweed	HANDSWORTH E. 51,383	Blackpool (2)
(Northumberland)	67* Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G.	NORTH E. 55,854
E. 39,155	Boyle, Bt., C. 16,225	78* N. A. Miscampbell, C. 19,173
57* Viscount Lambton, C. 14,281	Miss S. R. R. Wright,	G. E. Bingham, Lab. 13,863
J. W. Conway, Lab. 9,908	Lab. 14,931	J. H. Hessey, L. 7,699
A. Herbert, L. 5,796	E. J. Hamm, Union	C. maj. 5,310
C. maj. 4,373	Movement 1,337	(1964 C. maj. 8,171)
(1964 C. maj. 7,633)	C. maj. 1,294	SOUTH E. 56,351
Bethnal Green (London)	(1964 C. maj. 4,932)	79* P. A. R. Blaker, C. 21,564
E. 50,180	LADYWOOD E. 25,294	E. R. Pearce, Lab. 18,166
58 W. S. Hilton, Lab. 20,178	68* V. F. Yates, Lab. 8,895	C. maj. 3,398
O. S. Henriques, C. 4,925	W. L. Lawler, L. 3,580	(1964 C. maj. 6,783)
T. D. Gates, L. 3,841	J. G. John, C. 2,621	Blaydon (Durham)
Lab. maj. 15,253	Lab. maj. 5,315	E. 49,682
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,321)	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,219)	80* R. E. Woof, Lab. 26,629
Bexley (London)	NORTHFIELD E. 83,522	B. Bligh, C. 11,849
E. 63,886	69* W. D. Chapman, Lab. 36,801	Lab. maj. 14,780
59* Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath,	C. C. H. Chalker, C. 24,899	(1964 Lab. maj. 12,994)
M.B.E., C. 26,377	D. Robinson, Comm. 1,029	Blyth (English Borough)
R. L. Butler, Lab. 24,044	Lab. maj. 11,902	E. 62,767
R. F. Lloyd, L. 4,405	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,238)	81* E. J. Milne, Lab. 36,493
C. maj. 2,333	PERRY BARR E. 48,261	W. J. Prime, C. 10,179
(1964 C. maj. 4,589)	70 C. Price, Lab. 20,222	Lab. maj. 26,314
Billericay (Essex)	*Dr. W. R. Davies, C. 16,557	(1964 Lab. maj. 25,504)
E. 102,198	Lab. maj. 3,665	Bodmin (Cornwall)
60 E. Moonman, Lab. 40,013	(1964 C. maj. 327)	E. 46,115
E. L. Gardner, Q.C., C. 38,371	SELLY OAK E. 55,187	82 P. J. Bessell, L. 18,144
L. R. Wernick, L. 7,587	71* H. E. Gardener, C. 16,533	J. M. Gorst, C. 16,121
Lab. maj. 1,642	J. Garwell, Lab. 15,756	R. Blank, Lab. 4,674
(1964 C. maj. 1,592)	R. Lewthwaite, L. 4,333	L. maj. 2,023
Bilston (English Borough)	C. maj. 777	(1964 L. maj. 3,136)
E. 71,482	SMALL HEATH E. 43,686	Bolsover (Derbyshire)
61* R. J. Edwards, Lab. 29,794	72* D. H. Howell, Lab. 18,075	E. 49,491
F. J. Oxford, C. 22,541	F. H. G. H. Goodhart,	83* H. Neal, Lab. 30,114
Lab. maj. 7,253	C. 7,471	P. C. Coleman, C. 6,815
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,300)	G. Jeff, Comm. 477	Lab. maj. 23,299
Birkenhead (English Borough)	Lab. maj. 10,604	(1964 Lab. maj. 23,103)
E. 55,225	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,777)	Bolton (2)
62* E. F. Dell, Lab. 24,188	SPARKBROOK E. 45,148	E. 58,401
R. J. Adley, C. 15,438	73* R. S. G. Hattersley, Lab. 18,266	84* R. L. Howarth, Lab. 26,613
A. B. Williams, Comm. 604	L. G. Seymour, C. 11,868	E. Taylor, C. 18,331
Lab. maj. 8,750	Lab. maj. 6,398	Lab. maj. 8,282
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,861)	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,254)	(1964 Lab. maj. 3,152)
Birmingham (13)	STECHFORD E. 54,505	WEST E. 48,980
ALL SAINTS E. 42,896	74* Rt. Hon. R. H. Jenkins,	85* G. J. Oakes, Lab. 19,390
63* A. B. Walden, Lab. 16,350	Lab. 24,598	C. B. S. Dobson, C. 14,473
J. H. Hollingworth, C. 11,595	D. L. Knox, C. 12,727	R. Glenton, L. 4,483
Lab. maj. 4,755	W. A. J. Dunn, Comm. 998	Lab. maj. 4,917
(1964 Lab. maj. 470)	Lab. maj. 11,871	(1964 Lab. maj. 2,997)
ASTON E. 52,975	(1964 Lab. maj. 5,388)	Bootle (English Borough)
64* J. Silverman, Lab. 20,716	YARDLEY E. 58,458	E. 47,131
J. R. Kinsey, C. 13,316	75* I. L. Evans, Lab. 25,568	86* S. Mahon, Lab. 19,412
Lab. maj. 7,400	L. H. Cleaver, C. 19,809	G. Halliwell, C. 10,813
(1944 Lab. maj. 3,366)	Lab. maj. 5,759	W. Grant, Ind. Lab. 1,931
EDGBASTON E. 51,654	(1964 Lab. maj. 169)	Lab. maj. 8,599
65 Mrs. J. C. J. Knight, C. 18,869	Bishop Auckland (Durham)	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,392)
E. O. Smith, Lab. 11,335	E. 46,256	Bosworth (Leicestershire)
D. J. Badger, L. 4,829	76* H. J. Boyden, Lab. 22,015	E. 68,462
C. maj. 7,534	J. V. Ropner, C. 11,936	87* W. L. Wyatt, Lab. 27,427
(1964 C. maj. 11,759)	Lab. maj. 10,079	C. J. P. Wood, C. 19,654
L+	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,528)	A. H. Extance, L. 7,526
		Lab. maj. 7,773
		(1964 Lab. maj. 5,751)

Bothwell (Lanarkshire)	Bridlington (Yorkshire, E.R.)	WEST E. 48,361
E. 57,590	E. 56,333	109* R. G. Cooke, C. 19,783
88* J. Hamilton, Lab. 27,166	98* Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood, C. 21,976	L.W. Bosisto, Lab. 8,265
J. B. Highgate, C. 16,198	J. E. Tomlinson, Lab. 11,939	R. G. R. Stacey, L. 6,850
T. Woods, Comm. 1,209	T. Silverwood, L. 6,349	C. maj. 11,518
Lab. maj. 10,968	C. maj. 10,037	(1964 C. maj. 13,727)
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,488)	(1964 C. maj. 13,727)	BRIXTON—See Lambeth
Bournemouth (2)	Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)	Bromley (London)
EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH	E. 84,210	E. 49,533
E. 64,708	99* J. E. Talbot, C. 34,026	110* J. L. Hunt, C. 20,117
89* J. H. Cordle, C. 27,047	Dr. Katherine C. Rogers,	D. Speakman, Lab. 10,290
C. S. Sabel, Lab. 12,598	Lab. 32,459	P. H. Billenness, L. 8,060
Dr. A. C. McLeish, L. 8,696	C. maj. 1,567	C. maj. 9,827
C. maj. 14,449	(By-election, April 27, 1967).	(1964 C. maj. 11,327)
(1964 C. maj. 16,405)	W. F. Montgomery, C. 31,371	Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)
WEST E. 70,141	D. A. Forwood, Lab. 21,151	E. 76,220
90* Sir J. B. Eden, Bt., C. 25,740	M. Steed, L. 4,536	111* J. C. G. Dance, E.R.D., C. 32,400
L. F. Bennett, Lab. 16,334	J. Creasy, M.C.B.E., Ind. 1,305	N. P. Lister, Lab. 28,704
J. F. Mills, L. 9,389	C. maj. 10,222	C. maj. 3,696
C. maj. 9,406	(1964 C. maj. 4,402)	(1964 C. maj. 6,943)
(1964 C. maj. 12,139)	Brigg (Lincolnshire) E. 77,551	Buckinghamshire (4)
Bradford (4)	100* E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C., Lab. 33,699	BUCKINGHAM E. 60,966
EAST E. 40,731	Miss A. H. Spokes, C. 22,391	112* I. R. Maxwell, M.C., Lab. 24,854
91 E. Lyons, Lab. 18,435	Lab. maj. 11,308	Mrs. M. E. Kellett, C. 22,600
H. A. Sissling, C. and Nat. L. 8,091	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,806)	J. M. Cornwall, L. 4,914
Lab. maj. 10,344	Brighouse and Spenborough (English Borough) E. 55,925	Lab. maj. 2,254
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,870)	101* G. C. Jackson, Lab. 25,740	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,481)
NORTH E. 50,512	C. D. Chapman, Q.C., C. and Nat. L. 21,216	SOUTH E. 82,678
92* B. T. Ford, Lab. 21,727	Lab. maj. 4,524	113* R. M. Bell, Q.C., C. 33,997
W. H. P. Laycock, C. and Nat. L. 17,528	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,22)	F. Field, Lab. 17,005
Lab. maj. 4,199	Brighton (2)	H. T. Cowie, L. 15,348
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,398)	KEMPTOWN E. 61,250	C. maj. 16,992
SOUTH E. 57,456	102* D. H. Hobden, Lab. 24,936	(1964 C. maj. 17,754)
93* G. Craddock, Lab. 22,881	A. Bowden, C. 24,105	See also Aylesbury and Wycombe
J. D. W. Bottomley, C. 15,384	Lab. maj. 831	Burnley (English Borough)
G. Dunkerley, L. 5,240	(1964 Lab. maj. 7)	E. 52,948
Lab. maj. 7,497	PAVILION E. 55,532	114* D. Jones, B.E.M., Lab. 25,583
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,907)	103* Sir L. W. B. Teeling, C. 22,687	A. S. Royste, C. 11,710
WEST E. 49,440	J. A. Graham, Lab. 16,333	Miss M. R. Mason, L. 5,045
94 C. N. Haseldine, Lab. 19,704	C. maj. 6,354	Lab. maj. 13,873
*A. Tiley, C. and Nat. L. 18,170	(1964 C. maj. 9,850)	(1964 Lab. maj. 12,879)
Lab. maj. 1,534	BRIGHTSIDE—See Sheffield	Burton (Staffordshire)
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 3,147)	Bristol (6)	E. 60,034
Brecon and Radnor	CENTRAL E. 37,363	115* J. C. Jennings, C. 23,773
E. 49,464	104* A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 15,399	C. W. Shepherd, Lab. 23,496
95* T. E. Watkins, Lab. 22,902	J. R. E. Taylor, C. 9,410	C. maj. 277
F. T. Stevens, C. 14,523	D. H. R. Burgess, Ind. 1,322	(1964 C. maj. 3,075)
T. R. Morgan, Plaid Cymru. 2,410	Lab. maj. 5,989	Bury and Radcliffe (English Borough) E. 66,168
Lab. maj. 8,379	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,591)	116* D. Ensor, Lab. 26,769
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,552)	NORTH EAST E. 61,554	J. C. Bidgood, C. 22,298
Brentford and Chiswick (London) E. 37,454	105 R. F. H. Dobson, Lab. 25,699	C. L. Scholes, L. 4,694
96 M. C. J. Barnes, Lab. 14,638	*A. C. N. Hopkins, C. and Nat. L. 21,727	Lab. maj. 4,471
*D. G. Smith, C. 14,031	Lab. maj. 3,972	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,226)
G. King, L. 2,063	(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 2,111)	Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk) E. 64,549
Lab. maj. 607	NORTH WEST E. 58,894	117* E. W. Griffiths, C. 27,782
(1964 C. maj. 544)	106 J. Ellis, Lab. 24,195	C. J. V. Seager, Lab. 23,140
BRIDGETON—See Glasgow.	*M. McLaren, C. 23,526	C. maj. 4,642
Bridgwater (Somerset) E. 58,515	B. Underwood, Comm. 595	(1964 C. maj. 4,990)
97* Sir G. Wills, M.B.E., C. 20,850	Lab. maj. 669	Bute and North Ayrshire—See Ayrshire and Bute
R. Mayer, Lab. 17,864	(1964 C. maj. 1,099)	Caernarvonshire (2)
P. G. Watkins, L. 8,205	SOUTH E. 56,915	CAERNARVON E. 40,121
C. maj. 2,986	107* W. A. Wilkins, C.B.E., Lab. 26,552	118* Rt. Hon. G. O. Roberts, Lab. 17,650
(1964 C. maj. 6,177)	R. W. Wall, C. 12,998	G. R. Prys, C. 6,972
	Lab. maj. 13,554	H. Roberts, Plaid
	(1964 Lab. maj. 11,287)	Cymru. 6,834
	SOUTH EAST E. 66,034	Lab. maj. 10,678
	108* Rt. Hon. A. N. W. Benn, Lab. 30,851	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,862)
	C. J. R. Pope, C. 19,435	See also Conway
	Lab. maj. 11,416	
	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,835)	

- Caerphilly (Glamorgan)
E. 46,240
 119* Rt. Hon. N. Edwards,
Lab. 26,330
 R. J. Maddocks, C. 5,182
 J. D. Howell, *Plaid Cymru* 3,949
 Lab. maj. 21,148
 (By-election, July 18, 1968)
 A. F. Evans, Lab. 16,148
 P. J. S. Williams, *Plaid Cymru* 14,274
 R. C. Williams, C. 3,687
 P. Sadler, L. 1,257
 Lab. maj. 1,874
 (1964 Lab. maj. 19,925)
- Caithness and Sutherland
E. 26,946
 120 R. A. MacLennan, Lab. 8,308
 *G. Y. Mackie, L. 8,244
 J. M. Watt, C. 4,662
 Lab. maj. 64
 (1964 L. maj. 1,275)
- Camberwell (2)
DULWICH E. 63,891
 121* Hon. S. C. Silkin, Q.C.,
Lab. 24,469
 M. Stevens, C. 18,173
 M. Rudd, L. 4,458
 Lab. maj. 6,296
 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,905)
- PECKHAM E. 51,526
 122* Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab. 20,630
 I. J. Lawrence, C. 8,023
 Lab. maj. 12,607
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,885)
- Cambridge (English Borough)
E. 60,380
 123 R. M. D. Davies, Lab. 21,963
 D. W. S. S. Lane, C. 20,972
 M. W. B. O'Loughlin, L. 4,928
 P. King, Ind. 437
 Lab. maj. 991
 (By-election, Sept. 21, 1967)
 D. W. S. S. Lane, C. 20,488
 G. Sculfield, Lab. 14,510
 D. R. A. Spreckley, L. 4,701
 C. maj. 5,978
 (1964 C. maj. 1,389)
- Cambridgeshire
E. 67,831
 124* F. L. Pym, M.C., C. 25,600
 J. N. Hughes, Lab. 20,433
 J. R. C. Beale, L. 7,698
 C. maj. 5,167
 (1964 C. maj. 7,247)
- Cannock (Staffordshire)
E. 76,299
 125* Rt. Hon. Jennie Lee,
Lab. 33,621
 H. R. Elliston, C. 22,594
 Lab. maj. 11,027
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,274)
- Canterbury (Kent)
E. 71,604
 126 D. L. Crouch, C. 27,160
 B. Sawbridge, Lab. 15,372
 E. W. Moss, L. 11,962
 C. maj. 11,788
 (1964 C. maj. 11,616)
- NORTH E. 59,092
 127 E. Rowlands, Lab. 23,669
 *D. S. Box, C. 22,997
 Lab. maj. 672
 (1964 C. maj. 3,622)
- SOUTH EAST E. 65,394
 128* Rt. Hon. L. J. Callaghan,
Lab. 29,313
 N. Lloyd-Edwards, C. 18,476
 G. Parsons, L. 3,829
 Lab. maj. 10,837
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,841)
- WEST E. 57,088
 129* Rt. Hon. T. G. Thomas,
Lab. 26,139
 S. W. Doxsey, C. 16,714
 Lab. maj. 9,425
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,057)
- Cardiganshire
E. 37,553
 130 D. E. Morgan, Lab. 11,302
 *E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. 10,779
 J. S. Thomas, C. 5,893
 E. G. Millward, *Plaid Cymru* 2,469
 Lab. maj. 523
 (1964 L. maj. 2,219)
- Carlisle (English Borough)
E. 48,144
 131* R. H. Lewis, Lab. 22,565
 G. W. Iredell, C. 17,638
 Lab. maj. 4,927
 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,120)
- Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
E. 75,931
 132 P. W. Holland, C. 28,635
 A. L. Ramsden, Lab. 24,589
 M. G. Payne, L. 9,570
 C. maj. 4,046
 (1964 C. maj. 6,350)
- Carmarthenshire (2)
CARMARTHEN E. 55,407
 133* Lady Megan Lloyd-George, Lab. 21,221
 D. H. Davies, L. 11,988
 G. Evans, *Plaid Cymru* 7,416
 S. J. Day, C. 5,338
 Lab. maj. 9,233
 (By-election, July 14, 1966)
 G. R. Evans, *Plaid Cymru* 16,179
 G. P. Davies, Lab. 13,743
 D. H. Davies, L. 8,650
 S. J. Day, C. 2,934
Plaid Cymru maj. 2,436
 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,214)
- See also Llanelli
- Carshalton (Surrey)
E. 65,971
 134* Capt. W. Elliot, D.S.C.,
R.N., C. 24,615
 P. J. Bassett, Lab. 18,746
 J. H. G. Browne, L. 8,988
 C. maj. 5,869
 (1964 C. maj. 10,013)
- CATHCART—See Glasgow
Cheadle (Cheshire)
E. 91,893
 135 M. P. Winstanley, L. 32,071
 *W. S. Shepherd, C. 31,416
 S. N. M. Moxley, Lab. 12,244
 L. maj. 655
 (1964 C. maj. 8,691)
- CHEETHAM—See Manchester
Chelmsford (Essex)
E. 73,535
 136* N. A. F. St. John-Stevens, C. 28,600
 C. George, Lab. 23,625
 W. P. Longhurst, L. 8,419
 C. maj. 4,975
 (1964 C. maj. 7,033)
- Chelsea (London)
E. 43,336
 137 W. M. J. Worsley, C. 16,377
 R. N. Tyler, Lab. 7,674
 P. Smith, L. 3,285
 C. maj. 8,703
 (1964 C. maj. 9,934)
- Cheltenham (English Borough)
E. 54,964
 138* A. D. Dodds-Parker, C. 22,683
 W. J. Wilson, Lab. 19,768
 C. maj. 2,915
 (1964 C. maj. 5,240)
- Chertsey (Surrey)
E. 59,844
 139* Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. Heald, Q.C., C. 22,584
 A. J. Edwards, Lab. 16,231
 F. M. J. Lee, L. 7,852
 C. maj. 6,353
 (1964 C. maj. 7,984)
- Cheshire (10). See Cheadle, Chester (City of), Crewe, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stalybridge and Hyde and Wirral
- Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
E. 60,295
 140* J. M. Temple, C. 21,673
 J. Crawford, Lab. 18,870
 P. J. Samuel, L. 6,516
 C. maj. 2,803
 (1964 C. maj. 6,464)
- Chester-le-Street (Durham)
E. 56,345
 141* N. Pentland, Lab. 32,467
 C. M. K. Taylor, C. 9,720
 Lab. maj. 22,747
 (1964 Lab. maj. 22,044)
- Chesterfield (English Borough)
E. 66,748
 142* E. G. Varley, Lab. 31,542
 A. J. Hale, C. 13,443
 T. D. Bamford, L. 6,227
 Lab. maj. 18,099
 (1964 Lab. maj. 14,508)
- Chichester (West Sussex)
E. 74,951
 143* W. H. Loveys, C. 31,358
 D. J. Barnett, Lab. 13,784
 P. J. Collins, L. 9,714
 C. maj. 17,574
 (1964 C. maj. 18,310)
- Chigwell (Essex)
E. 54,443
 144* J. A. Biggs-Davison, C. 20,906
 E. P. Deakins, Lab. 18,338
 Miss G. Collis, L. 5,007
 C. maj. 2,568
 (1964 C. maj. 3,721)

- Chippenham (Wiltshire)
E. 55,717
145*D. E. Audry, T.D., C. 18,275
Hon. G. W. Layton, L. 17,581
G. H. Radice, Lab. 16,257
C. maj. 694
(1964 C. maj. 1,543)
- Chislehurst (Kent)
E. 59,903
146 A. H. Macdonald, Lab. 22,757
*Rt. Hon. Dame Patricia Hornsby-Smith,
D.B.E., C. 21,947
P. Hayden, L. 5,761
Lab. maj. 810
(1964 C. maj. 1,515)
- Chorley (Lancashire)
E. 61,551
147*C. Kehyon, C.B.E., Lab. 27,319
Mrs. C. M. Monks, C. 22,575
Lab. maj. 4,744
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,713)
- Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire)
E. 63,617
148*N. Riddley, C. 27,690
M. G. Dalling, Lab. 19,919
C. maj. 7,771
(1964 C. maj. 9,268)
- Cities of London and Westminster
E. 58,630
149*J. L. E. Smith, C. 19,242
A. J. S. Pringle, Lab. 12,349
T. P. M. Houston, L. 3,576
C. maj. 6,893
(Nov. 1965 by-election, C. maj. 6,737) (1964 The Speaker's maj. 10,279)
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST STIRLING. See Stirling and Clackmannan
- CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth
- Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 78,832
150*T. J. Tinn, Lab. 34,303
G. W. Proudfoot, C. 22,423
M. F. Pitts, L. 7,229
Lab. maj. 11,880
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,472)
- Clitheroe (Lancashire)
E. 44,822
151*Sir F. F. Pearson, Bt., C. 17,244
R. Hodge, Lab. 15,014
Mrs. V. L. MacMillan, L. 5,168
C. maj. 2,230
(1964 C. maj. 4,281)
- Coatbridge and Airdrie (Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,809
152*J. Dempsey, Lab. 26,491
W. C. Racbùrn, C. 14,777
Lab. maj. 11,714
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,598)
- Colchester (Essex)
E. 64,843
153*P. A. F. Buck, C. 24,320
M. H. Meacher, Lab. 23,305
P. S. Wattis, L. 5,714
C. maj. 1,015
(1964 C. maj. 3,539)
- Colne Valley (Yorkshire W.R.)
E. 52,555
154 R. S. Wainwright, L. 22,006
*A. E. P. Duffy, Lab. 19,507
Dr. R. D. Hall, C. 3,786
L. maj. 2,499
(1964 Lab. maj. 187)
- Consett (Durham)
E. 55,246
155 D. J. Watkins, Lab. 29,753
R. W. G. Sanderson, C. 10,858
Lab. maj. 18,895
(1964 Lab. maj. 15,775)
- Conway (Caernarvonshire)
E. 45,825
156 G. E. H. Davies, Lab. 18,203
*Rt. Hon. P. J. M. Thomas, Q.C., C. 17,622
R. E. Jones, Plaid Cymru. 2,552
Lab. maj. 581
(1964 C. maj. 3,519)
- Cornwall (5)
NORTH E. 43,480
157 J. W. Pardoe, L. 18,460
*J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, C. 16,952
R. S. Willis, Lab. 2,647
L. maj. 1,508
(1964 C. maj. 669)
- See also Bodmin, Falmouth and Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
- Coventry (3)
EAST E. 78,131
158*Rt. Hon. R. H. S. Crossman, O.B.E., Lab. 36,757
J. Wakeham, C. 18,061
J. M. Mokrzycki, L. 4,235
H. Bourne, Comm. 1,368
Lab. maj. 18,696
(1964 Lab. maj. 13,038)
- NORTH E. 53,768
159*M. Edelman, Lab. 25,170
D. H. J. Martin-Jones, C. 17,263
Lab. maj. 7,907
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,530)
- SOUTH E. 70,983
160*W. Wilson, Lab. 31,237
P. N. Hocking, C. 25,697
Lab. maj. 5,540
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,833)
- CRAIGTON—See Glasgow
- Crewe (Cheshire)
E. 52,370
161*S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab. 24,141
A. G. Barbour, C. 15,430
Lab. maj. 8,711
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,922)
- Crosby (English Borough)
E. 56,318
162*R. G. Page, M.B.E., C. 21,980
A. J. Whipp, Lab. 18,674
C. maj. 3,306
(1964 C. maj. 7,380)
- Croydon (3)
NORTH EAST E. 55,094
163*B. B. Weatherill, C. 18,302
G. F. Elliott, Lab. 17,714
J. D. O. Henchley, L. 6,007
C. maj. 588
(1964 C. maj. 3,631)
- NORTH WEST E. 55,042
164*F. W. Harris, C. 18,578
M. J. Stewart, Lab. 15,882
R. E. J. Banks, L. 6,466
C. maj. 2,696
(1964 C. maj. 5,610)
- SOUTH E. 63,146
165 D. J. Winnick, Lab. 21,496
*Sir R. H. M. Thompson, Bt., C. 21,415
W. E. P. Babbs, L. 5,146
Lab. maj. 81
(1964 C. maj. 2,589)
- Cumberland (3). See Penrith and the Border, Whitehaven and Workington
- Dagenham (English Borough)
E. 69,671
166*J. Parker, C.B.E., Lab. 35,055
G. E. Currie, C. 10,530
G. Wake, Comm. 1,373
Lab. maj. 24,525
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,390)
- Darlington (English Borough)
E. 57,557
167*E. J. Fletcher, Lab. 23,909
A. T. Bourne-Arton, C. 19,546
R. Oakeshott, L. 3,891
Lab. maj. 4,363
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,910)
- Dartford (Kent)
E. 73,359
168*S. Irving, Lab. 29,547
P. J. E. Trew, C. 22,638
P. Loftus, L. 7,994
Lab. maj. 6,909
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,875)
- Darwen (Lancashire)
E. 59,666
169*C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., C. 20,598
B. Whittam, Lab. 18,863
S. C. Holt, L. 9,339
C. maj. 1,735
(1964 C. maj. 4,784)
- Dearne Valley (Yorks., W.R.)
E. 58,739
170*E. Wainwright, Lab. 36,735
J. W. Roberts, C. 6,121
P. Hargreaves, Ibid. 2,170
Lab. maj. 30,614
(1964 Lab. maj. 29,032)
- Denbighshire (2)
DENBIGH E. 54,715
171*W. G. O. Morgan, C. 17,382
A. T. Davies, Q.C., L. 12,925
E. Griffiths, Lab. 11,305
W. M. Edwards, Plaid Cymru. 2,695
C. maj. 4,657
(1964 C. maj. 4,639)
- See also Wrexham

Deptford (London)	Dewsbury (English Borough)
E. 44,681	E. 55,180
172* <i>Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin,</i> <i>Lab.</i> 17,893	180* <i>D. Ginsburg, Lab.</i> 23,027
J. R. Giles, C. 7,033	D. H. Haynes, C. 12,361
G. Rowe, Brit. Nat. Party..... 1,906	A. Allsopp, L. 7,593
Lab. maj. 10,860	Lab. maj. 10,666
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,428)	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,238)
Derby (2)	Doncaster (English Borough)
NORTH E. 52,601	E. 56,013
173* <i>N. MacDermot, Q.C.,</i> <i>Lab.</i> 23,033	181* <i>H. Walker, Lab.</i> 25,777
D. H. Hene, C. 14,215	J. M. Whittaker, C. 19,689
Lab. maj. 8,818	Lab. maj. 6,088
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,395)	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,113)
SOUTH E. 51,348	Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
174* <i>Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-</i> <i>Baker, Lab.</i> 21,433	E. 74,946
M. G. C. Fidler, C. 11,857	182* <i>R. Kelley, Lab.</i> 43,973
A. L. Smart, L. 3,966	R. Storey, C. 14,738
Lab. maj. 9,576	Lab. maj. 29,235
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,012)	(1964 Lab. maj. 25,859)
Derbyshire (7)	Dorking (Surrey)
NORTH EAST E. 78,331	E. 54,296
175* <i>T. H. Swain, Lab.</i> 38,723	183* <i>Sir G. E. Sinclair,</i> <i>C.M.G., O.B.E., C.</i> 23,087
M. F. Spungin, C. 19,123	Mrs. B. Dunmore, Lab. 12,201
Lab. maj. 19,600	G. H. Kahan, L. 7,629
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,093)	C. maj. 10,886
SOUTH EAST E. 72,551	(1964 C. maj. 14,056)
176* <i>T. Park, Lab.</i> 32,407	Dorset (3)
P. Myers, C. 26,911	NORTH E. 51,885
Lab. maj. 5,496	184* <i>Col. Sir R. H. Glynn,</i> <i>Bl., O.B.E., T.D., C.</i> 20,520
(1964 Lab. maj. 873)	R. A. Lamb, L. 15,005
WEST E. 44,414	J. D. Rutland, Lab. 7,090
177* <i>A. M. Crawley, M.B.E.</i> <i>C.</i> 18,383	C. maj. 5,515
P. Whitehead, Lab. 13,792	(1964 C. maj. 5,130)
Mrs. M. V. Edwards, L. 4,874	SOUTH E. 60,593
C. maj. 4,592	185* <i>E. M. King, C.</i> 22,997
(By-election, Nov. 23, 1967)	F. W. Morgan, Lab. 21,120
+ <i>J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins,</i> <i>C.</i> 16,319	G. M. Goode, L. 5,862
M. A. Pinney, L. 5,696	C. maj. 1,877
R. Corbett, Lab. 5,284	(1964 C. maj. 935)
R. Goodall, Ind. 1,496	WEST E. 45,452
C. maj. 10,623	186* <i>K. S. D. W. Digby, C.</i> 17,709
(1964 C. maj. 5,266)	F. D. Shirreff, Lab. 11,757
<i>See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston</i>	M. A. Pinney, L. 7,676
Devizes (Wiltshire)	C. maj. 5,952
E. 59,237	(1964 C. maj. 7,210)
178* <i>Hon. C. A. Morrison, C.</i> 21,429	Dover (Kent)
I. Hamilton, Lab. 18,832	E. 65,664
M. P. Fogarty, L. 7,730	187* <i>D. H. Ennals, Lab.</i> 27,256
C. maj. 2,597	T. C. G. Stacey, C. 24,040
(1964 C. maj. 3,948)	B. W. Budd, L. 3,981
DEVONPORT—See Plymouth	Lab. maj. 3,216
E. 45,192	(1964 Lab. maj. 418)
179* <i>Rt. Hon. J. J. Thorpe,</i> <i>L.</i> 16,797	Down (2)
T. C. Keigwin, C. 15,631	NORTH E. 101,275
J. H. Rayner, Lab. 6,127	188* <i>G. H. Currie, M.B.E.,</i> <i>U.U.</i> 38,706
L. maj. 1,166	Miss M. Murnaghan, L. 10,582
(1964 L. maj. 5,136)	U. U. maj. 28,124
<i>See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes</i>	(1964 U. U. maj. 33,520)
Devonshire (6)	SOUTH E. 78,468
NORTH E. 45,192	189* <i>Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U.</i> 32,876
179* <i>Rt. Hon. J. J. Thorpe,</i> <i>L.</i> 16,797	J. G. Quinn, L. 9,586
T. C. Keigwin, C. 15,631	G. Mussen, Repub. 8,917
J. H. Rayner, Lab. 6,127	U. U. maj. 23,290
L. maj. 1,166	(1964 U. U. maj. 21,891)
(1964 L. maj. 5,136)	Dudley (English Borough)
	E. 74,957
	190* <i>Rt. Hon. G. E. C. Wigg,</i> <i>Lab.</i> 32,693
	W. D. Williams, C. 22,671
	Lab. maj. 10,022
	(By-election, March 28, 1968)
	W. D. Williams, C. 28,016
	J. Gilbert, Lab. 16,360
	D. E. Bird, L. 3,809
	C. maj. 11,656
	(1964 Lab. maj. 10,270)
	DULWICH—See Camberwell
	Dumfries
	E. 57,309
	191* <i>H. S. P. Monro, C.</i> 20,779
	T. C. Boyd, Lab. 16,358
	J. Gair, Scot. Nat. 5,727
	R. Semple, L. 2,679
	C. maj. 4,421
	(1964 C. maj. 4,456)
	Dunbartonshire (2)
	EAST E. 79,031
	192* <i>C. R. Bence, Lab.</i> 32,988
	K. B. Miller, C. 23,001
	W. Johnston, Scot. Nat. 5,715
	J. Reid, Comm. 1,548
	Lab. maj. 9,987
	(1964 Lab. maj. 7,812)
	WEST E. 50,895
	193* <i>T. Steele, Lab.</i> 21,636
	W. Adams, C. 13,724
	R. O. Campbell, Scot. Nat. 6,042
	Lab. maj. 7,912
	(1964 Lab. maj. 5,631)
	Dundee (2)
	EAST E. 58,021
	194* <i>Rt. Hon. G. M. Thomson, Lab.</i> 25,530
	J. L. R. Marshall, C. 19,804
	Lab. maj. 5,726
	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,563)
	WEST E. 62,813
	195* <i>P. M. Doig, Lab.</i> 26,705
	C. A. McNab, C. 18,345
	J. W. Cruddas, L. 3,454
	D. P. Bowman, Comm. 1,217
	Lab. maj. 8,360
	(1964 Lab. maj. 4,617)
	Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)
	E. 46,824
	196* <i>A. Hunter, Lab.</i> 20,709
	I. C. Kirkwood, C. and Nat. L. 9,446
	J. Cook, Scot. Nat. 5,304
	Lab. maj. 11,263
	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,435)
	Durham (9)
	DURHAM E. 61,021
	197* <i>C. F. C. Grey, C.B.E.,</i> <i>Lab.</i> 32,200
	R. M. Yorke, C. 13,383
	Lab. maj. 18,817
	(1964 Lab. maj. 17,609)
	NORTH WEST E. 46,789
	198* <i>E. Armstrong, Lab.</i> 25,260
	Capt. C. McAndrew, C. 9,070
	Lab. maj. 16,190
	(1964 Lab. maj. 14,726)
	<i>See also Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and Sedgefield</i>

Ealing (2)	Edinburgh (7)	Epsom (Surrey)
NORTH E. 59,315 209* W. J. Molloy, Lab. 23,730 J. W. Barter, C. 21,153 J. E. Elsom, L. 3,858 Lab. maj. 2,577 (1964 Lab. maj. 27)	CENTRAL E. 34,181 209* T. Oswald, Lab. 13,682 N. H. Fairbairn, C. 9,667 Lab. maj. 4,015 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,092)	E. 72,684 220* Rt. Hon. Sir P. A. G. Rawlinson, Q.C., C. 31,434 C. Carter, Lab. 13,841 Lt.-Cdr. R. W. M. Walsh, L. 12,305 C. maj. 17,593 (1964 C. maj. 17,991)
SOUTH E. 51,283 200* B. C. Batsford, C. 18,968 R. MacFarquhar, Lab. 13,885 B. N. Martin-Kaye, L. 4,743 C. maj. 5,083 (1964 C. maj. 8,000)	EAST E. 54,684 210* Rt. Hon. E. G. Willis, Lab. 25,423 J. S. B. Henderson, C. 16,614 Lab. maj. 8,809 (1964 Lab. maj. 5,432)	Erith and Crayford (London) E. 53,463
Easington (Durham) E. 55,923 201* Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, Lab. 32,097 W. M. H. Spicer, C. 7,350 Lab. maj. 24,747 (1964 Lab. maj. 25,758)	LEITH E. 35,888 211* J. H. Hoy, Lab. 15,407 W. A. Elliott, Q.C., C. 11,443 Miss H. Arundel, Comm. 279 Lab. maj. 3,964 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,157)	221* A. J. Wellbeloved, Lab. 24,243 W. D. Madel, C. 15,033 S. W. Vince, L. 3,827 L. Smith, Comm. 556 Lab. maj. 9,210 (Nov. 1965, by-election, Lab. maj. 7,072) (1964 Lab. maj. 8,855)
Eastbourne (East Sussex) E. 72,870 202* Sir C. S. Taylor, C. 26,039 S. Terrell, Q.C., L. 16,746 J. H. High, Lab. 12,620 V. H. Petty, Ind. 883 C. maj. 9,293 (1964 C. maj. 10,969)	NORTH E. 37,339 212* Earl of Dalkeith, C. 13,765 W. S. Dalgleish, Lab. 10,730 L. W. Oliver, L. 2,871 C. maj. 3,035 (1964 C. maj. 4,830)	Esher (Surrey) E. 75,593
East Grinstead (East Sussex) E. 73,373 203* G. Johnson Smith, C. 31,595 J. H. Downie, L. 17,984 A. H. Roberts, Lab. 11,938 C. maj. 13,611 (Feb. 1965, by-election, C. maj. 10,617) (1964 C. maj. 14,341)	PENTLANDS E. 53,425 213* N. R. Wyllie, V.R.D., Q.C., C. 19,176 W. Wallace, Lab. 19,132 D. Clarke, L. 4,363 C. maj. 44 (1964 C. maj. 2,387)	222* Sir W. Robson-Brown, C. 32,649 C. Rofe, Lab. 15,023 S. R. Crawley, L. 11,310 C. maj. 17,626 (1964 C. maj. 19,582)
East Ham (2) NORTH E. 35,016 204* Rt. Hon. R. E. Prentice, Lab. 14,911 L. Giovene, C. 7,729 Lab. maj. 7,182 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,977)	SOUTH E. 50,877 214* A. M. C. Hutchison, C. 20,820 J. W. Kerr, Lab. 15,487 H. M. Robertson, Scot. Nat. 2,856 C. maj. 5,333 (1964 C. maj. 7,820)	Essex (10) SOUTH EAST E. 85,151 223* B. R. Braine, C. 31,942 D. W. Edwards, Lab. 26,208 Miss J. Arram, L. 7,706 C. maj. 5,734 (1964 C. maj. 8,201)
SOUTH E. 38,197 205* A. E. Oram, Lab. 17,543 I. R. Stanbrook, C. 7,540 Lab. maj. 10,003 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,272)	WEST E. 65,935 215* J. A. Stodart, C. 24,882 R. G. Douglas, Lab. 20,073 J. R. Telfer, L. 6,571 C. maj. 4,809 (1964 C. maj. 7,939)	See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock Eton and Slough (English Borough) E. 56,795
Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire) E. 36,953 206* D. E. C. Price, C. 24,337 J. A. A. Evans, Lab. 23,636 J. F. Rice, L. 5,617 C. maj. 701 (1964 C. maj. 2,088)	EDMONTON (London) E. 62,520 216* H. Albu, Lab. 26,422 E. P. Hubbard, C. 18,697 Lab. maj. 7,725 (1964 Lab. maj. 5,128)	224 Miss J. Lester, Lab. 26,553 *Sir A. J. C. Meyer, Bt., C. 21,890 Lab. maj. 4,663 (1964 C. maj. 11)
Eastleigh (Hampshire) E. 63,992 207* M. M. Foot, Lab. 24,936 J. R. Lovill, C. 4,352 Lab. maj. 20,584 (1964 Lab. maj. 20,271)	ENFIELD (2) EAST E. 45,487 217* J. Mackie, Lab. 18,772 R. H. Leach, C. 11,245 J. Burnett, L. 4,189 Lab. maj. 7,527 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,511)	Exeter (English Borough) E. 54,624
Ecclles (English Borough) E. 56,709 208* L. Carter-Jones, Lab. 25,033 H. P. Holland, C. 15,776 M. Bennett, Comm. 1,239 Lab. maj. 9,257 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,638)	WEST E. 47,364 218* Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod, C. 20,675 T. E. Graham, Lab. 10,518 C. T. Ross, L. 7,202 C. maj. 10,157 (1964 C. maj. 10,727)	225 Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, Lab. 22,199 *Sir R. Dudley-Wil- liams, Bt., C. 18,613 R. C. Thompson, L. 4,869 Lab. maj. 3,586 (1964 C. maj. 1,362)
EDGBASTON—See Birmingham EDGE HILL—See Liverpool	EPMING (Essex) E. 97,645 219* A. S. Newens, Lab. 38,914 E. M. Ogden, C. 31,406 D. A. McKie, L. 10,162 Lab. maj. 7,508 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,238)	Eye (Suffolk) E. 57,851 226* Sir J. H. Harrison, Bt., T.D., C. 21,044 R. W. S. Pryke, Lab. 17,431 D. J. Newby, L. 8,661 C. maj. 3,613 (1964 C. maj. 5,426)
		FALMOUTH AND CAMBORNE (Cornwall) E. 55,323 227 J. E. O. Dunwoody, Lab. 21,394 R. T. Boscowen, C. 18,131 Miss A. M. P. H. Sykes, L. 6,144 Lab. maj. 3,263 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,926)

Farnham (Surrey)	WEST E. 51,346	CATHCART E. 66,266
E. 53,814	237* <i>Rt. Hon. E. N. C.</i>	246* <i>E. McM. Taylor, C.</i> ... 26,549
228 M. V. Macmillan, C. ... 21,028	Birch, O.B.E., C. 18,179	F. L. Forrester, Lab. 25,330
D. W. Saunders, L. 12,036	R. T. Ellis, Lab. 15,137	G. Barlow, Ind. 516
L. G. R. Pinchen, Lab. 9,988	D. M. Thomas, L. 7,137	C. maj. 1,219
C. maj. 8,992	D. A. Lloyd, Plaid	(1964) C. maj. 3,005
(1964) C. maj. 9,506)	Cymru 1,585	
Farnworth (Lancashire)	C. maj. 3,042	
E. 60,634	(1964) C. maj. 5,217)	
229* <i>E. Thornton, M.B.E., Lab.</i> ... 30,015	Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)	CENTRAL E. 26,750
M. Andrew, C. 15,329	E. 54,159	247 <i>T. McMillan, Lab.</i> ... 11,673
Lab. maj. 14,686	238* <i>A. P. Costain, C.</i> ... 22,964	R. B. Anderson, C. 3,924
(1964) Lab. maj. 11,072)	J. R. Horam, Lab. 15,562	Lab. maj. 7,749
Faversham (Kent)	C. maj. 7,402	(1964) Lab. maj. 7,664)
E. 62,897	(1964) C. maj. 9,273)	
230* <i>T. G. Boston, Lab.</i> ... 26,375	Fulham (London)	CRAIGTON E. 45,853
R. D. Moat, C. 23,886	E. 45,085	248* <i>B. Millan, Lab.</i> ... 21,174
Lab. maj. 2,489	239* <i>Rt. Hon. R. M. M.</i>	P. C. Hutchison, C. 11,970
(1964) Lab. maj. 3,964)	Stewart, Lab. 20,080	G. Leslie, Scot. Nat. 3,425
Feltham (London)	W. M. J. Grylls, C. 13,094	Lab. maj. 10,204
E. 53,697	Miss E. Sheriff, Ind. L. 716	(1964) Lab. maj. 6,257)
231 R. W. Kerr, Lab. 22,389	P. Robson, Comm. 256	
Miss B. L. Wallis, C. 13,932	Miss M. P. Arrow-	GORBALS E. 32,267
W. G. Crauford, L. 5,206	smith, Ind. 163	249* <i>Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab.</i> ... 14,453
Lab. maj. 8,457	Maj. A. R. Bray-	W. C. Hunter, C. 4,513
(1964) Lab. maj. 5,806)	brooke, Ind. 126	Mrs. M. A. Hunter,
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	Lab. maj. 6,986	Comm. 819
E. 63,903	(1964) Lab. maj. 4,946)	Lab. maj. 9,940
232* <i>The Marquess of Hamilton, U.U.</i> ... 29,352	Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)	(1964) Lab. maj. 11,476)
J. J. Donnelly, Nat. 14,645	E. 52,432	GOVAN E. 40,798
R. Brady, Repub. 10,370	240* <i>M. R. Kimball, C.</i> ... 18,770	250* <i>J. Rankin, Lab.</i> ... 18,533
U.U. maj. 14,707	A. Day, Lab. 14,904	P. Breuer, C. 7,677
(1964) U.U. maj. 13,872)	G. R. S. Stevenson, L. 6,064	G. McLennan, Comm. 1,103
Fife (2)	C. maj. 3,866	Lab. maj. 10,850
EAST E. 49,702	(1964) C. maj. 7,109)	(1964) Lab. maj. 10,755)
233* <i>Sir J. E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. C.</i> ... 19,323	Galloway	HILLHEAD E. 34,619
H. Peaker, Lab. 9,229	E. 36,971	251* <i>Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, C.</i> ... 15,899
J. Braid, Scot. Nat. 5,394	241* <i>H. J. Brewis, C.</i> ... 15,137	W. Boyle, Lab. 9,384
D. A. Barrie, L. 3,574	D. Douglas, Lab. 9,283	C. maj. 6,515
C. maj. 10,094	C. maj. 5,854	(1964) C. maj. 7,421)
(1964) C. maj. 11,236)	(1964) C. maj. 7,911)	KELVINGROVE E. 24,483
WEST E. 56,497	GARSTON—See Liverpool	252* <i>M. S. Miller, Lab.</i> ... 9,311
234* <i>W. W. Hamilton, Lab.</i> ... 27,123	Gateshead (2)	H. Dykes, C. 6,793
J. B. M. Gall, C. 8,300	EAST E. 52,442	Lab. maj. 2,518
R. R. Patrick, Scot. Nat. 6,046	242* <i>B. Conlan, Lab.</i> ... 27,628	(1964) Lab. maj. 1,549)
A. D. MacMillan, Comm. 1,542	J. H. E. Mendl, C. 12,084	MARYHILL E. 43,178
Lab. maj. 18,823	Lab. maj. 15,544	253* <i>W. Hannan, Lab.</i> ... 19,936
(1964) Lab. maj. 16,926)	(1964) Lab. maj. 11,979)	R. S. Hay, C. 6,075
Finchley (London)	WEST E. 38,878	H. Macdonald, Scot. Nat. 3,387
E. 68,422	243* <i>H. E. Randall, Lab.</i> ... 20,381	Lab. maj. 13,861
235* <i>Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, C.</i> ... 23,968	E. Greenwood, C. 6,878	(1964) Lab. maj. 12,393)
Mrs. Y. Sieve, Lab. 14,504	Lab. maj. 13,503	POLLOK E. 51,651
F. Davis, L. 13,070	(1964) Lab. maj. 11,767)	254* <i>A. Garrow, Lab.</i> ... 21,257
C. maj. 9,464	Gillingham (English Borough)	P. T. Smollett, C. 19,282
(1964) C. maj. 8,802)	E. 51,874	Lab. maj. 1,975
Flintshire (2)	244* <i>F. F. A. Burden, C.</i> ... 20,158	(By-election, March 9, 1967)
EAST E. 55,119	J. S. Binns, Lab. 17,018	Prof. E. Wright, C. 14,270
236* <i>Mrs. E. L. White, Lab.</i> ... 24,442	G. A. Payne, L. 3,546	R. Douglas, Lab. 12,069
F. Hardman, C. 15,960	C. maj. 3,140	G. A. Leslie, Scot. Nat. 10,884
D. O. Diamond, L. 6,348	(1964) C. maj. 5,644)	I. D. Miller, L. 735
G. Hughes, Plaid Cymru. 902	Glasgow (15)	A. C. Murray, Comm. 694
Lab. maj. 8,482	BRIDGETON E. 37,416	C. maj. 2,201
(1964) Lab. maj. 3,956)	245* <i>J. Bennett, Lab.</i> ... 16,219	(1964) Lab. maj. 296)
Glamorganshire (7). See Aber-	J. Hogg, C. 5,619	PROVAN E. 59,939
avon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower,	Lab. maj. 10,600	255* <i>H. D. Brown, Lab.</i> ... 28,201
Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd	(1964) Lab. maj. 11,387)	D. I. Fraser, C. 12,986
Scotstoun E. 50,868	SCOTSTOUN E. 50,868	J. Jackson, Comm. 988
256* <i>W. W. Small, Lab.</i> ... 27,320	BRIDGETON E. 37,416	Lab. maj. 15,215
Mrs. C. E. Douglas, C. 14,493	245* <i>J. Bennett, Lab.</i> ... 16,219	(1964) Lab. maj. 14,365)
H. Boyd, Comm. 2,395	J. Hogg, C. 5,619	
	Lab. maj. 12,827	
	(1964) Lab. maj. 10,180)	

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| SHETTLESTON <i>E.</i> 45,174
257* <i>Sir M. Galpern, Lab.</i> ... 20,208
W. J. Rennie, <i>C.</i> 6,857
W. Lindsay, <i>Scot. Nat.</i> ... 3,732
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 13,351
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,866 | Grantham (Lincolnshire)
<i>E.</i> 64,323
266* <i>Rt. Hon. J. B. Godber, C.</i> 24,748
Mrs. M. Large, <i>Lab.</i> ... 22,590
D. C. Howie, <i>L.</i> 4,593
<i>C. maj.</i> 2,158
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 5,864 | Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
<i>E.</i> 53,906
275* <i>Rt. Hon. T. Fraser, Lab.</i> 27,865
I. J. A. Dyer, <i>C.</i> 11,289
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,576
(By-election, Nov. 2, 1967)
Mrs. W. M. Ewing,
<i>Scot. Nat.</i> 18,397
A. Wilson, <i>Lab.</i> 16,598
I. J. A. Dyer, <i>C.</i> 4,986
<i>Scot. Nat. maj.</i> 1,799
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 17,158 |
| SPRINGBURN <i>E.</i> 35,680
258* <i>R. Buchanan, Lab.</i> 15,998
D. H. Heatlie, <i>C.</i> 4,499
W. Morton, <i>Scot. Nat.</i> ... 2,222
N. McLellan, <i>Comm.</i> 867
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,499
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,196 | Gravesend (Kent)
<i>E.</i> 74,175
267* <i>A. J. Murray, Lab.</i> 30,276
R. L. White, <i>C.</i> 25,484
J. H. Barnett, <i>L.</i> 5,092
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,792
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 748 | Hammersmith, North (London)
<i>E.</i> 44,397
276* <i>F. Tomney, Lab.</i> 19,522
M. J. Neubert, <i>C.</i> 8,857
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,665
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,611 |
| WOODSIDE <i>E.</i> 36,964
259* <i>N. G. Carmichael, Lab.</i> ... 13,540
N. M. Glen, <i>C.</i> 11,202
R. Fairlie, <i>Scot. Nat.</i> ... 1,916
R. Valliar, <i>Soc. Party of G.B.</i> 122
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,338
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,567 | Greenock (Scottish Burgh)
<i>E.</i> 45,438
268* <i>J. D. Mabon, Lab.</i> 18,988
I. M. Will, <i>L.</i> 7,727
R. E. Dundas, <i>C.</i> 5,835
W. Dunn, <i>Comm.</i> 702
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,261
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,572 | Hampshire (6). See Aldershot, Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New Forest, Petersfield and Winchester |
| Gloucester (English Borough)
<i>E.</i> 55,703
260* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Diamond, Lab.</i> 20,951
C. J. J. Balfour, <i>C.</i> 15,678
Mrs. I. S. Robson, <i>L.</i> 6,540
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,273
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,117 | Greenwich (London)
<i>E.</i> 55,477
269* <i>Rt. Hon. R. W. Marsh, Lab.</i> 24,359
J. S. Gummer, <i>C.</i> 13,200
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,159
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,222 | Hampstead (London)
<i>E.</i> 67,798
277 <i>B. C. G. Whitaker, Lab.</i> 22,963
* <i>Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, C.H., C.</i> 20,710
Mrs. R. R. Roskin, <i>L.</i> 5,182
H. G. Baldwin, <i>Soc. Pty. of G.B.</i> 211
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,253
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 1,835 |
| Gloucestershire (4)
SOUTH <i>E.</i> 74,123
261* <i>Capt. F. V. Corfield, C.</i> 28,224
M. F. L. Cocks, <i>Lab.</i> ... 26,800
E. C. Hart, <i>L.</i> 7,421
<i>C. maj.</i> 1,424
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 3,714 | Grimsby (English Borough)
<i>E.</i> 61,270
270* <i>Rt. Hon. C. A. R. Croslan, Lab.</i> 26,788
P. T. Cormack, <i>C.</i> 18,662
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,126
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,098 | HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham
Harborough (Leicestershire)
<i>E.</i> 86,198 |
| WEST <i>E.</i> 57,443
262* <i>C. W. Loughlin, Lab.</i> ... 23,181
S. H. A. F. Hopkins, <i>C.</i> 15,476
K. G. Harvey, <i>L.</i> 6,137
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,705
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,120 | Guildford (Surrey)
<i>E.</i> 60,815
271 <i>D. A. R. Howell, C.</i> 24,116
C. E. H. Thornbury, <i>Lab.</i> 15,771
J. R. Buchanan, <i>L.</i> 7,992
<i>C. maj.</i> 8,345
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 10,912 | Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
<i>E.</i> 56,021
279* <i>Rt. Hon. J. E. Ramsden, C.</i> 22,932
W. Greaves, <i>L.</i> 9,518
R. E. Holmes, <i>Lab.</i> ... 9,267
<i>C. maj.</i> 13,414
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 15,142 |
| GORBALS—See Glasgow
GORTON—See Manchester
Gosport and Fareham (English Borough)
<i>E.</i> 85,033
264* <i>R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., C.</i> 32,752
J. R. Sturges, <i>Lab.</i> ... 21,726
B. V. Newman, <i>L.</i> 8,849
<i>C. maj.</i> 11,026
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 14,048 | Hackney, Central (London)
<i>E.</i> 58,513
272* <i>H. W. Butler, Lab.</i> 21,466
H. M. L. Morton, <i>C.</i> 7,440
C. V. Gittins, <i>L.</i> 4,762
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,026
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,376 | Harrow (3)
CENTRAL <i>E.</i> 44,195
280* <i>J. A. Grant, C.</i> 15,987
A. R. Judge, <i>Lab.</i> 14,341
A. H. J. Miller, <i>L.</i> 5,118
<i>C. maj.</i> 1,630
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 4,467 |
| HALIFAX (English Borough)
<i>E.</i> 62,754
273* <i>Hon. Shirley Summerskill, Lab.</i> 25,391
G. A. Turner, <i>C.</i> 19,689
D. A. Carlin, <i>L.</i> 5,423
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,702
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,058 | EAST <i>E.</i> 47,267
281 <i>R. D. Roebuck, Lab.</i> ... 17,374
* <i>Cmdr. A. T. Courtney, O.B.E., C.</i> 16,996
M. D. Colne, <i>L.</i> 4,749
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 378
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 2,259 | |
| HALL GREEN—See Birmingham
HALLAM—See Sheffield
Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)
<i>E.</i> 61,232
274* <i>P. H. B. Wall, M.C., V.R.D., C.</i> 25,566
Mrs. P. Clarke, <i>Lab.</i> ... 13,017
S. Burnley, <i>L.</i> 8,277
<i>C. maj.</i> 12,549
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 15,771 | WEST <i>E.</i> 53,210
282* <i>A. J. Page, C.</i> 22,660
C. H. Beaumont, <i>Lab.</i> ... 12,313
H. C. Seigal, <i>L.</i> 7,676
<i>C. maj.</i> 10,347
(1964) <i>C. maj.</i> 12,407 | |
| GOVAN—See Glasgow
Gower (Glamorgan)
<i>E.</i> 49,731
265* <i>I. Davies, Lab.</i> 29,910
D. R. O. Lewis, <i>C.</i> ... 8,852
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 21,058
(1964) <i>Lab. maj.</i> 19,073 | | |

- The Hartlepoole**
(English Borough)
E. 59,079
283**E. L. Leadbitter, Lab.* ... 27,509
Brig. H. I. Branson, C. ... 18,857
Lab. maj. 8,652
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,867)
- Harwich (Essex)**
E. 70,599
284**J. E. Ridsdale, C. and Nat. L.* 24,975
S. R. Hatch, *Lab.* 18,335
T. E. Dale, *L.* 9,219
C. and Nat. L. maj. 6,640
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 10,225)
- Hastings (English Borough)**
E. 49,802
285**Sir N. Cooper-Key, C.* ... 15,324
C. B. Kissen, *Lab.* 12,984
J. J. Arnold, *L.* 9,744
C. maj. 2,340
(1964 C. maj. 5,578)
- Hayes and Harlington**
(London)
E. 45,797
286**A. M. Skeffington, Lab.* ... 20,707
L. E. Smith, *C.* 11,883
F. Stanley, *Comm.* 698
Lab. maj. 8,824
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,860)
- Heeley—See Sheffield**
- Hemel Hempstead**
(Hertfordshire)
E. 84,410
287**J. H. Allason, O.B.E., C.* ... 31,742
R. Corbett, *Lab.* 29,704
A. J. Whiteside, *L.* 9,970
C. maj. 2,038
(1964 C. maj. 4,846)
- Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 64,521
288**A. Beaney, Lab.* 41,887
C. W. R. Pickthorn,
C. 7,165
Lab. maj. 34,722
(1964 Lab. maj. 33,860)
- Hendon (2)**
NORTH E. 49,784
289**Sir C. I. Orr-Ewing,*
Bt., O.B.E., C. 18,468
E. Wistrich, *Lab.* 17,866
M. G. Cass, *L.* 3,593
C. maj. 600
(1964 C. maj. 1,124)
- SOUTH E. 51,812
290**Sir H. Munro-Lucas-*
Tooth, Bt., C. 17,176
G. T. Samuel, *Lab.* 13,120
L. Young, *L.* 7,633
C. maj. 4,056
(1964 C. maj. 7,011)
- Henley (Oxon.)**
E. 69,584
291**J. A. Hay, C.* 28,994
G. Cunningham, *Lab.* ... 23,320
C. maj. 5,074
(1964 C. maj. 8,284)
- Herefordshire (2)**
HEREFORD E. 50,853
292**J. D. Gibson-Watt,*
M.C., C. 17,529
M. K. Prendergast,
Lab. 14,782
K. S. Vaus, *L.* 6,996
C. maj. 2,747
(1964 C. maj. 5,760)
- See also Leominster
- Hertfordshire (7)**
EAST E. 79,322
293**Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-Smith, Bt., T.D., Q.C., C.* ... 29,618
B. C. S. Murphy, *Lab.* ... 24,412
E. W. Morgan, *L.* 9,501
C. maj. 5,206
(1964 C. maj. 7,862)
- HERTFORD E. 76,234
294**Lord Baldwin, C.* 32,302
P. Nurse, *Lab.* 31,508
C. maj. 794
(1964 C. maj. 3,973)
- SOUTH WEST E. 74,777
295**G. J. M. Longden,*
M.B.E., C. 28,378
S. J. Chapman, *Lab.* 25,186
P. A. S. Benton, *L.* 8,590
C. maj. 3,192
(1964 C. maj. 6,071)
- See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin and St. Albans
- Heston and Isleworth**
(London)
E. 51,400
296**R. R. Harris, C.* 18,222
N. D. Sanderson, *Lab.* ... 17,296
R. L. Atton, *L.* 5,559
C. maj. 926
(1964 C. maj. 3,530)
- Hexham (Northumberland)**
E. 55,320
297 *Rt. Hon. A. G. F.*
Rippon, Q.C., *C.* 20,889
J. L. Lamb, *Lab.* 16,105
D. A. Robson, *L.* 6,434
C. maj. 4,784
(1964 C. maj. 8,341)
- Heywood and Royton**
(Lancashire)
E. 63,438
298**J. Barnett, Lab.* 24,701
D. C. Waddington, *C.* ... 19,048
J. Clarney, *L.* 6,732
Lab. maj. 5,653
(1964 Lab. maj. 816)
- High Peak (Derbyshire)**
E. 48,747
299 *P. M. Jackson, Lab.* ... 16,938
**A. D. Walder, C.* 16,124
D. I. Wrigley, *L.* 7,990
Lab. maj. 814
(1964 C. maj. 1,337)
- Hillhead—See Glasgow**
- Hillsborough—See Sheffield**
- Hitchin (Hertfordshire)**
E. 90,840
300**Mrs. S. V. T. B.*
Williams, *Lab.* 42,233
J. H. R. Stokes, *C.* ... 32,483
Lab. maj. 9,750
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,385)
- Holborn and St. Pancras South**
(London)
E. 41,366
301**Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab.* ... 16,128
J. M. E. Byng, *C.* 10,982
Lab. maj. 5,146
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,756)
- Holland with Boston**
(Lincolnshire)
E. 70,765
302 *R. Body, C.* 26,683
R. H. Hickman, *Lab.* ... 26,367
C. maj. 316
(1964 C. and Nat. L. maj. 5,631)
- Honiton (Devonshire)**
E. 63,044
303**R. Mathew, T.D., C.* ... 26,966
Mrs. M. Clark, *Lab.* ... 13,257
R. Hicks, *L.* 9,342
C. maj. 13,709
(By-election, March 16, 1967)
†*P. F. H. Emery, C.* ... 26,501
Mrs. B. Trethewey, *L.* ... 10,509
Mrs. M. Clark, *Lab.* ... 9,501
C. maj. 15,992
(1964 C. maj. 14,121)
- Horncastle (Lincolnshire)**
E. 42,625
304 *P. H. B. Tapsell, C.* ... 15,090
R. N. H. Sackur, *Lab.* ... 9,715
T. F. Smith, *L.* 7,552
C. maj. 5,735
(1964 C. maj. 7,785)
- Hornchurch (London)**
E. 90,969
305 *A. L. Williams, Lab.* ... 38,406
**G. W. Lagden, C.* 35,373
Lab. maj. 3,033
(1964 C. maj. 234)
- Hornsey (London)**
E. 65,739
306 *H. A. L. Rossi, C.* 21,116
C. S. Yeo, *Lab.* 20,501
P. W. Meyer, *L.* 5,026
M. Morris, *Comm.* ... 1,184
C. maj. 615
(1964 C. maj. 4,062)
- Horsham (West Sussex)**
E. 88,872
307**P. M. Holdern, C.* ... 32,139
J. M. Bowyer, *Lab.* 26,098
O. G. N. Burne, *L.* ... 11,930
C. maj. 6,041
(1964 C. maj. 9,868)
- Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)**
E. 56,001
308**T. W. Urwin, Lab.* ... 32,067
F. H. M. Craig-Cooper,
C. 9,304
Lab. maj. 22,763
(1964 Lab. maj. 21,838)
- Hove (English Borough)**
E. 69,807
309**W. F. M. Madden, C.* ... 28,799
T. Williams, *Lab.* 12,999
O. C. Moxon, *L.* 8,037
M. Cozzmann, *Ind.* 574
C. maj. 15,890
(July 1965 by-election, C. maj. 16,952) (1964 C. maj. 17,709)

- Howden (Yorks, E.R.)
E. 48,768
- 310*P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O.,
M.C., C..... 17,701
G. McNamara, Lab..... 9,421
J. J. MacCallum, L..... 7,885
C. maj..... 8,280
(1964 C. maj. 10,300)
Huddersfield (2)
- EAST E. 50,509
- 311*J. P. W. Mailletie, Lab..... 21,960
J. A. Fergusson, C..... 11,081
G. M. Lee, L..... 6,303
Lab. maj..... 10,879
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,269)
- WEST E. 49,813
- 312*K. Lomas, Lab..... 17,990
J. M. Fox, C..... 13,514
R. H. Hargreaves, L..... 9,470
Lab. maj..... 4,476
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,280)
- Hull (3)
- EAST E. 71,694
- 313*Gndr. H. Pursey, Lab..... 34,457
Mrs. F. C. M. Heath,
M.B.E., C..... 11,385
N. W. Turner, L..... 6,795
Lab. maj..... 23,072
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,350)
- NORTH E. 61,112
- 314*J. K. McNamara, Lab..... 26,640
T. F. H. Jessel, C..... 17,871
Mrs. L. S. Millward, L..... 3,747
Lab. maj..... 8,769
(1966 by-election Lab. maj.
5,521) (1964 Lab. maj.
1,181)
- WEST E. 58,743
- 315*J. Johnson, Lab..... 26,816
J. G. D. Shaw, C..... 14,551
Lab. maj..... 12,265
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,030)
- Huntingdonshire
E. 53,745
- 316*Rt. Hon. Sir D. L. M.
Renton, K.B.E., T.D.,
Q.C., Nat. L. and C. 20,504
M. Lawn, Lab..... 15,276
D. R. A. Spreckley, L..... 5,900
Nat. L. and C. maj.... 5,228
(1964 C. and Nat L. maj.
7,864)
- Huyton (Lancashire)
E. 88,288
- 317*Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson,
O.B.E., Lab..... 41,122
Dr. T. L. Hobday, C..... 20,182
D. E. Sutch, Ind..... 585
Lab. maj..... 20,940
(1964 Lab. maj. 19,273)
- Ilford (2)
- NORTH E. 66,569
- 318*T. L. Iremonger, C..... 23,736
J. A. Punshon, Lab..... 20,392
J. Harris, L..... 6,953
C. maj..... 3,344
(1964 C. maj. 7,533)
- SOUTH E. 56,302
- 319 A. J. Shaw, Lab..... 20,613
*A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C. 18,093
Miss I. Watson, L..... 4,606
Lab. maj..... 2,520
(1964 C. maj. 1,492)
- Ilkeston (Derbyshire)
E. 68,478
- 320*L. R. Fletcher, Lab..... 36,522
B. J. Eales, C..... 15,582
Lab. maj..... 20,940
(1964 Lab. maj. 20,382)
Ince (Lancashire)
E. 55,703
- 321*M. T. McGuire, Lab..... 30,915
J. Birch, C..... 11,075
Lab. maj..... 19,840
(1964 Lab. maj. 18,965)
- Inverness-shire and Ross
and Cromarty (3)
- INVERNESS E. 50,802
- 322*D. R. Johnston, L..... 14,356
D. A. Watthen, C..... 11,061
A. C. McLean, Lab..... 10,069
L. maj..... 2,395
(1964 L. maj. 2,136)
- ROSS AND CROMARTY E. 24,679
- 323*A. R. Mackenzie, L..... 7,348
W. A. Ross, Lab..... 5,304
Maj. A. J. Cameron, C. 4,820
L. maj..... 2,044
(1964 L. maj. 1,407)
- See also Western Isles
- Ipswich (English Borough)
E. 78,351
- 324*Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Foot,
Q.C., Lab..... 30,313
T. A. Hagger, C..... 23,440
Dr. S. Rundle, L..... 6,200
Dr. D. R. M. Brown,
Ind..... 769
Lab. maj..... 6,873
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,432)
- Isle of Ely
E. 60,758
- 325*Sir E. A. H. Legge-
Bourke, K.B.E., C..... 21,320
G. Nurse, Lab..... 10,566
D. M. Rigby, L..... 5,250
C. maj..... 1,754
(1964 C. maj. 5,625)
- Isle of Thanet (Kent)
E. 81,474
- 326*W. R. Rees-Davies, C. 29,302
L. J. A. Bishop, Lab..... 24,416
F. G. Redman, L..... 7,952
C. maj..... 4,886
(1964 C. maj. 7,350)
- Isle of Wight
E. 70,877
- 327*H. F. M. Woodnutt, C. 25,862
P. Stephenson, Lab..... 15,411
S. S. Ross, L..... 11,975
C. maj..... 10,451
(1964 C. maj. 11,253)
- Islington (3)
- EAST E. 45,416
- 328*Rt. Hon. Sir E. G. M.
Fletcher, Lab..... 15,009
J. B. W. Holderness, C. 7,490
J. Freedman, L..... 2,288
A. E. Lomas, Ind. L..... 1,127
Lab. maj..... 7,519
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,477)
- NORTH E. 50,203
- 329*Rt. Hon. G. W.
Reynolds, Lab..... 16,188
M. W. L. Morris, C. 8,357
E. G. Thwaites, L..... 2,682
Lab. maj..... 7,831
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,123)
- SOUTH WEST E. 48,995
- 330*A. Evans, Lab..... 16,206
A. Hardy, C..... 5,903
H. Weston, Ind..... 1,271
D. H. Harmston, Union
Movement..... 816
J. Moss, Comm..... 756
Lab. maj..... 10,303
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,566)
- ITCHEN—See Southampton
- Jarrow (English Borough)
E. 50,158
- 331*E. Fernyhough, Lab..... 26,006
D. J. Robson, C..... 12,449
Lab. maj..... 13,557
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,550)
- Keighley (English Borough)
E. 48,006
- 332*J. Birrell, Lab..... 22,039
J. G. Bellak, C..... 18,027
Lab. maj..... 4,012
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,701)
- KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow
- KEMPTOWN—See Brighton
- Kensington (2)
- NORTH E. 47,081
- 333*G. H. R. Rogers,
C.B.E., Lab..... 16,012
L. Brittan, C..... 10,749
A. C. S. Thomas, L..... 2,462
Lab. maj..... 5,263
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,512)
- SOUTH E. 55,660
- 334*W. L. Roots, T.D.,
Q.C., C..... 21,050
J. V. Rosenhead, Lab..... 6,419
T. O. Kellock, Q.C., L..... 4,871
C. maj..... 14,631
(By-election, March 14, 1968)
Sir B. M. Rhys-Williams,
Bt., C..... 16,489
T. O. Kellock, Q.C., L..... 2,742
C. Bradley, Lab..... 1,874
S. Eustace, Ind..... 675
W. Gold, Ind..... 59
C. maj..... 13,747
(1964 C. maj. 16,368)
- Kent (13). See Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
- Kettering (Northants)
E. 82,509
- 335*Rt. Hon. Sir G. S. de
Freitas, K.C.M.G., Lab..... 35,337
Dr. T. E. T. Weston,
C..... 23,877
- A. Smith, L..... 7,903
Lab. maj..... 11,460
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,805)
- Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
E. 62,435
- 336*Sir E. T. C. Brinton, C. 24,628
J. W. Wardle, Lab..... 21,451
R. Smith, Ind..... 1,292
C. maj..... 3,177
(1964 C. maj. 6,854)

- Kilmarnock (Ayrshire) E. 48,473
 337**Rt. Hon. W. Ross,* M.B.E., Lab..... 26,036
 A. McQuarrie, C..... 11,949
Lab. maj...... 14,087
 (1964 Lab. maj. 14,377)
 King's Lynn (Norfolk) E. 53,833
 338**J. D. Page, Lab.*..... 23,324
 D. G. Bullard, C..... 21,305
Lab. maj...... 2,019
 (1964 Lab. maj. 104)
 Kingston upon Thames (London) E. 57,705
 339**Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-* Carpenter, C..... 22,781
 J. S. Cook, Lab..... 14,915
 M. F. Burns, L..... 6,722
C. maj...... 7,866
 (1964 C. maj. 10,362)
- KINROSS AND WEST PERTHSHIRE—**
See Perthshire and Kinross
- Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh) E. 52,169
 340**H. P. H. Gowrley, Lab.*..... 23,273
 N. Gow, C..... 10,539
 Dr. I. C. Lees, Scot. Nat. 5,223
Lab. maj...... 12,734
 (1964 Lab. maj. 12,507)
- KIRKDALE—***See* Liverpool Knutsford (Cheshire) E. 65,156
 341**Sir W. H. Bromley-* Davenport, T.D., C..... 26,550
 G. J. Tordoff, L..... 12,839
 K. J. Hill, Lab..... 12,174
C. maj...... 13,711
 (1964 C. maj. 14,327)
- LADYWOOD—***See* Birmingham Lambeth (3)
 Brixton E. 47,615
 342**Lt.-Col. M. Lipton,* C.B.E., Lab..... 16,634
 P. J. S. Dixon, C..... 10,500
Lab. maj...... 6,134
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,584)
- NORWOOD E. 54,592
 343 J. D. Fraser, Lab..... 19,103
 W. D. Wilson, C..... 16,830
 M. A. Green, L..... 3,256
Lab. maj...... 2,273
 (1964 C. maj. 451)
- VAUXHALL E. 39,042
 344**Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss,* Lab..... 15,233
 S. Le Marchant, C..... 7,045
Lab. maj...... 7,588
 (1964 Lab. maj. 6,805)
 Lanark (Lanarkshire) E. 69,280
 345**Rt. Hon. Judith Hart,* Lab..... 29,735
 W. H. Beale, C..... 21,995
 H. Rankin, Scot. Nat. 5,838
Lab. maj...... 7,740
 (1964 Lab. maj. 5,320)
 Lanarkshire (6)
 NORTH E. 48,405
 346**Rt. Hon. Margaret Her-* bison, Lab..... 23,160
 R. B. J. D. Black, C..... 14,857
Lab. maj...... 8,303
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,193)
- See also* Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen
Lancashire (16). *See* Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farmworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwich, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, Westhoughton and Widnes
- Lancaster (Lancashire) E. 43,611
 347 S. Henig, Lab..... 18,168
 *H. J. Berkeley, C..... 16,357
Lab. maj...... 1,811
 (1964 C. maj. 2,481)
- LANGSTONE—***See* Portsmouth Leeds (6)
EAST E. 67,189
 348**Rt. Hon. D. W. Healey,* M.B.E., Lab..... 30,073
 A. R. M. Graham, C..... 18,796
Lab. maj...... 11,277
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,006)
- NORTH EAST** E. 53,824
 349**Rt. Hon. Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt.*, C..... 20,813
 D. Mallen, Lab..... 15,851
C. maj...... 4,962
 (1964 C. maj. 8,325)
- NORTH WEST** E. 74,191
 350**Sir D. Kaberry, Bt.*, T.D., C..... 30,168
 C. J. Morgan, Lab..... 24,044
C. maj...... 6,124
 (1964 C. maj. 10,997)
- SOUTH** E. 49,474
 351**M. Rees, Lab.*..... 23,171
 P. A. Woodward, C..... 9,813
 B. Ramelson, Comm. 714
Lab. maj...... 13,358
 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,216)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 33,199
 352**Rt. Hon. Alice Bacon,* C.B.E., Lab..... 14,663
 Mrs. J. G. Todd, C..... 5,743
Lab. maj...... 8,920
 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,708)
- WEST** E. 60,176
 353**Rt. Hon. T. C. Pannell,* Lab..... 24,391
 I. M. Glover, C..... 13,883
 D. Pedder, L..... 5,062
Lab. maj...... 10,508
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,271)
 Leek (Staffordshire) E. 79,880
 354**H. Davies, Lab.*..... 35,334
 F. A. Swinnerton, C..... 27,573
Lab. maj...... 7,761
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,149)
- Leicester (4)
NORTH EAST E. 41,772
 355**T. G. Bradley, Lab.*..... 17,007
 R. D. G. Williams, T.D., C..... 10,769
 F. I. Glenton, L..... 3,703
Lab. maj...... 6,238
 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,299)
- NORTH WEST** E. 48,605
 356**Sir B. Janner, Lab.*..... 21,822
 D. C. M. Mather, C..... 14,015
Lab. maj...... 7,807
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,394)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 53,803
 357**W. J. Peel, C.*..... 23,615
 C. Grundy, Lab..... 15,819
C. maj...... 7,796
 (1964 C. maj. 12,146)
- SOUTH WEST** E. 43,373
 358**Rt. Hon. H. W. Bowden, C.B.E., Lab.*..... 18,822
 T. G. Boardman, C..... 13,268
Lab. maj...... 5,554
 (1964 Lab. maj. 4,106)
 (By-election, Nov. 2, 1967)
 T. G. Boardman, C..... 12,897
 N. D. Sanderson, Lab. 8,958
 C. Beech, L..... 3,125
C. maj...... 3,939
- Leicestershire (4).** *See* Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton
- Leigh (English Borough) E. 57,930
 359**H. Boardman, Lab.*..... 29,552
 R. R. Hipkiss, C..... 13,490
Lab. maj...... 16,062
 (1964 Lab. maj. 15,624)
- LEITH—***See* Edinburgh
- Leominster (Herefordshire) E. 38,880
 360**Hon. Sir C. Bossom,* Bt., C..... 15,045
 Dr. E. P. Cadbury, L..... 7,647
 K. R. Simmons, Lab. 6,536
C. maj...... 7,398
 (1964 C. maj. 6,297)
- Lewes (East Sussex) E. 66,717
 361**Sir T. V. H. Beamish,* M.C., C..... 27,529
 R. E. Manley, Lab. 14,561
 G. A. Dowden, L..... 9,328
C. maj...... 12,968
 (1964 C. maj. 14,061)
- Lewisham (3)
NORTH E. 49,532
 362 R. D. Moyle, Lab..... 20,352
 *C. J. Chataway, C..... 17,989
Lab. maj...... 2,363
 (1964 C. maj. 343)
- SOUTH** E. 49,501
 363**C. A. Johnson, C.B.E.,* Lab..... 21,165
 G. L. Dixon, C..... 11,247
 F. M. Bennett, L..... 4,779
Lab. maj...... 9,918
 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,592)
- WEST** E. 52,858
 364 J. M. Y. Dickens, Lab. 21,088
 *P. M. E. D. McNair-Wilson, C..... 18,984
Lab. maj...... 2,034
 (1964 C. maj. 886)
- Leyton (London) E. 64,727
 365 *Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon Walker, C.H., Lab.*..... 26,803
 *R. C. Buxton, C..... 18,157
 A. H. Mackay, L..... 3,851
 W. Hanley, I.L.P. 441
Lab. maj...... 8,646
 (Jan. 1965 by-election, C. maj. 205) (1964 Lab. maj. 7,926)

- Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffordshire) E. 65,728
 366**J. W. Snow, Lab.* 27,972
 B. A. Webb, C. 23,837
Lab. maj. 4,134
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 3,816
- Lincoln (English Borough) E. 50,165
 367**D. Taverne, Q.C., Lab.* 23,006
 R. T. Alexander, C. 16,469
Lab. maj. 6,537
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 4,722
- Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). See Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Holland with Boston, Horncastle, Louth and Rutland and Stamford
- Liverpool (9)
 EDGE HILL E. 47,704
 368**Sir A. J. Irvine, Q.C., Lab.* 18,203
 M. Howard, C. 10,662
Lab. maj. 7,541
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 5,886
- EXCHANGE E. 40,319
 369**Mrs. E. M. Braddock, Lab.* 15,089
 B. V. Groombridge, C. 5,372
Lab. maj. 9,717
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 9,746
- GARSTON E. 66,678
 370 *T. V. N. Fortescue, C.* 24,716
 W. H. Waldron, *Lab.* 20,746
C. maj. 3,970
 (1964) *C. maj.* 6,474
- KIRKDALE E. 49,429
 371**J. A. Dunn, Lab.* 19,233
 N. A. Pannell, C. 13,219
Lab. maj. 6,014
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 4,008
- SCOTLAND E. 38,176
 372**W. H. Alldritt, Lab.* 14,244
 R. H. Morris, C. 4,730
 T. E. Cassin, *Comm.* 779
Lab. maj. 9,514
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 10,591
- TOXTETH E. 44,261
 373**Lt.-Col. R. Crawshaw, O.B.E., Lab.* 16,488
 B. M. Keece, C. 12,643
Lab. maj. 3,845
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 2,784
- WALTON E. 51,373
 374**E. S. Heffer, Lab.* 20,950
 Sir K. P. Thompson, Bt., C. 15,617
Lab. maj. 5,333
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 2,906
- WAVERETT E. 55,631
 375**J. D. Tilney, T.D., C.* 19,179
 R. Ashcroft, *Lab.* 13,529
 C. E. Carr, L. 6,771
C. maj. 5,650
 (1964) *C. maj.* 8,260
- WEST DERBY E. 51,948
 376**E. Ogden, Lab.* 19,988
 P. W. I. Rees, C. 15,150
Lab. maj. 4,838
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 3,615
- Llanelli (Carmarthenshire) E. 61,621
 377**Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, C.H., Lab.* 33,674
 J. C. Peel, C. 7,143
 P. Davies, *Plaid Cymru* 5,132
 R. E. Hitchon, *Comm.* 1,211
Lab. maj. 26,531
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 26,246
- Londonderry E. 78,090
 378**R. Chichester-Clark, U.U.* 34,729
 P. Gormley, *Nat.* 22,167
 N. Gillespie, *Repub.* 2,860
U.U. maj. 12,562
 (1964) *U.U. maj.* 16,577
- Loughborough (Leicestershire) E. 55,583
 379**J. D. Cronin, Lab.* 22,935
 R. Elton, C. 16,911
 B. S. Stratford, L. 5,875
Lab. maj. 6,024
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 4,410
- Louth (Lincolnshire) E. 57,430
 380**Sir C. Osborne, C.* 19,977
 R. Brumby, *Lab.* 15,885
 E. I. Marshall, L. 7,222
C. maj. 4,092
 (1964) *C. maj.* 7,039
- Lowestoft (Suffolk) E. 62,881
 381**J. M. C. Prior, C.* 24,063
 M. D. Cornish, *Lab.* 23,705
 D. R. Crome, L. 4,513
C. maj. 358
 (1964) *C. maj.* 2,704
- Ludlow (Shropshire) E. 48,370
 382**J. E. More, C.* 19,603
 J. W. Gilbert, *Lab.* 16,123
C. maj. 3,480
 (1964) *C. maj.* 6,527
- Luton (English Borough) E. 59,725
 383**W. Howie, Lab.* 23,069
 C. F. C. Simeons, C. 20,605
 T. H. Daniels, L. 3,049
 A. P. J. Chater, *Comm.* 586
Lab. maj. 2,464
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 723
- Macclesfield (Cheshire) E. 64,639
 384**Sir A. V. Harvey, C.B.E., C.* 24,736
 A. G. Read, *Lab.* 20,533
 D. F. Burden, L. 7,545
C. maj. 4,203
 (1964) *C. maj.* 6,360
- Maidstone (Kent) E. 71,882
 385**J. J. Wells, C.* 29,208
 M. J. O'Flaherty, *Lab.* 24,214
C. maj. 4,994
 (1964) *C. maj.* 7,936
- Maldon (Essex) E. 59,616
 386**A. B. C. Harrison, C.* 22,572
 B. L. H. Douglas-Mann, *Lab.* 22,066
 W. H. Jacks, L. 5,015
C. maj. 506
 (1964) *C. maj.* 1,531
- Manchester (9)
 ARDWICK E. 46,208
 387**L. M. Lever, Lab.* 17,274
 J. G. Cluff, C. 9,251
 F. T. Hamley, *Union Movement* 796
Lab. maj. 8,023
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 7,414
- BLACKLEY E. 54,498
 388**P. B. Rose, Lab.* 21,571
 D. C. Stanley, C. 15,271
 L. G. Bayley, L. 4,297
Lab. maj. 6,300
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 1,222
- CHEETHAM E. 35,201
 389**N. H. Lever, Lab.* 14,206
 A. A. O'Connor, C. 5,844
Lab. maj. 8,362
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 7,883
- EXCHANGE E. 26,400
 390**W. D. Griffiths, Lab.* 10,425
 J. Stuart-Mills, C. 3,761
Lab. maj. 6,664
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 7,710
- GORTON E. 56,706
 391**K. Ziliacus, Lab.* 24,726
 I. K. Paley, C. 16,418
Lab. maj. 8,308
 (By-election, Nov. 21, 1967)
 K. Marks, *Lab.* 19,259
 W. S. Churchill, C. 18,682
 T. Lacey, L. 2,471
 J. Creasey, M.B.E., *Ind.* 1,123
 V. Eddisford, *Comm.* 437
Lab. maj. 577
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 4,430
- MOSS SIDE E. 45,243
 392**F. H. Taylor, C.* 13,436
 G. R. Church, *Lab.* 12,353
 D. F. Prusmann, L. 13,801
C. maj. 1,083
 (1964) *C. maj.* 4,228
- OPENSHAW E. 51,682
 393**C. R. Morris, Lab.* 22,103
 R. J. Chronnell, C. 10,465
 E. Marsden, *Comm.* 1,479
Lab. maj. 11,638
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 9,202
- WITHINGTON E. 54,585
 394**Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C.* 16,676
 D. G. Clark, *Lab.* 16,029
 G. V. Davies, L. 6,150
C. maj. 647
 (1964) *C. maj.* 5,142
- WYTHENSHAWE E. 69,229
 395**A. Morris, Lab.* 27,485
 F. Loftthouse, C. 18,548
 T. N. Armstrong, L. 5,717
Lab. maj. 8,937
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 4,777
- Mansfield (Nottinghamshire) E. 59,868
 396 J. D. Concannon, *Lab.* 28,849
 K. H. Clarke, C. 9,987
 R. Strauther, L. 5,483
 F. C. Westacott, *Comm.* 590
Lab. maj. 18,862
 (1964) *Lab. maj.* 19,034
- MARYHILL—See Glasgow

- Melton (Leicestershire)**
E. 79,626
397* Miss I. M. P. Pike, C. 30,776
J. R. Frears, Lab. 23,181
G. V. J. Pratt, L. 10,108
C. maj. 7,595
(1964) C. maj. 13,264
- Meriden (Warwickshire)**
E. 73,621
398* C. J. S. Rowland, Lab. 33,831
J. W. P. Aitken, C. 29,250
Lab. maj. 4,531
(By-election, March 28, 1968)
H. K. Speed, C. 33,344
R. MacFarquhar, Lab. 18,081
C. maj. 15,263
(1964) Lab. maj. 3,633
- Merionethshire**
E. 25,395
399 W. H. Edwards, Lab. 9,628
E. G. Jones, L. 7,733
L. L. Jenkins, Plaid
Cymru. 2,490
A. E. C. L. Lloyd-Jones, C. 1,948
Lab. maj. 1,895
(1964) Lab. maj. 1,249
- Merthyr Tydfil**
(Welsh Borough)
E. 39,474
400* S. O. Davies, Lab. 21,737
G. L. Preece, C. 4,082
M. Stephens, Plaid
Cymru. 3,361
Lab. maj. 17,655
(1964) Lab. maj. 18,508
- Merton and Morden**
(London)
E. 48,807
401* H. E. Atkins, C. 20,028
K. W. May, Lab. 19,688
C. maj. 420
(1964) C. maj. 2,798
- Middlesbrough (2)**
EAST E. 55,407
402* Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley, O.B.E., Lab. 28,404
P. Darby, C. 9,420
Lab. maj. 18,984
(1964) Lab. maj. 16,515
- WEST E. 53,276
403* Dr. J. W. Bray, Lab. 23,649
J. H. V. Sutcliffe, C. 19,756
Lab. maj. 3,893
(1964) Lab. maj. 1,145
- Middleton and Prestwich**
(English Borough)
E. 68,602
404 D. W. Coe, Lab. 23,938
*Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt., C. 20,121
S. Crilly, L. 9,457
Lab. maj. 3,817
(1964) C. maj. 2,126
- Midlothian**
E. 63,496
405 A. Eadie, Lab. 27,608
J. L. G. Lamotte, C. 13,192
S. Rae, Scot. Nat. 7,974
Lab. maj. 14,416
(1964) Lab. maj. 10,959
- Mid-Ulster**
E. 67,314
406* G. Forrest, U.U. 29,728
T. Mitchell, Repub. 27,168
U.U. maj. 2,560
(1964) U.U. maj. 6,965
- Mitcham (London)**
E. 66,709
407* Rt. Hon. L. R. Carr, C. 24,234
T. J. Higgins, Lab. 23,706
R. C. Burgess, L. 4,470
J. E. French, Comm. 580
C. maj. 528
(1964) C. maj. 3,912
- Monmouth (Monmouthshire)**
E. 64,352
408 D. Anderson, Lab. 28,649
*Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C. 25,657
Lab. maj. 2,965
(1964) C. maj. 714
- Monmouthshire, (5). See Aber-**
tillery, Bedwelly, Ebbw Vale,
Monmouth and Pontypool
- Montgomeryshire**
E. 29,951
409* H. E. Hooson, Q.C., L. 10,278
A. W. Wiggin, C. 6,784
G. M. Evans, Lab. 5,891
T. Edwards, Plaid
Cymru. 1,841
L. maj. 3,494
(1964) L. maj. 3,970
- Moray and Nairn**
E. 36,368
410* G. T. C. Campbell,
M.C., C. 11,842
D. Mackenzie, Lab. 8,384
T. A. McNair, L. 4,368
C. maj. 3,458
(1964) C. maj. 5,911
- Morecambe and Lonsdale**
(Lancashire) E. 60,764
411* A. G. F. Hall-Davis, C. 24,138
I. Limmer, Lab. 13,838
D. M. Clark, L. 8,526
C. maj. 10,300
(1964) C. maj. 12,364
- Morpeth (Northumberland)**
E. 44,096
412* W. J. Owen, Lab. 25,223
N. Porter, C. 8,698
Lab. maj. 16,525
(1964) Lab. maj. 16,309
- MOSS SIDE—See Manchester**
- Motherwell (Lanarkshire)**
E. 50,416
413* G. M. Lawson, Lab. 22,658
J. J. Young, C. 13,100
J. W. Sneddon, Comm. 1,508
Lab. maj. 9,558
(1964) Lab. maj. 8,492
- Nantwich (Cheshire)**
E. 47,685
414* Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris, C. 16,543
D. A. Kean, Lab. 14,310
D. A. R. Green, L. 6,950
C. maj. 2,233
(1964) C. maj. 5,917
- Neath (Glamorgan)**
E. 49,694
415* D. R. Coleman, Lab. 31,183
P. H. Valerio, C. 6,312
J. J. David, Comm. 1,632
Lab. maj. 24,871
(1964) Lab. maj. 21,350
- Nelson and Colne**
E. 46,144
416* S. S. Silverman, Lab. 18,406
P. Davies, C. 13,829
P. Downey, Ind. 5,117
Lab. maj. 4,577
(By-election, June 27, 1968)
D. C. Waddington, C. 16,466
Miss B. Boothroyd,
Lab. 12,944
D. Chadwick, L. 3,016
B. Tattersall, Ind. 1,255
C. maj. 3,522
(1964) Lab. maj. 2,644
- Newark (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 59,492
417* E. S. Bishop, Lab. 27,402
P. Jenkin-Jones, C. 20,913
Lab. maj. 6,489
(1964) Lab. maj. 4,196
- Newbury (Berkshire)**
E. 72,348
418* Hon. J. Astor, C. 25,908
R. L. Spiller, Lab. 21,762
S. C. Davies, L. 9,572
C. maj. 4,146
(1964) C. maj. 5,993
- Newcastle under Lyme**
(English Borough)
E. 63,872
419* S. T. Swindler, Lab. 31,548
Mrs. P. E. Fenner, C. 19,497
Lab. maj. 12,051
(1964) Lab. maj. 8,397
- Newcastle upon Tyne (4)**
- CENTRAL E. 38,209
420* Rt. Hon. E. W. Short,
Lab. 19,291
J. J. Walker-Smith, C. 5,474
T. G. Welch, Comm. 404
Lab. maj. 13,817
(1964) Lab. maj. 12,651
- EAST E. 46,663
421* G. W. Rhodes, Lab. 22,408
T. T. Hubble, C. 15,082
Lab. maj. 7,326
(1964) Lab. maj. 1,644
- NORTH E. 40,900
422* R. W. Elliott, C. 15,243
F. R. Griffin, Lab. 12,550
A. Share, L. 2,902
C. maj. 2,693
(1964) C. maj. 6,987
- WEST E. 63,628
423 R. C. Brown, Lab. 30,219
D. A. Orde, C. 18,002
Lab. maj. 12,217
(1964) Lab. maj. 8,454
- New Forest (Hampshire)
E. 71,884
424* Sir O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C. 27,292
M. H. Jones, Lab. 14,260
G. N. D. Locock, L. 11,757
C. maj. 13,032
(1964) C. maj. 14,960
(By-election pending)

Newport (Welsh Borough)	Northwich (Cheshire)	Oldbury and Halesowen
E. 68,131	E. 44,412	E. 69,780
425 R. J. Hughes, Lab. 32,098	435* Sir J. G. Foster, K.B.E., Q.C., C. 16,483	444* J. Horner, Lab. 28,490
P. Temple-Morris, C. 21,599	S. B. Jones, Lab. 15,780	P. H. Lugg, C. 25,020
Lab. maj. 10,499	D. T. Taylor, L. 4,310	Lab. maj. 3,470
(1964 Lab. maj. 8,313)	C. maj. 703	Oldham (2)
Newton (Lancashire)	(1964 C. maj. 4,385)	EAST E. 50,167
E. 75,328	Norwich (2)	445* C. Mapp, Lab. 18,431
426* Rt. Hon. F. Lee, Lab. 36,901	NORTH E. 38,580	P. M. Beard, C. 12,796
P. H. Craig, C. 21,845	436* G. D. Wallace, Lab. 18,777	D. E. Mann, L. 5,262
Lab. maj. 15,056	A. E. Turner, C. 9,851	Lab. maj. 5,635
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,952)	Lab. maj. 8,926	(1964 Lab. maj. 3,931)
Norfolk (6)	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,491)	WEST E. 47,584
CENTRAL E. 64,492	SOUTH E. 42,045	446* C. L. Hale, Lab. 20,648
427* I. H. J. Gilmour, C. 27,935	437* C. B. B. Norwood, Lab. 19,163	K. B. Campbell, Q.C., C. 13,076
B. Davies, Lab. 23,549	A. R. Gurney, C. 15,808	Lab. maj. 7,572
C. maj. 4,406	Lab. maj. 3,355	(By-election, June 13, 1968)
(1964 C. maj. 6,005)	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,111)	K. B. Campbell, Q.C., C. 11,904
NORTH E. 49,106	NORWOOD—See Lambeth	B. H. Meacher, Lab. 8,593
428* B. Hazell, C.B.E., Lab. 20,796	Nottingham (4)	J. Creasy, M.B.E., Ind. 3,389
R. F. Howell, C. 20,059	CENTRAL E. 53,542	D. Green, L. 1,707
Lab. maj. 737	438* J. J. Dunnott, Lab. 21,348	C. maj. 3,311
(1964 Lab. maj. 53)	A. E. J. Mitton, C. 14,922	(1964 Lab. maj. 6,436)
SOUTH E. 46,557	Lab. maj. 6,426	OPENSHAW—See Manchester
429* J. E. B. Hill, C. 16,968	(1964 Lab. maj. 2,128)	Orkney and Zetland
G. B. L. Bennett, Lab. 16,849	NORTH E. 67,321	E. 25,103
R. L. Crouch, L. 4,079	439* W. C. Whitlock, Lab. 30,260	447* Rt. Hon. J. Grimond,
C. maj. 119	J. N. L. Tillett, C. 18,509	T.D., L. 9,605
(1964 C. maj. 2,166)	J. H. Peck, Comm. 1,070	J. L. Firth, C. 3,630
SOUTH WEST E. 41,651	Lab. maj. 11,751	H. Lynch, Lab. 3,021
430* P. L. Hawkins, T.D., C. 17,880	(1964 Lab. maj. 8,957)	L. maj. 5,975
N. J. Insley, Lab. 17,105	SOUTH E. 64,597	(1964 L. maj. 7,900)
C. maj. 775	440 G. H. Perry, Lab. 24,580	Ormskirk (Lancashire)
(1964 C. maj. 123)	*W. G. Clark, C. 24,204	E. 75,464
See also King's Lynn and Yarmouth	Lab. maj. 316	448* Col. Sir D. Glover, C. 32,763
Normanton (Yorks, W.R.)	(1964 C. maj. 2,548)	W. J. Quinn, Lab. 22,983
E. 51,807	WEST E. 52,562	C. maj. 9,780
431* A. Roberts, Lab. 29,416	441* M. English, Lab. 23,859	(1964 C. maj. 13,548)
J. E. R. Wauchope, C. 9,084	D. J. Penfold, C. 17,311	Orpington (London)
Lab. maj. 20,332	Lab. maj. 6,548	E. 55,776
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,692)	(1964 Lab. maj. 2,292)	449* E. R. Lubbock, L. 22,615
Northampton (English Borough)	Nottinghamshire (6). See Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe	N. D. McWhirter, C. 20,993
E. 72,781	Nuneaton (Warwickshire)	D. J. Sleight, Lab. 4,870
432* R. T. Paget, Q.C., Lab. 31,541	E. 63,826	L. maj. 1,622
Cdr. O. C. Wright, C. 24,052	450* Rt. Hon. F. Cousins, Lab. 27,452	(1964 L. maj. 3,072)
Lab. maj. 7,489	D. S. Marland, C. 16,049	Oswestry (Shropshire)
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,440)	A. Meredith, L. 7,356	E. 50,102
Northamptonshire (4)	Lab. maj. 11,403	450* W. J. Biffen, C. 17,727
SOUTH E. 57,626	(By-election, March 9, 1967)	G. J. Costley, Lab. 13,011
433* A. A. Jones, C. 25,023	L. M. Huckfield, Lab. 18,239	T. R. Crowther, L. 6,010
G. T. Ridge, Lab. 22,332	D. Knox, C. 14,185	C. maj. 4,716
C. maj. 2,691	A. Meredith, L. 7,644	(1964 C. maj. 6,777)
(1964 C. maj. 3,997)	J. Creasy, M.B.E., Ind. 2,755	Oxford (English Borough)
See also Kettering, Peterborough, and Wellingborough	Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. 517	E. 66,303
NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham	Lab. maj. 4,054	451 D. E. T. Luard, Lab. 24,412
North Fylde (Lancashire)	(Jan. 1965 by-election, Lab. maj. 5,241) (1964 Lab. maj. 11,702)	*Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O. O.B.E., C. 21,987
E. 61,526	Ogmore (Glamorgan)	A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., L. 6,152
434 W. Clegg, C. 24,217	E. 59,523	Lab. maj. 2,425
K. Bell, Lab. 14,045	443* W. E. Padley, Lab. 33,545	(1964 C. maj. 1,429)
J. R. Smallwood, L. 6,058	R. M. Thomas, C. 6,872	Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury and Henley
P. Lowe, Ind. 826	Mrs. J. T. Gibbs, L. 6,632	Paddington (2)
C. maj. 10,172	Lab. maj. 26,673	NORTH E. 37,240
(1964 C. maj. 13,024)	(1964 Lab. maj. 23,928)	452* B. T. Parkin, Lab. 14,445
Northumberland (3). See Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth		J. E. Macdonald, C. 7,981
		D. B. Griffiths, L. 2,287
		Lab. maj. 6,464
		(1964 Lab. maj. 3,968)

SOUTH	E. 34,181	Petersfield (Hampshire)	Preston (2)
453 N. P. Scott, C.	10,297	E. 60,404	NORTH E. 50,140
C. S. R. Russell, Lab.	8,854	461* Miss J. M. Quennell, M.B.E., C.	472 R. H. Atkins, Lab.
D. A. T. Savill, L.	2,170	..... 23,933	..... 21,539
C. maj.	1,443	Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby, L.	*Rt. Hon. J. Amery, C.
(1964 C. maj. 3,399)		..... 10,931	19,121
Paisley (Scottish Burgh)		Lady Wilson, Lab.	Lab. maj.
E. 61,789		..... 10,874	2,418
454* J. Robertson, Lab.	28,074	C. maj.	(1964 C. maj. 14)
M. Crichton, C.	10,871	13,002	SOUTH E. 48,343
V. M. Shaw, L.	7,871	(1964 C. maj. 12,265)	473* P. Mahon, Lab.
Lab. maj.	17,203	Plymouth (2)	..... 20,720
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,481)		DEVONPORT E. 59,313	A. Green, C.
PARK—See Sheffield		462* Dame Joan Vickers, D.B.E., C.	..... 17,931
PAVILION—See Brighton		..... 22,760	Lab. maj.
PECKHAM—See Camberwell		R. E. Crabb, Lab.	2,789
Pembrokeshire		..... 22,441	(1964 Lab. maj. 3,426)
E. 62,110		C. maj.	SUTTON E. 73,398
455*D. L. Donnelly, Lab.	23,852	319	463 D. A. L. Owen, Lab.
(now Ind.)		(1964 C. maj. 3,626)	.... 31,567
F. M. Fisher, C.	17,921	*I. M. Fraser, M.C., C.	26,345
O. G. Williams, L.	5,308	..... 5,222	Lab. maj.
J. Sheppard, Plaid Cymru....	2,460	(1964 C. maj. 410)	(1964 C. maj. 5,481)
Lab. maj.	5,931	POLLOK—See Glasgow	PUTNEY—See Wandsworth
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,586)		Pontefract (English Borough)	Reading (English Borough)
Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)		E. 54,551	E. 59,132
E. 63,943		464* J. Harper, Lab.	474* J. Hiley, C.
456* J. J. Mendelson, Lab.	31,419	.... 32,328	E. Brierley, Lab.
B. Askew, C.	11,817	A. F. Wigram, C.	..... 18,410
R. Swinden, L.	7,921	..... 8,927	R. H. J. Rhodes, L.
Lab. maj.	19,602	Lab. maj. ....	.... 7,353
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,689)		23,401	C. maj.
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,689)		(1964 Lab. maj. 22,229)	(1964 C. maj. 10)
Penrith and the Border		PONTYPOOL (Monmouthshire)	Reigate (Surrey)
(Cumberland)		E. 48,040	E. 63,687
E. 50,619		465* L. Abse, Lab.	476* Rt. Hon. Sir J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Bt.,
457* Rt. Hon. W. S. L.		.... 27,909	C.
Whitelaw, M.C., C.	20,982	P. T. James, C.	..... 24,163
Mrs. K. M. A. Roberts,		.... 7,418	J. E. A. Samuels, Lab.
Lab.	12,081	W. E. Jones, Comm.	..... 16,649
J. R. Howe, L.	6,757	..... 897	A. A. Stowell, L.
C. maj.	8,901	Lab. maj. ....	..... 10,197
(1964 C. maj. 10,738)		(1964 Lab. maj. 19,683)	C. maj.
PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh		PONTYPRIDD (Glamorgan)	(1964 C. maj. 9,389)
E. 55,088		E. 55,088	Renfrewshire (2)
466* A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab.	30,840	477* EAST E. 66,473	EAST E. 66,473
K. Green-Wan stall, C.	10,325	R. T. James, C.	28,017
Lab. maj.	20,515	..... 7,426	R. Lochrie, Lab.
(1964 Lab. maj. 17,674)		B. S. Sherriff, L.	..... 7,252
PERRY BARR—See Birmingham		..... 8,394	C. maj.
POOLE (English Borough)		C. maj.	10,591
E. 67,687		(1964 C. maj. 5,821)	(1964 C. maj. 11,343)
467* Lt.-Col. H. O. Murton,		PORTSMOUTH (3)	WEST E. 54,195
O.B.E., T.D., C.	25,451	D. A. Sutton, Lab.	478* N. F. Buchan, Lab.
D. A. Sutton, Lab.	19,630	..... 19,630	..... 23,849
B. S. Sherriff, L.	8,394	B. S. Sherriff, L.	R. P. Paton, C.
C. maj.	5,821	..... 8,249	..... 20,060
(1964 C. maj. 8,282)		(1964 C. maj. 9,843)	Lab. maj.
POPLAR (London)		LANGSTONE E. 96,166	3,789
E. 43,236		469* I. S. Lloyd, C.	(1964 Lab. maj. 1,011)
468* I. Mikardo, Lab.	21,071	.... 34,446	WEST E. 31,189
R. G. Holloway, C.	3,863	T. A. Molloy, Lab.	480* I. R. Thomas, Lab.
Lab. maj.	17,208	..... 26,197	..... 19,060
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,458)		D. J. H. Griffiths, L.	H. V. Davies, Plaid
PERTH AND EAST E. 54,599		..... 10,540	Cymru
459* I. McArthur, C.	22,129	C. maj. ....	..... 2,172
J. Jennings, Lab.	10,911	..... 8,249	Dr. B. Sandford-Hill,
M. B. Shaw, Scot. Nat.	6,128	(1964 C. maj. 9,843)	C.
C. maj.	11,218	SOUTH E. 52,941	..... 1,955
(1964 C. maj. 13,728)		470 R. B. Pink, C.B.E.,	A. True, Comm.
PETERBOROUGH		V.R.D., C.	..... 1,853
(Northamptonshire)		.... 22,713	Lab. maj.
E. 63,839		P. B. Smith, Lab.	..... 16,888
460* Sir H. Nicholls, Bt., C.	23,944	..... 14,738	(By-election, March 9, 1967)
M. J. Ward, Lab.	23,941	C. maj.	T. A. Jones, Lab.
B. E. Goldstone, L.	4,093	..... 7,975	H. V. Davies, Plaid
C. maj.	3	(1964 C. maj. 10,483)	Cymru
(1964 C. maj. 2,617)		WEST E. 47,247	..... 10,067
471 F. A. Judd, Lab.	18,685	*Brig. T. H. Clarke,	A. True, Comm.
C. B.E., C.	17,458	C.B.E., C.	..... 1,728
Lab. maj.	1,227	..... 17,458	G. J. Neale, C.
(1964 C. maj. 497)		(1964 C. maj. 497)	..... 1,075
			Lab. maj.
			..... 2,306
			(1964 Lab. maj. 17,959)

Parliamentary Constituencies

Richmond (London)	Rowley Regis and Tipton (English Borough)	Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 55,534	E. 59,881	E. 52,221
481* A. H. F. Royle, C. 21,831	490 P. K. Archer, Lab. 27,269	499* P. M. Kirk, C. 20,441
D. G. Boulton, Lab. 15,608	D. S. Adams, C. 24,175	S. M. A. Haseler, Lab. 17,176
P. M. T. Sheldon-Williams, L. 6,661	Lab. maj. 13,094	F. P. D. Moore, L. 5,487
C. maj. 6,223	(1964) Lab. maj. 8,601	C. maj. 3,265
(1964) C. maj. 8,150		(March 1965 by-election C. maj. 3,493) (1964 C. maj. 4,955)
Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)	Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles	St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 58,315	E. 53,615	E. 56,247
482* T. P. G. Kitson, C. 23,541	491*D. M. S. Steel, L. 20,607	500* V. H. Goodhew, C. 22,260
W. P. Lisle, Lab. 10,210	I. J. McIntyre, C. 18,396	J. K. Kyle, Lab. 19,428
C. K. W. Schellenberg, L. 7,824	C. Lindsay, Lab. 6,131	J. J. Waters, L. 4,977
C. maj. 13,331	L. maj. 2,211	C. maj. 2,832
(1964) C. maj. 16,437	(March 1965 by-election L. maj. 4,607) (1964 C. maj. 1,739)	(1964 C. maj. 5,391)
Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)	Rugby (Warwickshire)	St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 42,141	E. 51,330	E. 68,675
483* Sir M. Stoddart-Scott, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., C. 17,352	492 W. G. Price, Lab. 21,797	501* L. Spriggs, Lab. 33,325
M. McGowan, Lab. 8,007	*Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise, M.B.E., T.D., C. 21,388	C. C. Fielden, C. 13,776
R. H. Duncan, L. 7,301	A. S. Frost, Ind. 397	Lab. maj. 10,549
C. maj. 8,745	Lab. maj. 409	(1964) Lab. maj. 17,311
(1964) C. maj. 10,689	(1964) C. maj. 1,689	
Rochdale (English Borough)	Ruislip-Northwood (London)	St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 59,176	E. 49,334	E. 44,419
484* J. McCann, C.B.E., Lab. 24,481	493* F. P. Crowder, Q.C., C. 20,731	502 J. W. F. Nott, C. and Nat. L. 14,312
E. G. L. Collins, C. 13,239	P. L. N. Smith, Lab. 13,455	T. F. G. Jones, Lab. 10,713
Miss B. N. Secar, L. 9,004	R. A. Walker, L. 6,128	J. C. T. Trewin, L. 9,593
Lab. maj. 11,242	C. maj. 7,276	C. and Nat. L. maj. 3,599
(1964) Lab. maj. 8,715	(1964) C. maj. 9,705	(1964) C. and Nat. L. maj. 4,399
Rochester and Chatham (English Borough)	Runcorn (Cheshire)	St. Marylebone (London)
E. 68,671	E. 54,036	E. 47,294
485* Mrs. A. P. Kerr, Lab. 27,938	494* M. Carlisle, C. 21,472	503* Rt. Hon. Q. McG. Hogg, Q.C., C. 17,433
J. M. G. Critchley, C. 25,692	M. J. E. Taylor, Lab. 16,290	C. Cooper, Lab. 9,382
Lab. maj. 2,246	T. A. Maher, L. 6,606	A. W. R. Capel, L. 3,258
(1964) Lab. maj. 1,013	C. maj. 5,182	C. N. Frere-Smith, Ind. 445
Romford (London)	(1964) C. maj. 7,459	E. J. Miller, Ind. 252
E. 72,089	Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)	C. maj. 8,061
486* R. J. Ledger, Lab. 31,221	E. 65,436	(1964) C. maj. 8,793
B. J. Higgs, C. 23,160	495 A. J. Gardner, Lab. 25,623	St. Pancras, North (London)
Lab. maj. 8,061	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Redmayne, Bt., D.S.O. C. 25,243	E. 51,468
(1964) Lab. maj. 6,097	M. J. Smith, L. 5,085	504* Rt. Hon. K. Robinson, Lab. 20,951
Ross and Cromarty. See Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty	Lab. maj. 380	C. J. O. Moorhouse, C. 10,440
Rosendale (English Borough)	(1964) C. maj. 2,799	J. Nicholson, Comm. 12,539
E. 47,357	Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)	Lab. maj. 10,511
487* Rt. Hon. A. W. J. Greenwood, Lab. 21,093	E. 41,142	(1964) Lab. maj. 8,562
C. C. Ballieuc, C. 16,984	496* J. G. Mackenzie, Lab. 18,621	Salford (2)
Lab. maj. 4,109	J. H. Young, C. 13,607	EAST E. 44,741
(1964) Lab. maj. 3,141	A. Peacock, Scot. Nat. 2,194	505* F. Allain, Lab. 18,409
Rotherham (English Borough)	Lab. maj. 5,014	G. W. G. Fitzsimons, C. 9,000
E. 57,229	(1964) Lab. maj. 3,501	Lab. maj. 9,409
488* B. K. O'Malley, Lab. 27,402	497* K. Lewis, C. 17,991	(1964) Lab. maj. 7,143
E. R. Cooke, C. 21,925	A. V. Butler, Lab. 15,704	WEST E. 48,390
Lab. maj. 15,477	C. maj. 2,287	506* S. Orme, Lab. 19,237
(1964) Lab. maj. 13,678	(1964) C. maj. 3,730	A. E. Clark, C. 13,257
Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)	Rye (East Sussex)	Lab. maj. 5,980
E. 76,420	E. 60,454	(1964) Lab. maj. 4,044
489* D. Griffiths, Lab. 43,634	498* B. G. Irvine, C. 27,056	Salisbury (Wiltshire)
J. M. Clarke, C. 13,167	K. G. Wellings, L. 9,957	E. 53,805
Lab. maj. 30,467	D. R. Collins, Lab. 9,155	507* M. A. Hamilton, C. 22,601
(1964) Lab. maj. 28,288	C. maj. 17,099	R. C. Smith, Lab. 18,462
	(1964) C. maj. 16,976	C. maj. 4,139

Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.) E. 66,143	Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.) E. 45,805 G. A. N. Hirst, T.D., C. (now Ind. C.)..... 18,466 J. Collins, Lab..... 16,966 J. P. Heppell, L..... 4,304 C. maj..... 1,500 (1964 C. maj. 3,531)	TEST E. 65,174 R. C. Mitchell, Lab.... 24,628 Sir J. Fletcher-Cooke, C.M.G., C..... 22,188 G. A. W. Cleverley, L..... 4,102 Lab. maj..... 2,440 (1964 C. maj. 348)
508 M. N. Shaw, C..... 21,141 R. S. Rowntree, L..... 15,599 J. Goodhand, Lab..... 11,848 Dr. Jane Ellis, Ind. C..... 429 C. maj..... 5,542 (1964 C. maj. 7,907)	Shoreditch and Finsbury (London) E. 44,431 R. W. Brown, Lab..... 17,456 R. E. Sims, C..... 5,957 Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt, Union Movement..... 1,126 Lab. maj..... 11,499 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,795)	Southend (2) EAST E. 54,878 Sir S. J. McAdden, C.B.E., C..... 19,125 P. R. Clyne, Lab..... 18,608 K. W. Baynes, L..... 4,495 C. maj..... 517 (1964 C. maj. 3,367)
509* J. Slater, B.E.M., Lab.... 34,058 C. F. Thring, C..... 18,620 Lab. maj..... 15,438 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,342)	Shrewsbury (Shropshire) E. 50,484 Sir J. A. Langford-Holt, C..... 17,569 T. S. Pritchard, Lab..... 14,603 W. Marsh, L..... 6,660 C. maj..... 2,966 (1964 C. maj. 5,859)	WEST E. 65,487 H. P. G. Channon, C..... 25,713 M. Burstin, Lab..... 13,856 G. C. Hoyer-Millar, L..... 10,958 C. maj..... 11,857 (1964 C. maj. 11,007)
SELLY OAK—See Birmingham	Shropshire (4). See Ludlow, Os- westry, Shrewsbury and The Wrekin	South Fylde (Lancashire) E. 73,462
Sevenoaks (Kent) E. 71,644	Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.) E. 47,458	Southgate (London) E. 52,705
510* Sir J. C. Rodgers, Bt., C. 28,651 P. B. Pearce, Lab..... 18,338 A. N. H. Blackburn, L..... 9,746 C. maj..... 10,313 (1964 C. maj. 13,720)	G. B. Drayson, T.D., C. 17,532 G. A. Knott, Lab..... 13,276 W. E. H. Pickard, L..... 8,104 C. maj..... 4,256 (1964 C. maj. 6,846)	Hon. A. G. Berry, C..... 29,779 P. S. Gourje, Lab..... 13,455 J. D. Lees, C..... 11,532 C. maj..... 16,324 (1964 C. maj. 19,939)
Sheffield (6) ATTERCLIFFE E. 61,889	SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham	Southport (English Borough) E. 60,218
511* J. B. Hynd, Lab..... 32,336 B. A. Marsden, C..... 9,511 Lab. maj..... 22,825 (1964 Lab. maj. 20,095)	Smethwick (English Borough) E. 44,960	531* W. I. Percival, Q.C., C. 22,324 J. L. Prescott, Lab..... 12,798 C. J. Coleman, L..... 8,030 C. maj..... 9,526 (1964 C. maj. 12,345)
BRIGHTSIDE E. 53,015	521 A. M. W. Faulds, Lab.... 18,440 P. H. S. Griffiths, C..... 14,950 R. Stanley, Ind..... 508 Lab. maj..... 3,490 (1964 C. maj. 1,774)	South Shields (English Borough) E. 71,578
512* R. E. Winterbottom, Lab..... 26,653 R. W. Hadfield, C..... 7,476 H. Hill, Comm..... 989 Lab. maj..... 19,177 (By-election, June 13, 1968)	Solihull (Warwickshire) E. 69,211	532* A. Blenkinsop, Lab.... 31,829 C. M. Dallas, C..... 17,340 Lab. maj..... 14,489 (1964 Lab. maj. 13,350)
(E. 53,015)	522* W. P. Grieve, Q.C.... 34,008 D. A. Forwood, Lab.... 17,760 C. maj..... 16,248 (1964 C. maj. 20,386)	Southwark (London) E. 54,997
HALLAM E. 56,078	Somerset (6) NORTH E. 72,803	533* Rt. Hon. R. J. Gunter, Lab..... 21,855 A. P. R. Nobie, C..... 6,454 S. P. Bent, Comm..... 1,404 Lab. maj..... 15,401 (1964 Lab. maj. 13,863)
513* J. H. Osborn, C..... 21,593 P. Hardy, Lab..... 13,663 D. T. Lloyd, L..... 6,799 C. maj..... 7,930 (1964 C. maj. 12,084)	523* A. P. Dean, C..... 28,824 B. Tilley, Lab..... 26,526 M. E. Willies, L..... 6,745 C. maj..... 2,298 (1964 C. maj. 3,918)	Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.) E. 48,832
HEELEY E. 75,345	See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil	534* Rt. Hon. A. L. N. D. Houghton, Lab..... 21,591 W. G. Burman, C..... 16,361 Lab. maj..... 5,230 (1964 Lab. maj. 3,362)
514 F. O. Hooley, Lab.... 31,996 J. D. Spence, C..... 27,267 Lab. maj..... 4,729 (1964 C. and L. maj. 1,704)	Southall (London) E. 52,811	SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham
HILLSBOROUGH E. 47,788	524 S. J. Bidwell, Lab.... 19,989 Miss B. Maddin, C..... 14,042 J. E. Bean, Ind..... 2,768 Lab. maj..... 5,347 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,897)	Spelthorne E. 60,676
515* Rt. Hon. G. Darling, Lab..... 22,799 M. J. Mallett, C..... 10,774 Lab. maj..... 12,025 (1964 Lab. maj. 8,793)	Southampton (2) E. 72,846	535* Sir G. B. Craddock, C. 22,473 R. G. Wallace, Lab.... 19,986 Miss N. M. Wyn Ellis, L. 6,624 C. maj..... 2,487 (1964 C. maj. 5,433)
PARK E. 47,165	525* Rt. Hon. H. M. King, D.Phil., The Speaker. 30,463 K. D. Hunt, Ind..... 5,217 The Speaker's maj.... 25,246 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,975)	SHETTLESTON—See Glasgow
516* Rt. Hon. F. W. Mulley, Lab..... 24,550 R. A. Burns, C..... 5,017 C. Morton, Comm.... 1,022 Lab. maj..... 19,533 (1964 Lab. maj. 16,380)		

Parliamentary Constituencies

- SPRINGBURN**—See Glasgow
- Stafford and Stone**
(Staffordshire)
E. 64,319
- 536***Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J.**
Fraser, M.B.E., C. 25,259
G. S. Rea, Lab. 20,218
- E. Furniss, L. 5,623
C. maj. 5,041
(1964 C. maj. 6,786)
- Staffordshire** (6). See Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone
- Stalybridge and Hyde**
(Cheshire)
E. 57,249
- 537***F. Blackburn**, Lab. 23,974
Col. J. E. Rogerson, C. 18,153
Lab. maj. 5,821
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,425)
- STECHFORD**—See Birmingham Stepney (London)
E. 59,325
- 538***Rt. Hon. P. D. Shore**,
Lab. 23,098
Miss B. P. Cooper, C. 5,049
S. Kaye, Comm. 2,209
Lab. maj. 18,049
(1964 Lab. maj. 15,818)
- Stirling and Clackmannan** (2)
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST**
E. 53,091
- 539***Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn**,
Lab. 22,557
A. MacDonald, C. 10,037
C. D. Drysdale, Scot.
Nat. 8,225
Lab. maj. 12,520
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,112)
- WEST** E. 44,108
- 540***W. Baxter**, Lab. 17,513
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scot. Nat. 9,381
J. D. Hardie, C. 9,148
Lab. maj. 8,132
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,310)
- Stirling and Falkirk**
(Scottish Burgh) E. 57,315
- 541***M. MacPherson**, M.B.E.,
Lab. 23,146
I. Docherty, C. 13,726
W. A. Milne, Scot. Nat. 6,322
P. McIntosh, Comm. 767
Lab. maj. 9,420
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,696)
- Stockport** (2)
- NORTH E. 50,370
- 542***A. Gregory**, Lab. 21,598
I. W. Owen, C. 18,262
Lab. Maj. 3,336
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,902)
- SOUTH E. 45,406
- 543***M. Orbach**, Lab. 19,456
C. Howson, C. 15,387
Lab. maj. 4,069
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,037)
- Stockton on Tees**
(English Borough)
E. 52,345
- 544***W. T. Rodgers**, Lab. 24,248
P. V. Radford, C. 15,547
E. Jones, Comm. 710
Lab. maj. 8,701
(1964 Lab. maj. 6,587)
- Stoke Newington and Hackney North**
(London)
E. 64,389
- 545*D. Weitzman, Q.C.,
Lab. 24,221
J. R. Boast, C. 10,221
M. Goldman, Comm. 1,491
Lab. maj. 14,000
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,934)
- Stoke on Trent** (3)
- CENTRAL** E. 57,379
- 546 R. B. Cain, Lab. 26,663
K. G. Reeves, C. 12,515
Lab. maj. 14,148
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,102)
- NORTH** E. 54,978
- 547 J. S. Forrester, Lab. 28,491
L. C. N. Bury, C. 11,335
Lab. maj. 17,156
(1964 Lab. maj. 12,559)
- SOUTH** E. 62,530
- 548 J. Ashley, Lab. 27,380
F. W. Thornton, C. 14,769
S. Lomas, Comm. 2,262
Lab. maj. 12,611
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,089)
- Stratford** (Warwickshire)
E. 55,907
- 549*A. E. U. Maude, T.D.,
C. 22,381
V. G. Hale, Lab. 12,954
G. H. Herringshaw, L. 6,556
C. G. Clayton-Wright,
Ind. C. 1,733
C. maj. 9,427
(1964 C. maj. 10,590)
- STREATHAM**—See Wandsworth
- Stretford** (English Borough)
E. 68,093
- 550 E. A. Davies, Ph.D.,
Lab. 24,739
Sir S. Storey, Bt., C. 21,374
C. L. Jones, L. 6,382
Lab. maj. 3,365
(1964 C. maj. 1,924)
- Stroud** (Gloucestershire)
E. 58,779
- 551*J. A. Kershaw, M.C., C. 21,804
T. M. Cox, Lab. 20,259
J. V. Smith, L. 8,397
C. maj. 1,545
(1964 C. maj. 2,913)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge**
(Suffolk)
E. 66,329
- 552*K. M. Stainton, C. 26,689
M. F. Madden, Lab. 19,680
E. M. Wheeler, L. 6,839
C. maj. 7,009
(1964 C. maj. 8,592)
- Suffolk** (4). See Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and Sudbury and Woodbridge
- Sunderland** (2)
- NORTH E. 56,197
- 553***Rt. Hon. F. T. Willey**,
Lab. 25,438
P. L. Rost, C. 16,423
Lab. maj. 9,015
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,829)
- SOUTH** E. 63,554
- 554***G. A. T. Bagier**, Lab. 27,567
P. E. Heselton, C. 20,398
Lab. maj. 7,169
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,566)
- Surbiton** (London)
E. 44,894
- 555*N. T. L. Fisher, M.C., C. 19,989
D. E. Heather, Lab. 14,561
C. maj. 5,428
(1964 C. maj. 7,162)
- Surrey** (10)
- EAST** E. 71,417
- 556*C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C.,
C. 30,900
M. R. Lane, L. 16,407
C. Shaw, Lab. 9,347
C. maj. 14,493
(1964 C. maj. 15,778)
- See also Carshalton, Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, Esher, Farnham, Guildford, Reigate and Woking
- East Sussex** (4). See Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes and Rye
- West Sussex** (3). See Arundel and Shoreham, Chichester and Horsham
- SUTTON**—See Plymouth
- Sutton and Cheam**
(English Borough)
E. 57,227
- 557*R. C. Sharples, O.B.E.,
M.C., C. 22,331
F. J. Wood, Lab. 13,235
N. D. M. McGeorge,
L. 8,134
C. maj. 9,096
(1964 C. maj. 11,136)
- Sutton Coldfield**
(English Borough)
E. 75,779
- 558***Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd**,
C. 30,350
D. A. Finnigan, Lab. 14,257
M. H. Whincup, L. 13,237
C. maj. 16,093
(1964 C. maj. 17,027)
- Swansea** (2)
- EAST** E. 54,459
- 559*N. McBride, Lab. 30,290
T. Knowles, C. 6,241
C. Rees, Plaid Cymru. 2,749
W. Jones, Comm. 902
Lab. maj. 24,049
(1964 Lab. maj. 23,041)
- WEST** E. 58,907
- 560*A. J. Williams, Lab. 26,703
J. E. H. Rees, C. 20,650
Lab. maj. 6,053
(1964 Lab. maj. 2,637)
- Swindon** (English Borough)
E. 57,582
- 561*F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab. 25,966
N. G. Reece, C. 15,523
I. Gradwell, Comm. 838
Lab. maj. 10,443
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,813)

<p>Taunton (Somerset)</p> <p>E. 55,173 562* Rt. Hon. E. D. L. du Cann, C. 22,369 R. J. Bradbury, Lab. 19,216 Hon. Mrs. M. I. G. Heathcoat Amory, L. 5,460 C. maj. 3,153 (1964 C. maj. 4,748)</p> <p>Tavistock (Devonshire)</p> <p>E. 54,045 563 M. R. D. Heseltine, C. 21,644 C. Trethewey, L. 13,461 Mrs. P. A. Middleton, Lab. 8,902 C. maj. 8,183 (1964 C. maj. 5,400)</p> <p>TEST—See Southampton</p> <p>Thirsk and Malton (Yorkshire, N.R.)</p> <p>E. 57,967 564* Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton, M.C., C. 25,089 R. A. Wilson, Lab. 15,647 C. maj. 9,442 (1964 C. maj. 13,957)</p> <p>Thurrock (Essex)</p> <p>E. 72,502 565* H. J. Delargy, Lab. 31,998 C. J. Hodgson, C. 14,094 J. C. Moran, L. 6,648 Lab. maj. 17,904 (1964 Lab. maj. 15,757)</p> <p>Tiverton (Devonshire)</p> <p>E. 51,807 566* R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop, C. 20,351 F. K. Taylor, Lab. 11,325 F. J. Suter, L. 10,225 C. maj. 9,026 (1964 C. maj. 5,227)</p> <p>Tonbridge (Kent)</p> <p>E. 74,464 567* R. P. Hornby, C. 26,896 W. E. Wolff, Lab. 20,068 C. H. Bloy, L. 10,586 C. maj. 6,823 (1964 C. maj. 8,765)</p> <p>Torquay (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 74,985 568* Sir F. M. Bennett, C. 28,693 R. S. Dash, Lab. 16,594 H. L. J. Brunner, L. 12,750 C. maj. 12,099 (1964 C. maj. 15,149)</p> <p>Torrington (Devonshire)</p> <p>E. 44,375 569* P. M. Mills, C. 17,912 L. A. Lacey, L. 14,260 A. F. Paton, Lab. 5,891 C. maj. 3,652 (1964 C. maj. 2,068)</p> <p>Totnes (Devonshire)</p> <p>E. 67,466 570* R. L. Mawby, C. 25,623 B. Smethurst, Lab. 16,900 P. A. Tyler, L. 11,066 C. maj. 8,723 (1964 C. maj. 10,875)</p>	<p>Tottenham (London)</p> <p>E. 54,079 571* N. Atkinson, Lab. 21,111 H. J. M. Dykes, C. 11,222 Lab. maj. 9,889 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,881)</p> <p>TOXTETH—See Liverpool</p> <p>Truro (Cornwall)</p> <p>E. 58,362 572* H. G. B. Wilson, C. 18,701 R. C. J. Scott, Lab. 17,093 W. R. Hosking, L. 10,450 C. maj. 1,608 (1964 C. maj. 4,104)</p> <p>Twickenham (London)</p> <p>E. 70,675 573* R. Gresham Cooke, C.B.E., C. 26,512 D. Carlton, Lab. 18,884 S. Goldblatt, L. 10,160 C. maj. 7,628 (1964 C. maj. 12,196)</p> <p>Tynemouth (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 75,044 574* Dame Irene Ward, D.B.E., C. 29,210 G. J. Adam, Lab. 25,814 Dr. J. C. Edwards, Ind. 3,846 C. maj. 3,396 (1964 C. maj. 7,448)</p> <p>Uxbridge (London)</p> <p>E. 58,070 575 J. Ryan, Lab. 21,793 *C. Curran, C. 20,903 R. Goodall, L. 5,241 Lab. maj. 890 (1964 C. maj. 653)</p> <p>VAUXHALL—See Lambeth</p> <p>Wakefield (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 60,245 576* W. Harrison, Lab. 28,907 R. Benson, C. 15,299 Lab. maj. 13,608 (1964 Lab. maj. 11,930)</p> <p>Walsasey (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 68,919 577* Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples, C. 22,901 R. G. Truman, Lab. 22,312 D. T. G. Evans, L. 7,207 C. maj. 589 (1964 C. maj. 6,121)</p> <p>Wallsend (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 78,666 578* W. E. Garrett, Lab. 39,744 P. C. Price, C. 21,205 Lab. maj. 18,539 (1964 Lab. maj. 13,745)</p> <p>Walsall (2)</p> <p>NORTH E. 64,449 579* W. T. Wells, Q.C., Lab. 29,710 A. J. L. Barnes, C. 15,953 Lab. maj. 13,757 (1964 Lab. maj. 10,324)</p> <p>SOUTH E. 73,093 580* Sir H. J. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., C. 30,161 R. G. Drake, Lab. 26,280 C. maj. 3,881 (1964 C. maj. 8,070)</p>	<p>Walthamstow (2)</p> <p>EAST E. 40,081 581 W. O. J. Robinson, Lab. 15,703 *J. E. Harvey, C. 13,896 J. P. J. Ellis, L. 3,229 Lab. maj. 1,807 (1964 C. maj. 395)</p> <p>WEST E. 33,755 582* E. C. Redhead, Lab. 14,665 F. J. Silvester, C. 5,940 D. W. Bramley, L. 3,370 Lab. maj. 8,725 (By-election, Sept. 21, 1967) F. J. Silvester, C. 6,652 E. P. Deakins, Lab. 6,590 Mrs. M. E. Wingfield, L. 4,105 O. Smedley, Ind. 542 R. Allen, Ind. 63 C. maj. 62 (1964 Lab. maj. 7,625)</p> <p>WALTON—See Liverpool</p> <p>Wandsworth (4)</p> <p>CENTRAL E. 56,522 583* D. L. Kerr, Lab. 22,159 B. M. D. Cassidy, C. 16,331 M. R. Uzzell-Hamilton, L. 3,429 Lab. maj. 5,828 (1964 Lab. maj. 2,245)</p> <p>CLAPHAM E. 51,885 584* Mrs. M. McKay, Lab. 19,555 I. R. E. Gow, C. 15,379 M. A. Minter, L. 2,968 Lab. maj. 4,176 (1964 Lab. maj. 556)</p> <p>PUTNEY E. 69,870 585* H. G. Jenkins, Lab. 26,601 Sir H. N. Linstead, O.B.E., C. 23,114 A. C. Slade, L. 5,420 Lab. maj. 3,487 (1964 Lab. maj. 1,307)</p> <p>STREATHAM E. 51,668 586* Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C. 19,872 J. L. Walker, Lab. 16,505 C. maj. 3,367 (1964 C. maj. 7,323)</p> <p>Wanstead and Woodford (London)</p> <p>E. 44,256 587* C. P. F. Jenkin, C. 19,063 D. E. de Saxe, Lab. 8,785 J. C. Griffiths, L. 6,150 C. maj. 10,278 (1964 C. maj. 10,679)</p> <p>Warrington (English Borough)</p> <p>E. 49,207 588* W. T. Williams, Q.C., Lab. 21,930 W. P. Adshead, C. 8,918 E. J. Woods, L. 3,070 Lab. maj. 13,012 (1964 Lab. maj. 9,254)</p> <p>Warwick and Leamington (Warwickshire)</p> <p>E. 71,022 589* Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C. 28,918 L. J. Huckfield, Lab. 20,221 A. Butcher, L. 6,912 C. maj. 8,697</p>
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(By-election, March 28, 1968)	
†D. G. Smith, C.....	28,914
R. J. Carter, Lab.....	6,992
A. Butcher, L.....	6,415
C. maj.....	21,922
(1964 C. maj. 10,884)	
Warwickshire (6). See Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford and Warwick and Leamington	
Watford (English Borough)	
E. 52,888	
590* R. H. Tuck, Lab.....	23,832
D. W. Clarke, C.....	19,996
Lab. maj.....	3,836
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,480)	
WAVERLEY—See Liverpool	
Wednesbury (English Borough)	
E. 61,481	
591* Rt. Hon. J. H. Stonehouse, Lab.....	26,041
D. M. Harman, C.....	18,213
Lab. maj.....	7,828
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,222)	
Wellingborough (Northamptonshire)	
E. 54,566	
592* H. Howarth, Lab.....	24,705
J. L. Leathem, C.....	22,472
Lab. maj.....	2,233
(1964 Lab. maj. 47)	
Wells (Somerset)	
E. 58,609	
593* Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C., C.....	20,528
J. G. Cousins, Lab.....	16,989
H. L. Fry, L.....	10,224
C. maj.....	3,539
(1964 C. maj. 5,583)	
Wembley (2)	
NORTH E. 44,944	
594* Wing-Cdr. Sir E. E. Bullus, C.....	17,497
K. W. Childerhouse, Lab.....	13,290
P. M. R. Cowen, L.....	5,587
C. maj.....	4,207
(1964 C. maj. 6,365)	
SOUTH E. 42,843	
595* Sir R. S. Russell, C.....	15,377
M. N. Elliott, Lab.....	14,194
D. Conyers, L.....	4,386
C. maj.....	1,183
(1964 C. maj. 4,313)	
West Bromwich (English Borough)	
E. 63,489	
596* M. A. Foley, Lab.....	25,287
G. Hawkins, C.....	18,413
Lab. maj.....	6,874
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,278)	
Westbury (Wiltshire)	
E. 58,341	
597* D. M. Walters, M.B.E., C.....	20,980
P. W. Hopkins, Lab.....	18,192
I. M. Fowler, L.....	8,962
C. maj.....	2,797
(1964 C. maj. 4,901)	
WEST DERBY—See Liverpool	
Western Isles (Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty)	
E. 22,940	
598* M. K. Macmillan, Lab..	8,565
Lt.-Col. C. A. Cameron, C.....	2,832
J. F. M. Macleod, L.....	2,638
Lab. maj.....	5,733
(1964 Lab. maj. 3,846)	
West Ham (2)	
NORTH E. 53,672	
599* A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.....	21,778
Miss A. J. Pilkington, L.....	5,882
W. J. Shearman, C.....	5,527
Lab. maj.....	15,896
(1964 Lab. maj. 14,223)	
SOUTH E. 47,990	
600* Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab.....	22,902
R. Mitchell, C.....	3,410
E. Johnson, L.....	3,367
Lab. maj.....	19,492
(1964 Lab. maj. 19,335)	
Westhoughton (Lancashire)	
E. 61,349	
601* J. T. Price, Lab.....	31,387
J. I. Hanrahan, C.....	16,927
Lab. maj.....	14,460
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,511)	
West Lothian	
E. 64,609	
602* T. Dalyell, Lab.....	26,662
W. C. Wolfe, Scot. Nat.....	17,955
Dr. D. L. Mackinnon, C.....	5,726
Mrs. I. Swan, Comm....	567
Lab. maj.....	8,707
(1964 Lab. maj. 9,846)	
Westmorland	
E. 46,944	
603* T. M. Jopling, C.....	17,907
A. W. Bell, L.....	9,052
J. E. Dayton, Lab.....	8,465
C. maj.....	8,855
(1964 C. maj. 8,047)	
Weston-super-Mare (Somerset)	
E. 67,903	
604* D. W. E. Webster, C.....	27,733
M. E. Butcher, Lab.....	15,340
I. D. McDonald, L.....	10,173
C. maj.....	12,393
(1964 C. maj. 14,895)	
Whitehaven (Cumberland)	
E. 46,532	
605* J. B. Symonds, Lab.....	22,726
J. A. Kevill, C.....	13,935
Lab. maj.....	8,791
(1964 Lab. maj. 7,827)	
Widnes (Lancashire)	
E. 60,269	
606* J. E. MacColl, Lab.....	26,613
A. Pickering, C.....	17,235
Lab. maj.....	9,378
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,874)	
Wigan (English Borough)	
E. 51,968	
607* E. A. Fitch, Lab.....	28,754
M. Kingston, C.....	9,876
M. Weaver, Comm....	858
Lab. maj.....	18,878
(1964 Lab. maj. 16,992)	
Willesden (2)	
EAST E. 56,085	
608* R. Freeson, Lab.....	21,767
P. D. Fry, C.....	14,761
M. H. Brahmans, L.....	2,765
Mrs. O. E. Byouth, Ind.....	556
Lab. maj.....	7,006
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,788)	
WEST E. 57,276	
609* L. A. Pavitt, Lab.....	24,944
Miss A. P. Thomas, C.....	10,362
L. Burt, Comm.....	1,140
Lab. maj.....	14,582
(1964 Lab. maj. 10,901)	
Wiltshire (4). See Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury	
Wimbledon (London)	
E. 40,248	
610* Sir C. W. Black, C.....	15,191
T. Braddock, Lab.....	9,517
J. R. Macdonald, L.....	5,475
C. maj.....	5,674
(1964 C. maj. 7,061)	
Winchester (Hampshire)	
E. 52,695	
611* Rear-Adm. M. C. M. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E., G.M., C.....	21,162
S. E. Spicer, Lab.....	12,485
E. T. S. Read, L.....	7,390
C. maj.....	8,677
(1964 C. maj. 9,007)	
Windsor (Berkshire)	
E. 67,694	
612* Sir C. E. Mott-Radcliffe, C.....	25,630
R. R. Brown, Lab.....	17,300
S. R. Jakobi, L.....	8,744
C. maj.....	8,330
(1964 C. maj. 11,642)	
Wirral (Cheshire)	
E. 82,056	
613* Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C.....	31,477
D. V. Hunt, Lab.....	21,624
P. H. Williams, L.....	12,313
C. maj.....	9,853
(1964 C. maj. 14,639)	
WITHINGTON—See Manchester	
Woking (Surrey)	
E. 80,880	
614* C. G. D. Onslow, C.....	32,057
M. Downing, Lab.....	19,210
Mrs. A. H. Scott, L.....	11,104
C. maj.....	12,847
(1964 C. maj. 13,336)	

Wokingham (Berkshire)	Worcestershire (3)	Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)
E. 89,619	SOUTH E. 61,518	E. 79,422
615* W. R. van Straubenzee, M.B.E., C..... 34,011	622 Str. G. D. N. Nabarro, C..... 24,198	627* J. Hall, O.B.E., T.D., C. 31,577
R. J. Carter, Lab..... 24,437	K. A. Gulleford, Lab..... 13,114	J. Holland, Lab..... 24,498
Mrs. M. E. Wingfield, L..... 12,564	R. G. Otter, L..... 9,476	M. Janis, L..... 8,037
C. maj..... 9,574	C. maj..... 11,084	C. maj..... 7,079 (1964 C. maj. 9,343)
(1964 C. maj. 14,823)	(1964 C. maj. 12,237)	WYTHENSHAWE—See Manchester
Wolverhampton (2)	See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster	YARDLEY—See Birmingham
NORTH EAST E. 49,109	Workington (Cumberland)	Yarmouth (Norfolk)
616* Mrs. R. Short, Lab..... 21,067	E. 49,078	E. 54,836
G. I. Wright, C..... 12,965	623* Rt. Hon. T. F. Pearn, Lab..... 24,981	628 H. Gray, Lab..... 22,295
Lab. maj..... 8,102	M. F. Turner-Bridger, C..... 14,475	*A. Fell, C..... 21,499
(1964 Lab. maj. 4,083)	Lab. maj..... 10,506	Lab. maj..... 797 (1964 C. maj. 1,929)
SOUTH WEST E. 49,390	(1964 Lab. maj. 9,957)	Yeovil (Somerset)
617* Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C..... 21,466	Worthing (English Borough)	E. 62,755
A. S. Collier, Lab..... 14,881	E. 66,280	629* J. W. W. Peyton, C..... 22,664
C. maj..... 6,585	624* T. L. Higgins, C..... 29,903	J. A. Elswood, Lab..... 20,584
(1964 C. maj. 9,856)	A. P. Lester, Lab..... 10,281	D. E. Evans, L..... 9,248
Wood Green (London)	R. Roberts, L..... 8,955	C. maj..... 2,080 (1964 C. maj. 4,748)
E. 53,559	E. Moloney, Ind. C..... 1,044	York (English Borough)
618* Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab..... 21,922	C. maj..... 19,622	E. 70,431
L. J. Goldman, C..... 14,133	(1964 C. maj. 18,883)	630 A. W. Lyon, Lab..... 32,167
Lab. maj..... 7,789	The Wrekin (Shropshire)	*C. B. Longbottom, C. 26,067
(1964 Lab. maj. 5,192)	E. 57,265	Lab. maj..... 6,100 (1964 C. maj. 1,093)
WOODSIDE—See Glasgow	625 G. T. Fowler, Lab..... 23,692	Yorkshire, East Riding (3). See Bridlington, Haltemprice and Howden
Woolwich (2)	*W. Yates, C..... 22,846	Yorkshire, North Riding (4). See Cleveland, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby and Thirsk and Malton
EAST E. 46,310	Lab. maj..... 846	Yorkshire, West Riding (14). See Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Dearne Valley, Don Valley, Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth, Normanton, Penistone, Ripon, Rother Valley, Shipley, Skipton and Sowerby
619* C. P. Mayhew, Lab..... 22,241	(1964 C. maj. 2,687)	* F.P.—Fellowship Party.
A. W. Andrews, C..... 8,798	Wrexham (Denbighshire)	
Lab. maj..... 13,443	E. 66,441	
(1964 Lab. maj. 11,855)	626* J. I. Jones, Lab..... 30,939	
WEST E. 53,474	G. H. Pierce, C. and Nat. L..... 12,596	
620* W. Hamling, Lab..... 23,344	W. McBriar, L..... 6,351	
M. P. Gaffney, C..... 19,256	J. R. Thomas, Plaid Cymru..... 2,297	
R. S. Mallone, F.P.*..... 906	Lab. maj..... 17,443	
Lab. maj..... 4,088	(1964 Lab. maj. 13,238)	
(1964 Lab. maj. 1,781)		
Worcester (English Borough)		
E. 60,925		
621* P. E. Walker, C..... 25,398		
F. Barrington-Ward, Lab..... 22,057		
C. maj..... 3,341		
(1964 C. maj. 7,307)		

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1967-68

When Parliament resumed sitting after the summer recess, on Oct. 23, it was continuing the exceptionally long Session that had begun after the General Election of Mar. 31, 1966; and four days were spent in clearing up unfinished business. This included the Abortion Bill, which came up on report in the House of Lords, and Lady Stocks moved an amendment to delete the requirement that one of the doctors concerned with deciding on a termination of pregnancy must be an approved consultant. The amendment was carried by 113-79. A Government amendment to restore to the Bill the so-called "social clause" (requiring possible harm to the physical or mental health of existing members of the family to be considered when deciding for or against termination) was debated at length, and was carried by 86 to 19 votes. The Bill then passed its remaining stages, the House having sat until after midnight to complete the debate. The Lords' amendments were agreed to by the other House on Oct. 25, and the Act received the Royal Assent on Oct. 27 (on which day Parliament was prorogued), together with six other Acts, bringing the total of new Acts passed into law since Oct. 18, 1966, to 137.

CHANGES.—During the Summer recess the Prime Minister had made an extensive redeployment of his ministerial colleagues, the changes (announced on Aug. 29) including two resignations from the Cabinet: Mr. Bowden, Commonwealth Secretary, who left the Commons and accepted a life peerage (as Lord Aylestone), becoming chairman of the Independent Television Authority; and Mr. Jay, President of the Board of Trade, who retired to the back benches. He was joined there by Mr. Bottomley, formerly Minister of Overseas Development; Mr. Willey, formerly Minister of Land

and Natural Resources, and latterly Minister of State for Housing and Local Government; and (in the Lords) Lord Walston, formerly at the Board of Trade. At the same time Mr. Wilson announced that he would take command of the Department of Economic Affairs, although there would also be a Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, to which post he promoted the former Under-secretary, Mr. Shore. Mr. Michael Stewart, who had been Minister of Economic Affairs, was appointed First Secretary of State, his duties to include chairmanship of Cabinet committees on all home matters

except economic affairs. Mr. Gordon Walker, hitherto without a portfolio, was appointed Secretary of State for Education and Science in place of Mr. Crosland, who moved to the presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. George Thomson replaced Mr. Bowden at the Commonwealth Office; Mr. Prentice moved from Public Building and Works to replace Mr. Bottomley, and was himself succeeded by Mr. Mellish; and promotion came to several junior ministers and backbenchers. The Prime Minister also strengthened Labour's representation in the House of Lords by recommending the creation of 14 new life peerages, including two women and three trade union leaders.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The State Opening of the new Session took place on Oct. 31, when the Queen read the Speech from the Throne in a packed House of Lords. She was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and, for the first time, by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Anne. Towards the end of the Speech came a paragraph of special significance in that place; it read "Legislation will be introduced to reduce the powers of the House of Lords and to eliminate its present hereditary basis, thereby enabling it to develop within the framework of a modern Parliamentary system. My Government are prepared to enter into consultations appropriate to a constitutional change of such importance." Earlier, it was stated in the Speech that the principal aim of the Government was the achievement of a strong economy, which should combine a balance of payments surplus sufficient to meet our obligations and maintain the strength of sterling with satisfactory growth of output and with full employment. Plans included help for the development areas, larger powers to aid technological advance in industry, and the promotion of a policy for productivity, prices and incomes. A National Loans Fund would be established. Legislation would be introduced to implement recommendations of the Aberfan disaster inquiry tribunal; to integrate road and rail transport under public control, reorganize the inland waterways, and establish a central system of vehicle licensing; and to convert the Post Office into a public corporation. Improved housing and planning, increased compensation for tenant farmers, the welfare of farm animals, prevention of misleading trade descriptions, improved safety and quality of medicines, higher family allowances, educational improvements, law reform—especially gaming law, family law, and the position of justices of the peace—and race relations, were other subjects for legislation referred to in the Speech.

LORDS REFORM.—Both Houses reassembled separately after the Queen had withdrawn, and in the House of Lords a motion for an Address in reply to the Speech was moved by two Labour life peers, Lord Cooper of Stockton and Lord Campbell of Eskan, the former dealing mainly with trade unions and the latter with the need for better understanding between the public and the government. It was for the Opposition leader, Lord Carrington, to raise the subject of reform of their House, on which he said it was not proper that either party should unilaterally alter the Constitution, of which their House was a part, without first seeking agreement with the other parties. Lord Byers (L.) also hoped that reform, to which his party had long looked forward, would be effected by consent. The Earl of Longford, from the Government side, agreed that reform by consent would be best, and said it was intended that negotiations should be entirely genuine. This was part of the attempt to modernize Parliament, and they sought a Chamber embracing the best qualities of the present but with added capacity to carry a

heavier load. Reform must be a three-fold package: in function, composition, and powers. The motion for the Address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the motion for an Address was moved by Mr. Delargy, a Member since 1945, and seconded by Mr. Ashley, who was first elected a Member in 1966. Mr. Delargy amused the House by recalling that the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, which he said began in his Essex constituency, Thurrock, arose from a demand for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living. Parliament rejected the demand, and even "slipped on another tax—an employment tax." The men of Thurrock liquidated the local tax collectors. Mr. Ashley contented himself with welcoming the proposals about the House of Lords, although, he said, they might seem like "shearing shorn sheep."

NEW LOOK.—The Leader of the Opposition, opening the debate, said he welcomed a reference in the Speech to Rhodesia, and urged the Government to look at that problem from the point of view of moving forward to a new legality, rather than insisting on a return to the old legality first. Mr. Heath said the Government had deliberately opted out of its responsibilities, and never before had a British Government exerted less influence on overseas affairs. At home the situation was equally difficult, with unemployment at its highest level for the time of year since the thirties. Mr. Wilson said one of the main Bills in the Session would be the Transport Bill, and another would be the Industrial Expansion Bill, which would be an instrument in the Government's partnership with industry on a voluntary basis. On Lords reform Mr. Wilson said the peers had an important role in improving legislation and debating issues of great moment. But it was an anachronism that House not responsible to the electorate should have powers "so vast that they were virtually unusable." There would be consultations with all parties on the Government's proposals for reform; but if agreement became impossible and the talks were unconsciously delayed, the Government would go ahead with its own legislation. The debate on the Address occupied five further days, ranging widely over current affairs, and the motion was agreed to on Nov. 7.

DEVALUATION.—On Friday, Nov. 17, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, outside the House, devaluation of the £ by 14·3 per cent. to a new rate of \$2.40, after a period of intense international activity in currency transactions. Efforts by M.P.s in the House on that day to extract a statement of the Government's intentions were unsuccessful, and accusations of filibustering were made against ministers who steadfastly held the House to debating the London Cab and the Trustee Savings Banks Bills. The dammed flood of criticism and support was released on the following Monday, Nov. 20, when Mr. Callaghan explained the effects of the devaluation and announced some economy measures. But he had a stormy passage on that day and the two following days during which the House debated a Government motion approving the Chancellor's measures. The motion was eventually carried by 335 to 258 votes. But Mr. Callaghan did not long continue in office as Chancellor after the devaluation. On the first day of the debate he had said "I recommended the Cabinet to devalue. They accepted my advice. It is my immediate responsibility to see that the operation is successful." On Nov. 29 it was announced that he had resigned, exchanging offices with the Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins. The House of Lords adjourned on Dec. 1 and the

House of Commons on Dec. 21, for the Christmas recess.

ECONOMY MEASURES.—The House of Commons was recalled a day earlier than had been intended, on Jan. 16, to hear the Government's decisions on expenditure cuts and curbs designed, as the Prime Minister said, "to make devaluation work." These included large cuts in the defence forces and their weapons and equipment, notably cancellation of the order for 50 American F111 aircraft, reduction of 75,000 men by the end of 1971, withdrawal of forces from the Far East and the Persian Gulf by the same date, and consequent phasing out of the carriers and cuts in the nuclear-powered submarines programme, a reduction of 80,000 civil defence workers, and the disbanding of the Civil Defence Corps and the Auxiliary Fire Service. Raising of the school leaving age would be deferred two years, to 1973, and the supply of free milk to secondary schools would cease in September, 1968. In the National Health Service, a prescription charge of 2s. 6d. would begin in the Spring, the dental treatment charge would go up from £1 to 3s., and the weekly combined health and insurance stamp contributions would rise by 1s. 6d. (employer 6d., employee 1s.). Other measures concerned cutbacks in housing, roads, and local government spending. Mr. Wilson said the prescription charge and higher dental charge would not be payable by people over 65 or under 15, by expectant or nursing mothers, or the chronic sick. He estimated the total savings, including the higher N.H.S. contributions, at £766m. over the next two years. This review was part of a continuing process which would dominate national economic management over that period, but other measures, including budgetary ones, would be required. The Government's measures were not approved by the Earl of Longford, Lord Privy Seal, who resigned that office. He was replaced by Lord Shackleton, who also succeeded Lord Longford as Leader of the House.

SEARCH FOR SURPLUS.—These proposals met with keen criticism from Members of all parties, especially when the House went on to debate the Transport Holding Company Bill, to increase from £30m. to £60m. the amount the company may borrow. Half the additional money was needed, said Mr. Swinler, in moving the second reading, to complete purchase of the shares of the British Electric Traction bus group. Mr. Peter Walker commented that the Government were saving £25m. by reintroducing prescription charges, and asking for £70m. to nationalize bus services. The Bill was given a second reading by 270-217. A two-day debate on the Prime Minister's economy statement followed, on a Government motion approving it and an Opposition amendment recognizing the need to curtail public expenditure but deplored the defence cuts. Opening the debate, the new Chancellor, Mr. Jenkins, said they needed to work towards a surplus of £500m. a year, but these cuts would not do the whole job. He would open his budget several weeks earlier than usual, and it would necessarily be a harsh one. Increased taxation would be necessary. Mr. Heath said the Government had failed to take effective action directly after devaluation, and the Chancellor's reference to further taxation to come was a further incitement to people to spend, and shops to stock up and thereby increase imports. He urged speedy action. After wide-ranging debate the Opposition amendment was rejected 334-229, and the Government motion was then carried by 304 to 9.

IMMIGRATION.—By the beginning of February it was clear that the legislative programme for the Session would need adjustment because of the heavy demands being made on all Members. The Leader of the House, Mr. Crossman, announced on Feb. 1 that the Bill to convert the Post Office into a public corporation, and the reform of the House of Lords, would not be dealt with in the current Session. One Bill that could not be postponed was the Revenue (No. 2) Bill, to implement savings proposed when devaluation was announced. These, Mr. Diamond reminded the House in moving the second reading on Feb. 8, included the abolition of export rebates, and the cancellation of special employment tax refunds and bonuses to manufacturers, except those in development areas. This Bill passed through all its stages speedily, and received the Royal Assent on Mar. 13. The Home Secretary, in a statement on Commonwealth immigration on Feb. 23, announced the introduction of a Bill to control the immigration of people holding U.K. passports who had no substantial connection with this country. This was necessitated by the recent large influx of Asians from East Africa holding U.K. passports—over 7,000 had arrived in the past three months. The Commonwealth Immigrants Bill was promptly introduced, and after a debate that was often acrimonious it was given a second reading on Feb. 27 by 372-62. After some amendment in Committee next day the Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons by 145-31; but this was not until 7.30 next morning, after a continuous debate of 15 hrs. 25 mins. The House of Lords sat all night to pass the Bill through all stages, and after a record non-stop sitting of 19½ hours it received the Royal Assent shortly before 10 a.m. on Mar. 1.

FOREIGN OFFICE CHANGE.—Rhodesia, which had been the subject of several statements and questions during the Session, aroused heated debate in both Houses on Mar. 6 and 7, after news of the execution in Salisbury of three African murderers, on whose behalf an extension of clemency had been sought from the Queen which was not recognized as valid by Mr. Smith's government. A fresh international currency crisis, with much buying and selling of gold, occurred in early March. On Mar. 14 the House of Commons, after a further debate on Rhodesia, sat all night to debate a time-table motion ("guillotine") for the consideration of the long and complicated Transport Bill. During the night (as afterwards appeared) the Prime Minister was informed from Washington of moves to stop the run on gold. Mr. Wilson consulted Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Shore, and about midnight they all attended a Privy Council at which the Queen signed a proclamation temporarily closing the stock exchanges and the London gold market. Mr. Brown, the Foreign Secretary, who was not consulted, discovered after the Council had ended what had happened. With other ministers he had an interview with Mr. Wilson, and on Mar. 15 Mr. Brown resigned from the Government. He made a personal statement, critical of the methods of government, in the House on Mar. 18. Mr. Wilson, having accepted the resignation, promptly appointed Mr. Michael Stewart, First Secretary of State, who had preceded Mr. Brown as Foreign Secretary, to return to the Foreign Office as his successor. At the same time Mr. Wilson announced that the Commonwealth Office would be amalgamated with the Foreign Office under Mr. Stewart, with Mr. Thomson continuing in the Cabinet as Commonwealth Secretary until amalgamation was completed.

THE BUDGET.—This event caused considerable

stir, but the Budget, which was presented four days later, diverted public attention away from Mr. Brown's backbench seat to the Treasury Bench. Mr. Jenkins introduced, on Mar. 19, a Budget which broke several records—and introduced it with notable fluency and mastery of facts and figures. It was a harsher Budget than any of the prophets had foreseen; his speech, of two and a quarter hours, was longer than any Budget speech since the end of the last war; and it imposed the heaviest total increase in taxation, £933m., ever proposed by any Chancellor in history. Mr. Jenkins defined the main purposes of his Budget as the reduction of home consumption by two per cent. a year, the increasing of savings, and the speedy achievement of a balance of payments surplus of £500m. a year. His chief surprises were his decisions not to raise the standard rate of income tax, to make no changes in hire-purchase terms, to levy a one-year "wealth tax" and to increase the rates of selective employment tax by 50 per cent. He also surprised, and pleased, his hearers by announcing that the duty on beer would not be changed; but other favourite milk-cows of chancellors—wines and spirits, tobacco, petrol—were all further burdened to produce the needed revenue.

INCREASED DUTIES.—Excise duties were to be increased by amounts equivalent to a rise of 2s. 6d. on a bottle of spirits, 1s. on heavy wines and 6d. on light wines, the same increases to apply to British wines. The new rates would yield an additional £15m. of revenue, the Chancellor estimated. Tobacco duty would go up by 4s. 4d. a lb., equivalent to ad. on a packet of 20 cigarettes of most brands, and 3d. or 4d. on an ounce of pipe tobacco, to bring in £30m. extra revenue. Increased duty on hydrocarbon oils (mainly petrol and diesel oil) would add 4d. to the price of a gallon, but there would be no increase in duty on heavy oils (not used for road transport). Motorists, however, would be further taxed, through increases in the excise licences—for cars, from £17 10s. to £25 a year (with £9 3s. instead of £6 8s. for a 4-month licence); for motor cycles, three-wheeled and pedestrian-controlled vehicles, increases from £2, £4 and £8 to £2 10s., £5 and £10; for light goods vehicles an increase of about one-third, and heavy vehicles about 50 per cent. higher duty. The total yield of higher oil duties and vehicles licences would be £202m.

Shopping and betting were the other two main fields of the Chancellor's activities. All three rates of purchase tax were to be increased immediately, and a fourth rate introduced. The 11 per cent. rate (on such articles as furniture, carpets, and clothing, except children's) would become 12½ per cent.; the existing 16½ per cent. rate (confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks) would go up to 20 per cent.; the 27½ per cent. rate (cars, motor cycles, gramophones, tape recorders, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, television sets) would be increased to 33½ per cent.; and a new rate of 50 per cent. tax would be applied to "luxury" goods, which would include a wide range of articles, from Christmas cards to jewellery, from ash trays to cine projectors and cameras, from diaries to gramophone records, from lipsticks to furs. As for betting, the Chancellor doubled the existing 2½ per cent. tax on stake money, raised the pool betting duty on football pools and fixed odds football betting from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. on stakes, and also increased the rates of the gaming licence duties by various rates, the £100 rate to £125, the £50,000 rate to £75,000. He estimated the yield from higher purchase tax at £163m. and that from higher betting duties at £30m.

FACTS AND SACRIFICES.—Mr. Jenkins began his speech by repeating what he had said on Jan. 17 that they must have "a stiff Budget followed by two years of hard slog." The purpose of his Budget, he said, was to present the facts, impose the sacrifices and provide the opportunities. The inevitability of devaluation last November was shown by the balance of payments figures for the fourth quarter, which gave an identified deficit of about £350m., making the total deficit for 1967 £540m. Probably more than half of this was due to special factors such as the closure of the Suez Canal, and the dock strike; but there was a continuing underlying deficit which was to some extent attributable to lack of competitive strength. The vital thing this year and next year was to put the balance of payments into substantial surplus; which meant sacrificing the normal claims of home demand. But when the adjustment had been completed there would be no reason why personal consumption should not rise annually in accordance with increased output. Therefore he must budget for a two per cent. cutback a year in consumption from the one per cent. rise which would have been likely without budgetary action. This would require "extremely severe increases in taxation."

The Chancellor said he intended to publish soon, for the first time, economic forecasts for the 18-month period from the second half of 1967 to the first half of 1969. According to these forecasts we could expect, after the cut in personal consumption, an average rate of growth in the gross domestic product in real terms of at least three per cent. a year over the period; if exports and output grew quickly, four per cent. was possible. During 1967 average earnings per head rose by about six per cent. but the increase in productivity rose no more than three per cent. The implications for our costs were obvious; and they must hold back pressures for wage and salary increases. New legislation would be needed with the main object of limiting these increases to 3½ per cent.—and this would include company dividends—except where more was justified by specific productivity agreements. Restraint on the growth of money incomes was essential, but a 3½ per cent. ceiling on wage increases could press hard on people with small incomes and large families. He therefore proposed to increase family allowances from Oct. 8, 1968, by a further 3s. weekly, additional to the 7s. increase payable from April 9, 1968. But to concentrate this new benefit where need was greatest he would adjust the child dependency and family allowances (against income tax) and recover the further increase from those who paid tax. He would meet the net cost of this 3s. increase by a small change in national insurance benefits, by discontinuing payment of benefit for the first three days off work.

REVENUE AND LOANS.—Total revenue in 1967-8 was expected—allowing for the Budget's coming before the end of the financial year—to be £1,177m., i.e. £84m. more than the estimate; and total expenditure £1,0878m. (£519m. higher). The surplus on the Consolidated Fund (the difference between revenue and expenditure) was thus £299m., a decrease of £435m. on last year's Budget estimate when converted to the new bases. This surplus was transferred to the National Loans Fund. The provisional total of loans from the fund was £1,748m. The reduction of £18m. on the Budget estimate was mainly the result of a shortfall of £135m. in drawings by local authorities from the Public Works Loan Board, offset by additional lendings to the nationalized industries. After taking into account the £299m. surplus on the Consolidated Fund, the balance on the National

Loans Fund, which is met mainly from borrowing, was expected to be £1,449m., against an estimated £1,032m. For the coming year, Consolidated Fund revenue from taxation and other receipts was estimated at £11,952m. ■ the bases of existing taxation rates, and total expenditure at £11,312m. The immediate outlook prevented any relaxation of credit restraint by the banks, but there was an opportunity for helping the National Savings Movement, and to do this he was making three changes. The limit on personal holdings of current certificates would be raised from £750 to £1,000. A new British Savings Bond would replace the National Development Bond from April 1, carrying six per cent. interest a year plus ■ £2 per cent. tax-free bonus if held for five years. These new bonds would be in £5 units with a £10,000 limit, and could be cashed at one month's notice. And in the case of Premium Savings Bonds, he would increase the size of the prize fund, the number of draws, and the number of prizes. There would be ■ weekly draw for one £25,000 prize, in addition to the normal full-scale monthly draws.

NATIONAL LOTTERY.—These changes would be financed by increasing the interest rate on which the prize fund was calculated from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Mr. Jenkins went on to refer to another form of revenue raising, which was not saving but which could attract money—a National Lottery. It might well raise a sizable sum for public purposes. He would invite Mr. Tinn (*Lab.*), whose Bill to establish such ■ lottery had had its second reading in the House, to withdraw it in favour of an enabling clause, on which there would be a free vote, in the Finance Bill. He added that they were not looking to ■ lottery as ■ major way out of their difficulties. It would be a very small item in the context of this Budget.

Turning to his taxation proposals, the Chancellor said he had decided against any novel taxes. He had also decided against increasing direct taxation that would reduce the pay packet, and in favour of obtaining the bulk of additional revenue from indirect taxation. It was no longer the case that direct taxation was substantially paid only by the well-to-do. Our direct taxation on earned incomes was high, perhaps too high, but this was not ■ year for reducing it. On the other hand, indirect taxation inevitably affected the retail price index, which direct taxation did not. But indirect taxation offered the individual a choice. "If he is horrified by the impost he can abstain from some part of his consumption, and produce the same demand-reduction by saving." Mr. Jenkins then set out his proposals for increasing indirect taxation (summarized above), which he said should be selective. After stating the increased duties ■ vehicles he said that, in view of the increased duty on the heaviest goods vehicles, and the increased fuel duty, the Minister of Transport (Mrs. Castle) had agreed to drop the wear-and-tear and the indivisible load charges proposed in the Transport Bill (then before the House). This provoked Opposition laughter, which changed to cries of protest when Mr. Jenkins added that the duties on these vehicles would be increased by about 50 per cent., with lighter increases for light goods, farmers' and showmen's vehicles.

NOT YET ENOUGH.—At this point the Chancellor said the yield of the increases announced so far would be £440m. for a full year (£397m. in the current year), but this was "not nearly enough." He had still ■ substantial sum to find, and only two main sources to look to for large amounts: the selective employment tax and direct taxation.

He announced that ■ inquiry would be made into the effects of selective employment tax. Meanwhile, he proposed to increase all rates of S.E.T. by 50 per cent. from Sept. 2, 1968—an announcement that drew sounds of anguish and protest from Members. This increase would yield an additional £165m. net in a full year after he had made certain concessions, which included leaving the rates of tax on part-time employees as they were by increasing the refunds; extending the rates for part-timers to all employees over 65; and refunding the tax to hotels in rural parts of development areas. He also announced increases in employers' contributions (made as part of the weekly insurance stamp) to the Redundancy Fund, from the same date. This led to direct taxation, where he said his inclination was towards fewer loopholes and lower rates. Major alterations in the tax code would involve long preparation and much extra work for the Inland Revenue department, so they must be postponed. But he would propose three changes in Estate Duty, which would affect gifts made before death, gifts of insurance policies that ranked ■ separate estate, and discretionary trusts; and three changes in Corporation Tax, relating to scrip options, partnerships, and annuities. He would speed the payment of income tax, surtax, corporation tax and capital gains tax by reducing from three months to two the period after payment became due during which no interest was charged on the tax owed; and he expected this change, operational from July 1, would bring into the year 1968-9 about £25m. of tax which would otherwise not be received until the following year. The practice of allowing barristers and certain other professional men to pay no tax on earnings received after retirement would cease immediately, although there would be a "tapering off" for those aged 51 or over on April 6, 1968. Other changes relating to personal taxation included new conditions for certain life assurances; the ending of full tax allowances to bridegrooms for the year of marriage; and reduction of tax allowances in respect of dependent children for whom the increased family allowances were paid. Also, investment income of minors would in future be taxed, by being aggregated with their parents' income. But the Chancellor made a concession to people aged 65 and over, raising the age exemption from £401 to £415 for a single person, and from £643 to £665 for married couples.

WEALTH TAX.—Mr. Jenkins proposed no change in the income tax or surtax rates. But he aroused cheers and protests by his remarks about "unearned" incomes, leading up to his proposal for "an impost on the wealth of private individuals." This would be ■ special charge for one year only, on those with investment income exceeding £3,000, as computed for the charge of surtax for 1967-8. This graduated "wealth tax" would be at rates ranging from 2s. in the £ on incomes of £3,000-£4,000, to 9s. above £8,000. He estimated the yield at £100m., bringing the total product of these changes in direct taxation (which included minor changes in the capital gains tax) to £321m. (£227m. in 1968-9); and the total yield from all the changes he had announced to £923m. for the full year (£775m. in 1968-9). Those figures included, he said, measures announced before the Budget—increase in corporation tax to 42½ per cent. and tax recoveries of the 7s. increase in family allowance. The net result was to raise the estimated surplus to be transferred from the Consolidated Fund to the National Loans Fund in 1968-9 from £640m. to £1,386m., and thus to reduce the National Loans Fund borrowing requirement

from £1,104m. to £358m., a reduction of £746m. Mr. Jenkins concluded by saying that there was now no rational cause for the economy's not going forward to strong success.

HELP FOR HOTELS.—Making the customary first comment on the Chancellor's speech, the Leader of the Opposition said it had been "a hard, cold Budget without a glimmer of warmth." Even the concession about family allowances was going to be paid for by the sick. It had increased the people's burden by £923m., which was more than two and a half times the maximum which any chancellor had ever imposed in any one Budget. And this had been done by a Government which had promised the country in March 1966 that there would be no general increase in taxation. Since the Labour Party came to power three and a half years ago they had imposed £2,216m. worth of extra taxation. There were no incentives, either personal or corporate, in this Budget. Mr. Heath said he resented other private enterprise countries—the U.S.A., West Germany, Italy, Benelux, Sweden—which would never dream of instituting statutory wage or price controls, telling our Government that this was what they had to impose on the British people.

During the Budget debate, which occupied three days, Mr. Crosland announced an extensive incentives scheme for hotels. The Government proposed to provide development grants and loans for new buildings and extensions, and for plant and equipment; but long-term residential hotels would be excluded, and hotels in development areas would be eligible for higher percentage grants and loans. The maximum amount of loan for any one project would be £500,000. Assistance would be available only for hotel projects begun between March 31, 1968, and April 1, 1971, for completion before March 31, 1973.

The debate ended on Mar. 25, when a resolution to amend the law on the National Debt was carried by 332–248, and a resolution on the special employment tax was carried by 266–9. Other resolutions were agreed to, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read the first time.

MORE CHANGES.—Ten days after Budget Day, and possibly influenced by the economic difficulties with which the Budget had been so sombrely concerned, came a notable electoral upset for the Government. Four by-elections were held on the same day, Mar. 28, and proved to be a "grand slam" for the Conservatives. They held the seat at Warwick and Leamington with a greatly increased majority, and won three seats from Labour, at Acton, Dudley, and Meriden. The average swing from Labour to the Tories in the four constituencies was 18·4 per cent.

Mr. Wilson made another major change in the name and functions of a ministry on April 5, when he announced that the Ministry of Labour was to be renamed the Department of Employment and Productivity, and would include some of the responsibilities of the Department of Economic Affairs. He transferred to this reconstructed department Mrs. Castle, Minister of Transport, and gave her the additional title of First Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson also announced, in answer to a question in the House, that he had given up the special responsibilities as "overlord" of the Department of Economic Affairs which he had assumed on Aug. 29.

Mrs. Castle's promotion was one of 16 Government changes announced by the Prime Minister on April 5, involving the departure from the Cabinet of Mr. Gordon Walker after just over seven months in office ■ Secretary for Education and Science.

Mr. Darling also resigned as Minister of State, Board of Trade. The Treasury team was strengthened by the appointment there, for the first time, of a Minister of State, Mr. Taverne taking this new post on promotion from his under-secretaryship at the Home Office, where he was replaced by a newcomer to Parliament, Mr. Elystan Morgan. Mr. Peart, after 3½ years as Minister of Agriculture, became Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House in place of Mr. Crossman, who remained in the Cabinet as Lord President with special oversight of the social services. Mr. Cledwyn Hughes became Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. George Thomas moved from the Commonwealth Office to succeed him as Secretary for Wales, and became ■ Privy Councillor. Mr. Walker's place at Education was filled by Mr. Short, who was replaced as Postmaster General by Mr. Mason, from the Ministry of Defence. Making way for Mrs. Castle, Mr. Gunter became Minister of Power; the former Minister of Power, Mr. Marsh, replaced Mrs. Castle as Minister of Transport; and the office of Paymaster General, vacant since the departure of Mr. Wiggo to the House of Lords and the race courses, went to Lord Shackleton, formerly Lord Privy Seal, who continued to lead the House of Lords. For consequential changes and appointments after the Easter recess, see p. 315.

TAXATION DEFENDED.—In the debate on the 2nd reading of the Finance Bill (April 24) critics of the Budget proposals directed their attacks mainly on the increased selective employment tax, the aggregation of children's income with that of their parents, and the once-for-all wealth levy. Of S.E.T. Mr. Jenkins said it worked smoothly, broadened the taxation base, probably increased productivity, cost one-third of the amount of other taxes in administration, and had one-fifth of the effect on the cost of living. The Bill was given its 2nd reading 286–232 (maj. 54). An Opposition motion to take the committee stage on the floor of the House instead of in a standing committee was rejected 291–223 (maj. 68). On May 21 the Bill, which comprised 56 clauses and 20 schedules, was subjected to the "guillotine" procedure, a Government timetable motion being carried 303–245, and confirmed by 283 votes to 228 on May 23 after the standing committee had endured two all-night sittings, the second of which culminated in a voting tie. Mr. Dunnett (Lab.) had moved an amendment on life policies which Mr. Diamond said was already covered in the Bill. The Opposition refused to let Mr. Dunnett withdraw it, and on dividing with Mr. Dunnett abstaining, the voting was 21–21. The deputy chairman cast his deciding vote for the Govt. When the Bill was recommitted to the House (June 18) Mr. Higgins (C.) moved to reduce purchase tax on greetings cards, including those sold for charities. Mr. Lever replied that cards were not among essential items, the higher rate tax would add about a ha'penny to the cost of the average card, the concession would cost about £3,750,000, and there should be no preferential taxation for charities operating ■ commercial enterprise. The amendment was rejected 234–173 (maj. 61).

NO STATE LOTTERY.—The Chancellor's suggestion of a national lottery was embodied in clause 50 of the Bill, and an amendment to delete it was moved by Mr. Temple (C.) and received support from both sides of the House when it was debated (July 2). Mr. Timm (Lab.), speaking in favour of the clause, said opinion polls showed that about 75–85 per cent of public opinion wanted such a lottery.

But Miss Herbison (*Lab.*) said that for ■ Labour chancellor to be even thinking in terms of such a lottery was "a sorry spectacle." Mr. Lever, defending the clause, said the proposal was not that the Government should take all the profits, but that it should take only the same rate of betting duty as the pools paid, and devote the surplus to worthy causes, guided by a national lotteries board. On a free vote the amendment was carried 116-76 (maj. against the Govt. 90). The three party leaders did not vote. On the same day the Government announced that it would give Liverpool Corporation financial assistance to buy Aintree racecourse, thus ensuring the continuance of the Grand National. The report stage of the Finance Bill was concluded and it passed the 3rd reading on July 4 by 295 votes to 243 (Govt. maj. 52). The Bill passed through all stages in the House of Lords on July 17 and received the Royal Assent on July 26.

PRICES AND INCOMES.—The Government's third Prices and Incomes Bill in the present Parliament was hotly debated on and reading (May 21) when Mrs. Castle said it was designed to enable the nation to expand the economy on the basis of an export-led boom by exploiting the opportunities given by devaluation. Mr. Carr (C.) described her speech as an expedition in "cloud-cuckoo land" and put forward a 7-point alternative economic programme. Several Labour M.P.'s spoke in opposition to the Bill, about which Mr. Shinwell said many had grave doubts, and the Government's majority fell to 35 on the motion for the 2nd reading (290-255). Because of the volume of Government legislation the unusual course was taken during the report stage in the Commons of introducing ■■■ identical No. ■ Bill in the Lords, where it was given a 2nd reading on June 27. On the same day the original Bill was read the 3rd time in the Commons 280-238 (maj. 42), and next day the second Bill was withdrawn in the Lords, who then debated the first Bill in committee. It passed the 3rd reading on July 8 and received the Royal Assent on July 10. Out of this Act further controversy arose in the Commons in the last week before the recess over the Prices and Incomes (General Considerations) Order, debate on this (July 22) involving Mrs. Castle's intervention in the busmen's wages negotiations. When this debate ended the Opposition protested that they had been denied ■ division on the Order, and on July 25 Mr. Macleod moved that it be withdrawn. After debate Mr. Wilson promised ■ statement would be made next day, but in spite of this assurance the Government's majority against the motion fell to 24 (262-238).

PEERS REVOLT.—The problem of House of Lords reform came to a point of crisis during a two-day debate (June 17-18) on the Southern Rhodesia (United Nations) Sanctions Order, 1968. It had become apparent already that, although ■■■ all-party committee on reform was nearing agreement, it was unlikely that the reform Bill referred to in the Queen's Speech could be introduced in the current session. But many peers were so strongly opposed to the Sanctions Order—which was approved in the other House (June 17) by 319 to 246 (maj. 73)—that it was evident that the House of Lords might reject it. Speakers on the Government side found in this possibility ■ constitutional issue, but Opposition peers argued that their House had ■ constitutional right and duty to give the Commons time to reconsider. In the event, the Government motion to approve the Order was defeated, in ■ more than usually crowded House, by 193 votes to 184 (maj. against the Govt. 9). This defeat in the Lords involved a delay of 28 days to

enable the Commons to think again, and caused some M.P.'s to utter dark threats of instant abolition. The Prime Minister, in a statement on June 20, said the Commons "cannot accept what has happened, and cannot but treat it as a denial of democracy and a total frustration of the spirit of our constitution." He announced the end of the all-party talks on reform and the Government's intention to introduce radical reform legislation at an early date. The Lords, unabashed, administered three defeats to the Government during the first day (June 24) of the committee stage of the Transport Bill, with majorities against the Government of 67, 77 and 47. Meanwhile the machinery continued to turn. The Rhodesian Sanctions Order, differently worded, was approved by the House of Commons by 298 to 242 (July 15), and after it had been debated in the House of Lords for the second time three days later the Order was agreed to without ■ division, many Conservative peers walking out when the question was put.

PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE.—The normal routine of activities in the House of Commons was disturbed several times between the Easter and Summer recesses by allegations of breach of Parliamentary privilege and other happenings. Dame Irene Ward (who first entered the House in 1931) made a defiant protest on May 23 during a division on a timetable motion on the Finance Bill debates. During the division she took a stand before the mace at the foot of the clerks' table, obstructed the tellers when they returned to announce the voting figures, and failed to obey the Speaker's request, several times repeated, to resume her seat. Eventually he "named" Dame Irene, and the Leader of the House moved her suspension. A division was called, but Mr. Whitelaw, Conservative chief whip, told his fellow members that if they voted they would be voting against the Speaker, with the result that there were no tellers against the motion. Mr. Speaker then declared the motion carried, and as Dame Irene persisted in trying to voice her protest from where she stood Dr. King directed the Sergeant at Arms to escort her from the Chamber. She went quietly. The effect of the motion was to bar her from entering the Chamber for a week, until the Whitsun recess.

On the same day Mr. Hannan, the Member for Glasgow, Maryhill, complained of breach of privilege in a letter written by Mrs. Ewing, the recently elected Scottish Nationalist Member for Hamilton, and published in *The Scotsman*. The letter alleged that "the customary stance of some M.P.'s while at the House is closer to the many bars than to the Bar of the House," which Mr. Hannan called "a gross libel." It was, he said, maliciously attacking the behaviour of Members "many of whom, like myself, are members of the temperance group in the House." After the customary 24 hours' consideration Mr. Speaker ruled (May 24) that the complaint did raise ■ matter of privilege. Mrs. Ewing said she regretted any idea that she had impugned the honour of the House or Mr. Hannan, and denied malice, adding that her letter was intended to refer to attendance in the Chamber, and her remark about bars to be taken as a joke. After she had left the Chamber Mr. Peart moved reference to the Committee of Privileges; but after debate the motion was withdrawn.

An unusual event occurred on June 24 in the House of Lords, where questions of breach of Parliamentary privilege are rarely raised, when Lord Drumalbyn drew attention to an article in *The Times Business News*. The letter related to ■ Bill then before the House. After debate this motion, too, was withdrawn.

MEMBER'S "GROSS CONTEMPT".—Much more serious in its results, however, was a complaint made in the House of Commons on May 27 by Mr. Palmer, Member for Bristol, Central, about an article in *The Observer* on biological warfare. Next day the Speaker ruled that it raised a matter of privilege, and Mr. Peart moved reference to the Committee of Privileges. The motion was carried 398–14. The Committee duly investigated the matter, and it was not until almost two months later that it reported that Mr. Dalyell, the young Member for West Lothian, had been guilty of a breach of privilege and "gross contempt of the House" in giving Mr. Marks, a journalist, confidential proof of evidence taken in private by the Select Committee on Science and Technology (of which Mr. Dalyell was a member) concerning the biological and chemical warfare establishment at Porton Down. The Committee also found the journalist concerned and the editor of the newspaper (Mr. David Astor) had committed contempt of the House but recommended no action against them. The report was brought before the House by Mr. Peart on July 24, when, after Mr. Dalyell had expressed his deep regrets and withdrawn, the Leader of the House moved that he be reprimanded by the Speaker. After debate, during which it was pointed out that Mr. Dalyell had not handed over the document for money, and that it contained nothing secret, the motion was carried 244–52 (maj. 192). Mr. Dalyell then returned to his place, and in a sad and embarrassed silence the House heard Dr. King, wearing a black tricorn hat over his wig, gravely read out the reprimand. As Mr. Peart recalled, it was 21 years since the last similar occasion, and everyone in the Chamber was deeply moved. Mr. Dalyell, who said afterwards that he did not intend to resign his seat, first entered the House in 1962.

LATE Sittings.—The full programme of legisla-

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 1967–68

The list commences with notes on two Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent before September 1967, and which were mentioned briefly in the last summary. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after August, 1967. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

APPROPRIATION ACT 1967 (July 27, 1967) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1968, and makes provision for appropriation of further supplies.

POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1967 (s. 39 on a day to be appointed, the remainder on October 27, 1967) consolidates statute law relating to Police in Scotland and the execution of warrants in the border counties of England and Scotland and repeals obsolete provisions.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1967 (October 27, 1967) provides for the control of drug addiction, amongst other things by giving the Secretary of State power to make regulations, for example, to prohibit any medical practitioner from administering or supplying such drugs to drug addicts; and makes further provision relating to drugs.

SEA FISHERIES (SHELLFISH) ACT 1967 (November 27, 1967) consolidates, with amendments, statute law relating to shellfish fisheries and shellfish.

SEA FISH (CONSERVATION) ACT 1967 (November 27, 1967) consolidates, with corrections and improvements, the statute law regulating the commercial use of, fishing for, and landing of, sea fish and authorizes measures for the increase or improvement of marine resources.

VESSELS (PROTECTION) ACT 1967 (October 27, 1967) makes it an offence to take away a vessel without authority, or to use or be a party to the use

tion announced in the Queen's Speech could not be adhered to despite many morning and late night sittings; and as it was, the heavy pressure drew protests in both Houses. In the House of Lords (May 22) Lord Carrington said the Labour Party were doing great disservice to parliamentary government in the way they were pushing legislation through Parliament. M.P.'s protested bitterly on May 29 when the detailed and controversial Transport Bill was being debated in the House itself while 15 different committees were considering other measures "upstairs." Members were frequently called from the committee rooms by the bells summoning them to the lobbies to vote in divisions on the Transport Bill. The report stage of this Bill was the subject of a four-day "marathon" debate in the week beginning May 27. On that day and each of the next three days the House of Commons sat into the small hours of the following day, and on each of those three days there was an additional morning sitting on the Bill, which was at last given its 3rd reading by 265 votes to 225 on May 30. Next day the M.P.'s were glad to adjourn for their Whitsun recess until June 11.

The last week before the Summer recess began was almost as busy. Beginning on July 22 M.P.'s sat into the small hours of Tuesday and Wednesday, had a morning session on Wednesday followed by an all-night sitting until 10.38 a.m. on Thursday, sat again until nearly midnight, and wound up with a full day's sitting on Friday, adjourning them until Oct. 14. The peers were less fortunate—they lost two weeks of their Summer holiday. They not only sat on all five days of that week—until almost midnight on four of them—but they had to prolong their deliberations into the following week, rising on Aug. 1 after hearing the Royal Assent given to 35 new Acts. These brought the total of completed Acts since April 23 to 77. With some business still uncompleted the House of Lords then dispersed, to reassemble on Oct. 7.

of a vessel so taken unless the act was done in the reasonable belief that the owner would, if asked, have given his consent; penalties on conviction, a fine or imprisonment; and provides for connected purposes.

COUNTRYSIDE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1967 (October 27, 1967) makes provision for the better enjoyment of the Scottish countryside; establishes a Countryside Commission for Scotland; provides for the improvement of recreational and other facilities, e.g. the creation of country parks, and for connected purposes.

ABORTION ACT 1967 (April 27, 1968) amends and clarifies the law relating to the termination of pregnancy by registered medical practitioners. It will be lawful so to do provided, *inter alia*, two medical practitioners are of the opinion that continuance of the pregnancy would involve a greater risk to the life of the pregnant woman. The Act does not apply to the destruction of a child capable of being born alive; but it does make provision for persons having a conscientious objection to participation in termination of pregnancy.

LEASEHOLD REFORM ACT 1967 (ss. 34–36 on October 27, 1967, Part II on November 27, 1967, the remainder on January 1, 1968) enables tenants of houses held on long leases at low rents to acquire

the freehold or an extended lease. (See also Legal Notes.)

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT 1967 (December 26, 1967) continues in force certain laws which otherwise would expire.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1967 (December 26, 1967) increases family allowances under the Family Allowance Act, 1965 and makes related adjustments of certain benefits under the National Insurance Act 1965 or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965; makes further provision as to the time at which a person ceases to be a child within the meaning of those Acts; and for connected purposes.

COAL INDUSTRY ACT 1967 (December 26, 1967) makes further provision for borrowing by and grants to the National Coal Board and for supplementary payments to redundant workers in the coal industry; and for connected purposes.

CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT 1968 (February 1, 1968) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on March 31, 1968.

PROVISIONAL COLLECTION OF TAXES ACT 1968 (February 1, 1968) consolidates the Act of 1913 and other statute law relating to the provisional collection of taxes or matters connected therewith.

CAPITAL ALLOWANCES ACT 1968 (Principal provisions on April 6, 1968) consolidates Parts X and XI of the Income Tax Act 1952 with related provisions in that Act and subsequent Acts, but only the portion relating to capital expenditure and allowances, and not patents or certain agricultural estate management expenditure.

ERSKINE BRIDGE TOLLS ACT 1968 (February 15, 1968) gives the Secretary of State power to levy tolls, to provide parking, to impose prohibitions, restrictions and other requirements in respect of the use of a new road over the River Clyde at Erskine; and for connected purposes.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ACT 1968 (February 15, 1968) amends the law relating to trustee savings banks, e.g. it increases the rate of interest on ordinary deposits to £3 13s. od per cent.

LONDON CAB ACT 1968 (February 15, 1968) makes miscellaneous provisions regarding taxis in London, e.g. it extends the power of the Secretary of State to regulate fares to all journeys within the metropolitan police district and the City of London.

MAURITIUS INDEPENDENCE ACT 1968 (February 29, 1968) makes provision for, and in connection with, the attainment by Mauritius of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT 1968 (s. 3 and s. 5 on March 8, 1968 the remainder on March 1, 1968) amends the law which governs the entry of those Commonwealth citizens into the U.K. subject to immigration control and makes further provision on connected matters, e.g. by extending to 28 days the period after arrival within which any examination of persons landing in the U.K. must begin.

TRANSPORT HOLDING COMPANY ACT 1968 (March 6, 1968) amends or clarifies s. 29 Transport Act 1962 by increasing the powers of the Company to borrow money and clarifying its powers to acquire, hold and dispose of securities in companies.

REVENUE ACT 1968 (March 13, 1968) reduces the refund of selective employment tax except in development areas, terminates export rebates but gives the Treasury power to re-introduce them.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (March 13, 1968) amends the law in Scotland relating to the superannuation and other benefits payable to teachers and certain other persons employed and connected with education, but it does not affect the existing basis of the Superannua-

tion and Family Benefit Schemes; and provides for connected purposes.

NATIONAL LOANS ACT 1968 (April 1, 1968) except where otherwise expressly provided in the Act establishes a National Loans Fund which is to be substituted for the Consolidated Fund in certain Acts; and makes various provisions relating to Government borrowing and the management of the Government's financial business.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS ACT 1968 (ss. 1 (1), 2 May 6, 1968, remainder on March 20, 1968) increases National Health Service and flat-rate National Insurance contributions and strengthens the provisions as to enforcement under the National Insurance Act 1965 and makes provisions for various connected matters, e.g.: providing that milk shall no longer be supplied to secondary school pupils.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (NO. 2) ACT 1968 (March 28, 1968) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

NEW TOWNS (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (April 1, 1968) consolidates statute law relating to new towns in Scotland and to matters connected therewith with various corrections and improvements.

EDUCATION ACT 1968 (April 10, 1968) amends the law relating to changes in the character, size or situation of county or voluntary schools to enable special age limits to be adopted for existing as well as new schools and makes other provisions with respect to school premises, e.g. as to the Secretary of State's power to relax the prescribed standards for school premises.

CONSULAR RELATIONS ACT 1968 (day to be appointed) adopts the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations dealing with the functions, privileges and immunities of career and honorary consular officers; provides for reciprocal restrictions of privileges and immunities and for connected matters; and extends certain provisions of the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964 to consular officers.

CRIMINAL APPEAL ACT 1968 (September 1, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to appeals in criminal cases to the criminal division of the Court of Appeal and to the House of Lords.

COURTS-MARTIAL (APPEALS) ACT 1968 (September 1, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to Courts-Martial appeals and appeals from the Courts-Martial Appeal Court to the House of Lords.

CRIMINAL APPEAL (NORTHERN IRELAND) ACT 1968 (September 1, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to the Court of Criminal Appeal in Northern Ireland, the jurisdiction of the Court and appeals therefrom to the House of Lords.

LEGITIMATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (June 8, 1968) amends and codifies the law of Scotland relating to the legitimation of illegitimate persons by the subsequent marriage of their parents; makes provision for the recognition in Scotland of legitimation under foreign law and the effects of such recognition; and for connected purposes.

RENT ACT 1968 (June 8, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to protected or statutory tenancies; rents under regulated or controlled tenancies; furnished lettings; and other related statutes.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT 1968 (May 8, 1968) provides for the legal capacity of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau and repeals provisions relating to the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' MUTUAL INVESTMENT TRUST ACT 1968 (May 30, 1968) extends the scope of the powers of investment made collectively by local authorities through Local Authorities' Mutual Investment Trust.

EXPORT GUARANTEES ACT 1968 (May 30, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to export guarantees.

FIREARMS ACT 1968 (August 1, 1968) consolidates the Firearms Act 1937 and 1965, the Air Guns and Shot Guns etc. Act 1962, Part V of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 and certain connected enactments.

WILLS ACT 1968 (May 30, 1968) restricts the operation of s. 15 of the Wills Act 1837 so that if a person who or whose spouse is a beneficiary under a will, attests the will, the gift will not be avoided if the will is duly executed without his attestation.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT 1968 (November 30, 1968) replaces the Merchandise Marks Acts by fresh provisions prohibiting misdescription of goods, services, accommodation and facilities provided in the course of trade; prohibits false or misleading indications as to prices of goods; and makes provision for connected purposes.

AIR CORPORATIONS ACT 1968 (May 30, 1968) increases the borrowing powers of the B.E.A., and provides for connected purposes.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (August 30, 1968) consolidates the statute law relating to the giving of financial assistance for the provision or improvement of housing accommodation in Scotland and to other connected financial matters.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION ACT 1968 (May 30, 1968) provides for financial support for industrial projects calculated to improve efficiency and productive capacity, and promote or support technological improvements (*e.g.* the Concorde and the *Queen Elizabeth II*) and in that connection extend the powers of the National Research Development Corporation and the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation; and makes copious provisions for related matters.

CUSTOMS DUTIES (DUMPING AND SUBSIDIES) AMENDMENT ACT 1968 (July 3, 1968) makes further provision regarding the imposition of customs duties where goods have been dumped or subsidized.

AGRICULTURE (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1968 (Part I on September 3, 1968, the remainder on July 3, 1968) makes further provision with respect to livestock welfare, provides for additional payments to certain tenants of agricultural holdings who receive compensation for disturbance, etc. in respect of their holdings, provides further for the termination of agricultural holding tenancies in Scotland acquired by succession; and provides for drainage charges, rates and grants in England and Wales, and makes many other provisions for related matters.

WATER RESOURCES ACT 1968 (July 3, 1968) amends s. 27 Water Resources Act 1963 and provides for related purposes.

Maintenance Orders ACT 1968 (August 3, 1968) amends the statute law relating to matrimonial, guardianship and affiliation proceedings by removing the upper limit on the weekly rate of the maintenance payments ordered by the magistrates court.

EDUCATION (No. 2) ACT 1968 (various dates) makes further provision for the government and conduct of colleges of education and other institutions of further education and special schools maintained by local education authorities.

SALE OF VENISON (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (July 3, 1968) provides for the registration of dealers in venison, and for such dealers to keep records; and for related matters.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY ACT 1968 (July 3, 1968)

extends the borrowing powers of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards, and enables the Electricity Council, the Scottish Electricity Boards and the Gas Council to borrow foreign currency, and provides for related purposes.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT 1968 (various dates) increases family allowances under the Family Allowances Act 1965 and makes related adjustments of certain benefits under the National Insurance Act 1965 and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1965; and for related purposes.

COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1968 (August 3, 1968) enlarges the functions of the National Parks Commission (now to be called the Countryside Commission), confers new powers on local authorities and other bodies for the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and for the benefit of those resorting to the countryside and makes further provisions for related purposes.

FINANCE ACT 1968 (July 26, 1968) grants certain duties, alters other duties and amends the law relating to the National Debt and the Public Revenue and makes further provision in connection with finance; for example, where a person's aggregate investment income exceeds £3,000 and his surtax personal allowance, he is liable for a special charge; a person whose taxable amount for capital gains tax for the year of assessment does not exceed £50 is exempt from capital gains tax.

BRITISH STANDARD TIME ACT 1968 (October 27, 1968) establishes the time for general purposes in the U.K. at one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time throughout the year until October 31, 1971, unless made permanent under the provisions in the Act.

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968 (July 26, 1968) empowers the Highlands and Islands Development Board to form, promote and acquire shares in companies whose business or other activities contribute to the economic or social development of the Highlands and Islands; and provides for related matters.

SWAZILAND INDEPENDENCE ACT 1968 (July 26, 1968) provides for, and in connection with, the attainment by Swaziland on September 6, 1968 of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND ACT 1968 (July 26, 1968) enables effect to be given to certain amendments of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund; and provides for connected purposes.

HOVERCRAFT ACT 1968 (July 26, 1968 except for s. 4 (3) on a day to be appointed) makes further provision with respect to hovercraft.

THEFT ACT 1968 (January 1, 1969) revises the law of England and Wales as to theft and related offences by establishing a new concept of criminal liability in relation to offences against property.

ADOPTION ACT 1968.

APPROPRIATION ACT 1968.

CARAVAN SITES ACT 1968.

FRIENDLY AND INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES ACT 1968.

HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1968.

HEARING AID COUNCIL ACT 1968.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ACT 1968.

OVERSEAS AID ACT 1968.

PRICES AND INCOMES ACT 1968.

SEWERAGE (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968.

SOCIAL WORK (SCOTLAND) ACT 1968.

THEATRES ACT 1968.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATIONS

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, Geneva 19, Switzerland.
The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

*Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker.
President, Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.*

Vice-Presidents, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, K.T., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H.; The Rt. Hon. R. M. M. Stewart, M.P.; The Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, M.P.

Chairman A. Roberts M.P.

Secretary, Brigadier M. J. A. Paterson, D.S.O.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" in 1911. Its aims are to promote understanding and co-operation among those persons engaged in and those formerly associated with Parliaments and Legislatures in the countries of the Commonwealth by the exchange of information and visits, and by conferences of Members of such Parliaments and Legislatures; similarly to promote understanding and co-operation with legislators of countries outside the Commonwealth having close historical and parliamentary associations with it.

The Association now consists of ■ main branches in Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth and 4 auxiliary branches. There are also branches in State, Provincial and Territorial Legislatures, as well as in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are 13 affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, and 12 subsidiary branches in colonial territories making a total of 88 branches. Commonwealth Parliamentary conferences and general meetings are held every year in different countries of the Commonwealth.

Chairman of the General Council, Hon. L. O. Sindling (Bahamas).

*Secretary-General, R. V. Vanderfelt, O.B.E., Houses
of Parliament, S.W.1.*

*Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, P. G. Molloy,
M.C., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament,
S.W.1.*

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ 8.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ 8.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ 8.	s. d.	s. d.	£ 8.
0 10	0 2½	0 0½	0 0½	0 8	0 13 4	3 1	0 5½	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3½
1 0	1 8	0 4 1/2	0 0 3/4	8 8	0 14 0	3 2 3/4	0 5 1/2	18 18	1 11 0	0 7 3 1/2	0 0 12 1/2
1 10	2 6	0 0 7	0 0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3 1/4	0 5 1/2	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 1/2	0 0 12 1/2
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1 1/2	9 0	0 15 0	3 5 1/2	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 0 13 1/2
2 2	3 6	0 9 1/2	0 1 1/2	9 9	0 15 9	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 1/2
2 10	4 2	0 11 1/2	0 1 3/4	10 0	0 16 8	3 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	40 0	3 6 8	0 14 4 1/2	0 2 9 1/2
3 0	5 0	1 1 3/4	0 0 0	10 10	0 17 6	4 0 1/2	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 3/4	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2 1/2	0 0 0	12 11	0 18 4	4 2 3/4	0 7 1/2	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1 1/2	0 3 3 1/2
3 10	5 10	1 4 1/2	0 2 1/4	11 11	0 19 3	4 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 0	0 0 0	4 7 1/2	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/2	0 4 4 1/2
4 4	7 0	1 7 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 12	1 0 0	4 10 1/4	0 8 1/2	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/2	0 4 11 1/4
4 10	7 6	1 8 3/4	0 3 0	13 0	1 8 5 0	5 0 1/2	100 0	8 18 6	1 18 5 1/2	0 5 5 1/2	0 10 11 1/2
5 0	8 4	1 9 1/2	0 3 1/4	13 13	1 2 9 5	5 3 0	9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11 1/2
5 5	8 9	0 0 1/2	0 3 1/2	14 0	1 3 4 5	5 4 1/2	0 9 1/2	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/2	0 16 5 1/2
5 10	9 2	2 1 1/2	0 3 1/4	14 14	1 4 6 5	5 7 3/4	0 9 3/4	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/4	1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3 3/4	0 4 0	15 0	1 5 0 5	5 9 1/2	0 9 3/4	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 3/4	1 7 4 3/4
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4 1/2	15 15	1 6 3 6	5 3/4	0 10 1/4	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/2	1 12 10 1/2
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4 1/4	16 0	1 6 8 6	5 1/2	0 10 1/2	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 3/4	1 18 4 1/2
7 0	11 8	2 8 1/4	0 4 1/2	16 16	1 8 0 6	5 1/2	0 11 1/2	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/2	3 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10 0	0 4 3/4	17 0	1 8 4 6	6 6 1/2	0 11 1/4	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 3/4	2 9 3 3/4
7 10	12 6	2 10 1/2	0 5 0	17 17	1 9 9 6	10 1/2	0 11 1/4	1000 0	83 6 0	19 4 7 1/4	2 14 9 1/2

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY
(see Royal Navy)
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
FISHERIES AND FOOD**
Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †

[01-839-7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

The Ministry provides financial assistance and free technical advice to the agricultural (including horticultural) and fishing industries in England and Wales. Financial assistance under the Agriculture Acts of 1947 to 1967 includes deficiency payments in respect of most of the main agricultural products to ensure a fair return to the producer, and a number of production grants and subsidies to promote improved farming efficiency. Free advice is available on farm management, and the technical aspects of agricultural production, including farm buildings and fixed equipment, land drainage, and crop and animal husbandry.

The Ministry is also responsible for schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and of other agricultural products through the dissemination of the results of research carried out by the Agricultural Research Council and other institutions and through the control and eradication of animal and plant disease and of pests. It is also concerned with the safety, health, welfare and wages of agricultural workers.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition, labelling and advertising of food; for slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and participates in the work of a number of international bodies, concerned with agriculture, fisheries and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

*Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT.
HON. CLEDWYN HUGHES, M.P.* £8,500

Private Sec., D. F. Williamson

*Assistant Private Secs., P. A. Cocking; Miss
I. E. Wheeler.*

*Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. H. Edwards,
M.P.*

Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant. £2,220 to

£2,720
*Parliamentary Secretaries, J. H. Hoy, M.P.; J.
Mackie, M.P.* £3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir Basil Engholm, K.C.B. £8,600

Private Secretary, G. J. L. Avery.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the
Ministry are at this address.

Chief Agricultural Adviser, W. Emrys Jones.. £5,725
*Liaison Officers, F. K. Abbey; Sir Richard Bougney;
Bt.; J. Brocklebank, M.B.E.; W. E. Cave; The
Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Prof. A. N. Duckham,
C.B.E.; E. M. Howard, C.B.E.; J. Gwyn Jones,
Lt.-Col. G. W. F. Luttrell, M.C.; D. C. B. Riviere;
Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, C.B.E., T.D.; H. G.
Spencer, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Verdin,
O.B.E., T.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir Watkin Williams-
Wynn, Bt..... unpaid*

**ESTABLISHMENTS AND
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT**
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1.

[01-834-8511]
*Under Secretary (Director of Establishments and
Organisation), C. H. A. Duke* £5,250
Division I

Assistant Secretary, W. G. Boss, O.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500

*Chief Executive Officers, A. W. Bunn; G. E. Howell;
I. P. M. Macdonald; K. P. Stones* £2,860 to £3,400

*Senior Executive Officers, E. A. Airless; S. Brookes;
C. W. Chapman; F. C. Coleman; H. L. G.
Copeman; Mrs. K. M. Harry; T. Hetherington;
Miss J. M. Kirby, M.B.E.; G. A. Millington;
D. F. Reed; D. A. Stevens; J. Weston; D.
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Officer).....* £4,000

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Deputy Secretary, W. C. Tame, C.B. £6,300
Under Secretary, J. Hensley £5,250

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Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1.

[01-834-8511]
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P. J. J. Walder.....* £2,475 to £3,425

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Senior Executive Officer, R. D. Rider..... £2,220 to £2,720

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<i>Chief Farm Management Adviser</i> , B. Pearn	£3,755 to £4,175	<i>Nutrition Chemists</i> , G. Alderman; S. M. Boden; A. Eden; J. R. Griffiths; D. J. C. Jones; W. Lewis; J. R. Lloyd; N. Trinder.....	£2,651 to £3,345
<i>Director of Agricultural Experiments</i> , F. W. Shepherd	£3,775 to £4,175	<i>Plant Pathologists</i> , G. H. Brénchley; W. Campbell; D. L. G. Davies; H. H. Glasscock; J. E. E. Jenkins; E. Lester; I. F. Storey; R. E. Taylor; A. G. Walker.....	£2,651 to £3,345
<i>Chief Dairy Husbandry Adviser</i> , C. A. Scarlett	£3,755 to £4,175	<i>Poultry Husbandry</i> , J. A. Calvert; F. Carter; L. A. Forsey; R. F. Hall; C. M. Hann; A. W. Jones; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; Capt. M. C. Morgan; J. B. Morrison; E. Owen-Jones; C. T. Riley; J. Shemtob.....	£2,651 to £3,345
<i>Chief Livestock Husbandry Adviser</i> , W. Longrigg	£3,755 to £4,175	<i>Soil Scientists</i> , W. Dermott; L. J. Hooper; R. C. Little; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; R. J. Russell; K. Shaw; J. Webber; B. Wilkinson	£2,651 to £3,345
<i>Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Adviser</i> , G. A. Mansfield.....(+allice.)	£2,651 to £3,345		
<i>Chief Poultry Husbandry Adviser</i> , R. Coles			
<i>Chief Mechanisation Adviser</i> , C. Culpin, O.B.E.	£3,755 to £4,175		
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[01-834-8511]

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Riding; C. Robinson; J. R. Rundle; D. M.
Sims; R. W. Soden, T.D.; H. Walton
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L. M. Parsons; H. G. Penfold; A. K. J. Quinney;
P. L. Rushton; R. B. Sayce; R. F. Smith; J. F.
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J. G. Cowhurst; J. K. S. Elmslie; R. H. Ewart;

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J. W. R. Pearce; R. A. Richards; H. G. Silcock;

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[02-29-41111]

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[Lasswade: 2025]

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[01-337-66111]

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[Worplesdon: 2581]

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[01-834-85111]

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Senior Principal Scientific Officer, W. T. L. Neal

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Chief Inspector, G. S. Wilson, O.B.E.

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Chief Executive Officer, D. Salton

£2,860 to £3,400
Senior Executive Officer, G. S. Johnson

£2,220 to £2,720
Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray

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—

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Deputy Director, K. Dexter..... £4,825

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Outlaw; W. N. T. Roberts. £2,475 to £3,425
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Under Secretary, M. D. M. Franklin £5,250

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Senior Executive Officers, T. A. Lambert; W. E.

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Melville; R. Wentworth, O.B.E. £2,475 to £3,425
Senior Executive Officers, G. B. Hopley; C. J. Young

£2,220 to £2,720

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Under Secretary, F. M. Kearns, M.C..... £5,250

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Assistant Secretary, J. H. V. Davies

£3,500 to £4,500
Principal, A. V. Vickery..... £2,475 to £3,425

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Assistant Secretary, Miss L. O. H. Lepper

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Principals, R. W. Holmwood; Mrs. A. M. Pickering

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Senior Executive Officer, W. E. N. Charnley

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Government Buildings, Epsom Road,

Guildford, Surrey
[0483-681211]

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Chief Executive Officer, R. O. Williams

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McLaren; E. W. Warren..... £2,220 to £2,720
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Deputy Chief Fatstock Technical Officer, G. L. Shouler

£2,860 to £3,400

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Fisheries Secretary, J. Graham..... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, N. J. P. Hutchinson; P. Parkhouse

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Goodwin; K. H. Skilling..... £2,475 to £3,425
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Blaney..... £3,500
Deputy Chief Inspector, Sea Fisheries Inspectorate,

P. G. Jeffery..... £2,860 to £3,400
Chief Executive Officers, E. R. Fiske; V. T. Humphreys

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Sea Fisheries Laboratory

Pakefield, Lowestoft

[Lowestoft: 4251]

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Deputy Director (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), A. J. Lee, D.S.C..... £4,175 to £4,625

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Remembrance Avenue, Burnham-on-Crouch

[Burnham-on-Crouch: 3258]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, A. C. Simpson

£3,500 to £4,000
Principal Scientific Officers, D. A. Hancock; P. C.

Wood..... £2,475 to £3,425
Castle Bank, Conway

[Conway: 2119]
Principal Scientific Officer, P. R. Walne

£2,475 to £3,425
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory

Whitehall Place, S.W.1

[01-830-7711]
Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer, I. R. H.

Allan (Senior Principal Scientific Officer)

£3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers. W. G. Hartley; R. Lloyd; J. P. Stevenson; A. Swain
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 Great Westminster House,
 Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
 [0x-834-851]

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,
 Guildford, Surrey.
 [0483-6821]

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Assistant Secretary. Miss M. J. Crighton

£3,500 to £4,500

Assistant Directors (Professional). W. F. C. Clark, O.B.E.; K. V. Stephens..... £3,081 to £3,650

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Chief Accountants (Professional). R. W. Meikle; D. P. Scott; J. Thompson..... £2,860 to £3,400

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

[01-839-7111]

Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, S.W.1.

[01-839-9930]

Legal Adviser and Solicitor. Sir Charles Davis, C.B. £6,300

Principal Assistant Solicitor. E. C. Harris..... £5,250

Assistant Solicitors. G. F. Aronson; W. D. Curnock; A. J. Harriss; F. P. R. Mallows, O.B.E.; W. M. Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake

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Senior Legal Assistants. A. J. Bligh; R. W. Brown; T. B. Foster; A. Hall-Brown; F. R. Hamp, O.B.E.; J. H. Jordan; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; L. Neville; D. A. Pearson; E. A. Platt, O.B.E.; H. R. Reade; F. A. Richards; H. G. Roberts; G. R. J. Robertson; F. H. C. Taylor; W. F. Williams

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Welsh Department
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 [Aberystwyth: 3162]

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£5,250

Principal Executive Officer. R. F. Kyle..... £4,000

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Senior Executive Officers. R. Davies; W. F. R. Pearson, M.B.E.; E. G. Richards; J. V. F. Scannell

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Deputy Director. J. P. M. Brennan £4,175 to £4,625

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£2,475 to £3,425

Supervisor of Studies. L. A. Pemberton

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Librarian, Grade II. R. G. C. Desmond

£2,220 to £2,720

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160 Great Portland Street, W.t

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act*, 1956, the Council is charged with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council is financed from the Parliamentary vote of the Department of Education and Science.

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Senior Executive Officers, R. Matthews Jones; C. Mason.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the Council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, including one for the dependent territories, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the Republic of Ireland. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. A Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics has since been established and International Food Information Service inaugurated. The Annual Reports of the

Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, R. F. Turnbull.

Vice-Chairman, M. K. A. Agyeman.

Secretary, Sir Thomas Scrivenor, C.M.G.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natura History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, (vacant).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, G. C. Ainsworth, Ph.D.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Bureaux

Agricultural Economics, 31a St. Giles, Oxford.—*Director*, J. Owen Jones.

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Animal Breeding Research Organization, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.

Animal Health, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. R. Dhanda.

Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, Miss D. L. Duncan, Ph.D.

Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.

Forestry, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, C. Swabey, C.M.G.

Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, Miss S. M. Willmott, Ph.D.

Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. K. Argles.

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks. *Director*, C. L. Skidmore.

Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, R. H. Richens.

Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, W. D. Brind.

AIR MINISTRY (see Royal Air Force)

AIR REGISTRATION BOARD

Brabazon House, Redhill, Surrey

[Redhill: 65966]

Set up on Feb. 26, 1937, under the *Companies Act*, the Board is an autonomous non-profit making limited company. Delegated to the Board are certain powers relating to the design, construction and maintenance of civil aircraft; investigation by surveyors of aircraft and associated equipment for the purpose of recommending to the Minister concerning issues and renewals of certificates of airworthiness. The Board also conducts technical examinations for licences of aircraft maintenance engineers, flight engineers and commercial pilots.

Chairman, The Lord Kings Norton, Ph.D.

Chief Executive, R. E. Hardingham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.

[01-222-7231]

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<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Daniel Jack, C.B.E.	£5,750
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.	£4,000
<i>Members</i> , Sir Roy Allen, C.B.E.; E. Baldry, O.B.E.; J. M. Drummond; Sir Fiston How, C.B.; J. H. Lawrie; J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.	
	each 18 gns. per session
<i>Secretary</i> , C. R. F. Lark.....	£3,500 to £4,500

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 (Saturdays, 10-1) when an Officer of Arms is in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public, though such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There ■■ 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for ■ Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O. D.Litt., F.S.A.

Clarendon, (vacant)

Norroy and Ulster, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.

Heralds

Lancaster, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

Chester, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O. (*Earl Marshal's Secretary*).

Windsor (and Registrar), Alexander Colin Cole, F.S.A. *Richmond*, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little, F.S.A. *Somerset*, Lt.-Col. Rodney Onslow Dennys, O.B.E., F.S.A.

York, Conrad Marshall John Fisher Swan, Ph.D.

Pursuivants

Rouge Croix (vacant).

Rouge Dragon (vacant).

Bluemantle (vacant).

Portcullis (vacant).

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[031-556-7255]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to ■■ and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chieftainship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As Royal Commissioner in Armory, he grants

Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birthbribes. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£84) and matriculations (£22) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate

Three Herald

Rothesay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, M.V.O., F.S.A. Scot.

Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, w.s.

Albany, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., Ph.D., Advocate.

Three Pursuivants

Kintyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey of Tullichettle, Q.C. *Carrick*, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, W.S., F.S.A., Scot.

Unicorn, John Inglis Drever Pottinger.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, W.S., F.S.A. Scot. *Procurator-Fiscal*, Ivor Reginald Guild, W.S. *Herald Painter*, Mrs. Katherine Chart. *Macer*, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

■ Carlton Gardens, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open ■ the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places ■ you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, Sir Colin Anderson.

Commissioners, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; John Betjeman, C.B.E.; Sir Hugh Casson, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Howard Colvin, C.B.E.; Ralph Freeman, C.V.O., C.B.E.; Sir Gilbert Ingfield, C.B.E., T.D.; The Lord Llewelyn-Davies, F.R.I.B.A.; Raymond Erith, R.A.; The Lord Esher, R.I.B.A.; Sir Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., A.R.A.; The Lord Holford, A.R.A.; Sir Leslie Martin, C.B.E.; Henry Moore, O.M., C.H.; Prof. N. B. L. Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; John Piper; Peter Shepheard, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Basil Spence, O.M., O.B.E., T.D., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary, The Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR

SCOTLAND

22 Melville Street,

Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh 225-5434]

Commissioners, The Lord Johnston, T.D. (*Chairman*); J. A. Coia, C.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Charles Connell; W. A. Fairhurst, C.B.E.; Prof. F. Fielden, F.R.I.B.A.; C. L. Matthew, F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. Sir Robert Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., P.R.I.B.A.; R. Philipson, R.S.A.; A. Rechab, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; H. A. Wheeler, A.R.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 7618-91]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6 (June-Sept. Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 to 9), Sundays and Boxing Day 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1870, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930, 1937 and 1961. Expenses for 1968-69 were estimated at £442,000.

TRUSTEES

Sir John Witt (*Chairman*); Henry Moore, O.M., C.H.; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, C.B.E.; Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., Ph.D.; W. J. Keswick; Denis Mahon, C.B.E.; Prof. W. V. Maynard, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Andrew Forge; John Piper; The Lord Robbins, C.B.; Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.

OFFICERS

Director, Martin Davies, C.B.E.....	£5,375
Keeper, M. V. Levey, M.V.O.....	£3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, C. H. M. Gould.....	£2,065 to £3,625
Assistant Keepers, G. Martin; A. Graham.....	£1,869 to £3,039
Scientific Adviser to the Trustees, R. G. H. Thomson.....	£2,965 to £3,625
Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas.....	£3,625
Administration, G. Fox.....	£2,085 to £3,525
Finance and Establishments, R. H. Mitchem.....	£2,345 to £2,845

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 85xx]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1869, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £8,000 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £94,000 for 1968-69.

Chairman, The Lord Kenyon.

Trustees, The Lord President of the Council; The President of the Royal Academy of Arts; Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; R. W. Ketton-Cremer, F.S.A.; Lawrence Gowring, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; J. H. Plumb, Ph.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.; A. D. Powell, C.B.E.; The Very Rev. S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A.; Sir Gyles Isham, Bt., F.S.A.; The Viscount de l'Isle, F.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Dame Helen Gardner, D.B.E., F.B.A.; C. S. Cockerell, C.B.E.; The Countess of Longford.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, R. C. Strong, Ph.D., F.S.A..... £4,390

Assistant Keeper (I), J. F. Kerslake, F.S.A..... £1,869 to £3,039

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[0x-828-4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays and Boxing Day 2 to 6. Admission free, except to temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery comprises two national art collections: (a) British painting, from the 16th century to the present day, including works by Turner, Blake, Constable and the Pre-Raphaelites; (b) Modern Foreign Painting, from the Impressionists, and Modern Sculpture, British and foreign. There is an almost continuous programme of temporary exhibitions within the field of the collection. The Gallery was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000) being defrayed by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1920. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1967-68 were estimated at £289,000.

Director, N. R. Reid..... £4,950

Keeper of the British Collection, M. R. F. Butlin..... £3,625 to £4,125

Keeper of the Modern Collection, R. E. Alley..... £3,625 to £4,125

Keeper of Conservation, S. Slabczynski..... £3,625

Deputy Keeper, Mrs. J. Jeffreys..... £3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers (Class I), M. G. Compton; R. Morphet..... £1,869 to £3,039

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[0x-935-0087]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous objets d'art. The total net expenses were estimated at £74,000 in 1967-68.

Director, F. J. B. Watson, C.V.O., F.S.A..... £4,000

Assistant Directors, R. A. Cecil; A. V. B. Norman, F.S.A. (Scot.)..... £1,744 to £2,914

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[031-225-6824]

Comprising :—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.
Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall, C.B.E..... £4,500

Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford..... £2,875 to £3,367

Keeper of Paintings, C. E. Thompson..... £2,939 to £3,500

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews (+ allice, £217) £1,744 to £2,914

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison, (+ allice, £217) £1,744 to £2,914

Assistant Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, D. Thomson..... £1,744 to £2,914

Keeper, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, W. D. Hall, (+ allice, £217) £1,744 to £2,914

Secretary Accountant and Establishment Officer, I. F. Hunter..... £1,977 to £2,411

(For other British Art Galleries, see Index.)

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

xx Charles II Street, S.W.1
[10-930-6262]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act*, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Minister of Technology is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in groups, ■ shown below:—

(a) the *Research Group*. The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Education and Training Centre. Thermonuclear research is now concentrated at Culham. New uses of radioisotopes are investigated at Wantage.

(b) the *Weapons Group*. Research work ■ atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(c) the *Reactor Group*. Responsible for the design, construction and development of nuclear power reactors, and controls the Dounreay Experimental Reactor Establishment in Caithness and the Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset. It also acts as engineering consultant for the Electricity Boards, overseas organizations and the British Consortia formed for the building of nuclear power stations. Headquarters are at Risley, Lancs.

(d) the *Production Group*. Responsible for the operation of the nuclear reactors at Calder Hall and Chapelcross and for management of the uranium and plutonium production factories at Springfields in Lancashire, Windscale in Cumberland, and Capenhurst in Cheshire.

(e) the *Engineering Group*. Responsible for the design and construction of Authority plants, works and buildings. Headquarters are at Risley.

Chairman, J. M. Hill, Ph.D. £11,000

Deputy Chairman, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O. £10,000

Members (Full-time), J. C. C. Stewart, C.B.E. (Reactors); Alf Chief Marshal Sir Denis Barnett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Weapons); Dr. J. B. Adams, C.M.G., F.R.S. (Research). each £7,000 to £9,500 (Part-time) Sir Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; S. J. Pears; The Lord Carron. each £1,000; J. C. Duckworth; E. S. Booth, F.R.S. (unpaid).

Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson, C.B.E.

BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

■ Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Set up under the *Airports Authority Act*, 1965, to manage the three London airports—Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted—and Prestwick Airport, from April 1, 1966.

Chairman, P. G. Masefield. (part-time) £6,000

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1

[10x-580-4408]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 30, 1964, and expires July 31, 1976. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by ■ Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in March 1968 was 16,618,237, of which 15,033,361 were for combined radio and television licences and 20,428 for combined radio and colour television services.

Chairman, The Lord Hill of Luton, P.C.

Vice-Chairman, The Lord Fulton. £2,000

Governors, Lady Baird, C.B.E. (Scotland), £2,000;

Prof. G. Williams, D.Litt. (Wales), £2,000; The

Lord Dunleath, T.D. (N. Ireland); Sir Ralph

Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Robert Bellinger, G.B.E.; P. N. Wilson, O.B.E., D.S.C.; T. Jackson; Dame Mary Georgina Green, D.B.E.; Sir Learie Constantine, M.B.E. (each) £1,000

Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (from March 31, 1969, C. J. Curran).

Managing Directors, H. Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C. (Television); F. G. Gillard, C.B.E. (Radio); O. J. Whitley (External Broadcasting).

Directors, J. H. Arkell, C.B.E. (Administration); J. Redmond (Engineering); Hon. K. H. L. Lamb (Public Affairs).

Deputy Director of Engineering, D. B. Weigall. Assistant Director of Radio, R. D'A. Marriott, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Director, Programmes, Television, D. F. Attenborough. Controller, Finance, J. G. L. Francis, C.B.E.

General Manager, Publications, R. S. C. Hall, C.B.E. Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.

Controller, Information Services, G. T. M. de M. Morgan, M.C.

Head of Publicity, G. Campey, O.B.E.

Head of Secretariat, R. D. Pendlebury.

Controllers of Regional Offices Scotland, A. Milne, Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow, W.2.

Northern Ireland, B. W. Maguire, Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast. Wales, J. H. Rowley, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff.

Midlands, P. M. Beech, Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15. North, R. Stead, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester 1.

South and West, A. D. Hawkins, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Bealine House, Ruislip, Middlesex

[Viking: 1234]

Chairman, Sir Anthony Milward, C.B.E. £11,000

Deputy Chairman, K. A. Keith. (part-time) £2,000

Chief Executive, H. E. Marking, M.C.

Operations Director, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.

Traffic and Sales Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.

Chief Engineer, K. G. Wilkinson.

Financial Director, C. A. Herring.

Personnel Director, J. L. Grumbridge, O.B.E.

Supplies and Services Director, R. A. Spencer.

Director of Medical Services, Dr. J. G. Taylor.

Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.I.C.

Secretary and Solicitor, M. J. Lester.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport,

Hounslow, Middlesex

[Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government Corporations which are charged with the task of developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1967. It operates round-the-world services and services to Africa, the Middle and Far East, Australia and New Zealand, and North and South America. In June 1968, the Corporation was operating about 100 routes, with unduplicated route mileage of about 250,000. On these routes there were more than 200 services weekly in each direction.

The members of the Corporation are appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

Chairman, C. E. M. Hardie, C.B.E. (part-time)

Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, K. Granville, C.B.E. £9,500

BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

[or-262-3232]

The British Railways Board was established by the *Transport Act*, 1962 and assumed the railway and certain other associated assets of the former British Transport Commission on January 1, 1963. The Board's duty is to provide railway services in Great Britain and such other ancillary services and facilities as appear expedient. These include hotel and catering and certain shipping services.

Its Members are appointed by the Minister of Transport and, with the approval of the Minister, the Board has set up five Regional Railway Boards to whom it delegates certain management and operational functions. The Board reserves to itself general financial control, industrial relations of a national character, determination of the future size and shape of the system, design and manufacture of equipment, and approval of major engineering projects.

Chairman, Sir Henry Johnson, C.B.E. £12,500
Vice-Chairmen, W. G. Thorpe £10,000;
 J. M. W. Bosworth £13,000
Full-time Members, A. V. Barker, O.B.E.; H. O. Houchen; P. G. James; Dr. S. Jones; D. McKenna C.B.E.; L. F. Neal; J. Ratter, C.B.E.

each £7,000 to £9,500

Part-time Members, J. F. Hayday, C.B.E.; Sir John Hunter, C.B.E.; P. H. Shirley; The Lord Taylor of Gryfe; J. Mac N. Sidey, D.S.O. (£1,000 each)
Chief Secretary, J. R. Hammond, M.B.E.
Chief Legal Adviser and Solicitor, M. H. B. Gilmour.

Eastern Railway Board

Railway Headquarters Offices, York

Chairman, D. S. M. Barrie, M.B.E. £7,000
Members, P. Armstrong; J. E. Brennan; A. K. Ditch; H. W. Few; C. W. Fisher, T.D.; Brig. K. Hargreaves, C.B.E., T.D.; J. B. Peile.
Secretary, J. W. Walker.

London Midland Railway Board

Euston House, Eversholt Street, N.W.1

Chairman, R. L. E. Lawrence, O.B.E., E.R.D. £7,000
Members, Sir Leonard Cooke, O.B.E.; D. Fenton; T. C. B. Miller, M.B.E.; Sir Richard Summers; H. A. Walker.
Secretary, M. T. Howard-Williams, M.B.E.

Scottish Railway Board

Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow, C.4.

Chairman, G. W. Stewart, C.V.O. £7,000
Members, R. B. W. Bolland, E.R.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; T. R. Craig, O.B.E., T.D.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; A. R. Miller.
Secretary, H. E. Hyde, B.E.M., E.R.D.

Southern Railway Board

Waterloo Station, S.E.1

Chairman, L. W. Ibbotson, M.B.E. £7,000
Members, R. J. Bloxam; G. L. Nicholson; D. L. T. Oppé; Sir Kenneth Preston; A. W. Tait; S. D. Ward.
Secretary, E. A. Roberts, E.R.D.

Western Railway Board

Paddington Station, W.2

Chairman, J. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.R.D. £7,000
Members, W. Ballantine; D. M. Dear, R.D.; A. G. Gilbertson; R. C. Hilton; T. Mathewson-Dick; A. C. Parker.

Secretary, G. E. Snelling.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

[or-235-1212]

The Iron and Steel Act, 1967, received the Royal Assent on March 22, 1967 and the British Steel Corporation was constituted on April 27, 1967. The Corporation took over the management of the major part of the steel industry on vesting date which was July 28, 1967.

Chairman, The Lord Melchett. £16,000
Deputy Chairmen, Dr. H. M. Finniston; M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.; A. J. Peech (also a Group Managing Director) (in the range £20,000 to £24,000)
Members (full-time), S. A. R. Gray; The Lord Layton; P. A. Matthews; W. Molyneux; R. Smith (in the range £15,000 to £19,000)
Members (also Group Managing Directors), W. F. Cartwright; T. R. Craig, O.B.E.; N. C. Macdiarmid.

Members (part-time), R. P. Brookes; S. Harris; Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B.; P. Parker, M.V.O.; A. Silberston. From £1,000 to £4,000 where drawn
Secretary, R. W. Roseveare.

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1

[or-486-6621]

Constituted under the *Transport Act*, 1962. The Board owns and operates 19 active ports. Operations in 1967 showed a net profit of £1,624,071. Cargo handled totalled 51,263,000 tons (including 10,652,000 tons of coal).

Chairman, S. A. Finniss, O.B.E., E.R.D. £9,500
Vice-Chairman, R. L. J. Wills, C.B.E., M.C. (part-time) £1,000
Members, S. Johnson (Managing Director) £8,500; The Hon. J. F. H. Baring; C. R. Cory; C. W. Fisher, T.D.; G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D.; R. F. Pugh (part-time) (each £1,000)

Secretary, K. E. Bantock.

BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, S.W.1

[or-629-9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Association: 680 Fifth Avenue, New York; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago; 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles; A.S.L. House, Clarence and King Streets, Sydney; C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne; 151 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver; 6 Place Vendôme, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzer Strasse, Frankfurt/Main; 6-8 Nieuwe Spiegelstraat, Amsterdam; Malm-skilnadsgatan 40, Stockholm; Avda. Cordoba 645, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, São Paulo; Union Castle Building, 36 Loveday Street, Johannesburg; Union Castle Building, 51 St. George's Street, Capetown; 144 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels; 49 Via Torino, Rome; Tokyo Club Building, 2-6, 3-chome Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo; Torre de Madrid 16³ Plaza de España, Madrid; Tiber 103-6, Mexico; 207 Vivian Street, Wellington, N.Z.; Møntergade 1, Copenhagen.

The functions of the Association will be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade; 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Wales Tourist Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed.

Chairman, The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.
General Manager, L. J. Lickerish.

BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARDMelbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1
[01-262-6711]

Chairman, Sir Frank Price (part-time).....	£4,000
Vice-Chairman, Sir John Hawton, K.C.B. (part-time)	£1,500
Members, H. M. F. Carrington, T.D.; B. C. Gillinson; I. Harrington; Hon. Alexander Hood; Sir Alex Samuels, C.B.E. (all part-time).....	£1,000
General Manager and Member of the Board, A. M. Allen.....	£6,250

CABINET OFFICEWhitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Burke Trend, G.C.B., C.V.O..... £9,200

Chief Scientific Adviser and Head of the Scientific Civil Service, Sir Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S..... £8,600

Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, A. H. Cottrell, F.R.S..... £7,600

Deputy Secretaries, Miss J. J. Nunn, C.B.E.; R. R. D. McIntosh, C.B.; E. M. Rose, C.M.G..... £6,300

Under Secretaries, K. Barnes; J. O. H. Burrough, C.B.E.; J. Crocker; H. L. Lawrence-Wilson; P. E. Thornton..... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, F. G. Burritt; J. R. D. Gildes; D. Heaton (Establishment Officer); J. M. Mackintosh; F. B. Richards, C.M.G., D.S.C.; P. E. H. Standish; E. E. Thomas, O.B.E., D.S.C.; J. A. Thomson; N. C. C. Trench, C.M.G.

Chief Scientific Officers, F. H. Allen; R. Press, C.B.E..... £5,250

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. A. Cade; G. Hornby; T. Swain; H. I. S. Thirlaway; J. B. Harding..... £3,500 to £4,000

Central Statistical Office: Director and Head of the Government Statistical Service, Prof. C. A. Moser, C.B.E..... £7,200

Deputy Director, R. E. Beales, C.B.E..... £5,750

Assistant Directors, L. S. Berman; H. E. Bishop, D.F.C.; T. S. Pilling..... £5,250

Chief Statisticians, R. L. Brown; R. W. Green; D. Harris; S. F. James; Miss R. J. Maurice; W. D. Stedman Jones; J. W. S. Walton

£3,500 to £4,500

Historical Section: Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).

Assistant Secretary, S. S. Wilson, C.B. (Departmental Records Adviser)..... £3,500 to £4,500

Chief Clerk, H. L. Theobald (Departmental Records Officer)..... £2,751 to £3,209

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITEDHead Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1
[01-242-4433]

Chairman, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £4,375

Managing Director, H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,190

Deputy Managing Director, E. G. L. Howitt, O.B.E. £5,600

Directors, R. A. Rice; A. A. Willett (£5,320)

R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. (part-time) (£2,000); H. E. Matthews, O.B.E. (part-time) (£1,500); C. J. Gill (unpaid).

Secretary, H. A. Cox, M.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

(01-930-7621)

Official Custodian's Division, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

(01-799-6693)

Central Register of Charities.

St. Alban's House, Haymarket, S.W.1

(01-930-5801)

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under

the Charities Act, 1900, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities. The powers of the Commissioners over endowments held for educational purposes are exercised by the Department of Education and Science. The Official Custodian for Charities holds investments for charities and remits the income, free of income tax, to trustees.

Chief Commissioner, T. C. Green £5,375

Commissioners, S. P. Grounds, C.B.E.; W. E. A. Lewis, O.B.E. (also Secretary) (£5,125); C. W. E. Shelley £3,775 to £4,625

Deputy Commissioners, E. L. Hayes; F. H. Pratt; J. P. L. Redfern £3,775 to £4,625

Ass't. Commissioners, W. J. Wolfe, O.B.E.; W. C. Over; D. B. Hodgkinson; T. Keith; C. A. Weston, D.F.C., G.M.; M. B. Tripp; B. W. Paluch; Miss A. M. E. Jacobsen; M. A. Rao; D. P. F. Giles £2,750 to £3,625

Principals, R. Maynard; N. Storr, O.B.E.

Official Custodian for Charities, H. E. N. Cullingford £2,553 to £3,449

Deputy Official Custodian, L. A. Jimenez £3,281 to £3,625

Establishment Officer, H. M. Taylor £2,876 to £3,334

Deputy Establishment Officer, Mrs. P. R. Evans £2,876 to £3,334

Chief Executive Officers, R. Booth; R. S. Morgan £2,240 to £2,705

Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. M. Clark; D. W. Peel; Miss J. Stanton; C. E. Plant; G. Duffet; S. H. Way £2,240 to £2,705

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-930-5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of Queen Anne's Bounty (established 1704) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (established 1836). The Commissioners have three main tasks:

(1) the management of their capital assets so that they may earn income;

(2) the proper distribution of that income; and

(3) the discharge of a large number of administrative duties conferred on them by Acts of Parliament and Measures of the Church Assembly.

The Commissioners' income for the year ended March 31, 1968, was derived from the following sources:

Stock exchange investments.....	£11,651,380
Land and property.....	6,019,342
Mortgages and loans.....	3,043,159
Money received for particular beneficiaries.....	1,175,475
	£21,889,356

This income was used as follows:

Clergy stipends and pensions.....	£15,367,227
Clergy houses (maintenance, outgoings, provision and improvement).....	2,346,596
Other church property.....	502,313
Other grant schemes.....	130,746
Added to capital to improve future income.....	1,304,994
Administration.....	1,101,193
General reserve (to be used for major schemes).....	1,130,287
	£21,889,356

Constitution

The Archbishops, the 4x diocesan Bishops & deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop

of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Church Estates Commissioners:

First, The Lord Silsoe, G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second, E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C., M.P.

Third, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, Sir Ronald Harris, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Deputy Secretary, K. S. Ryle, C.B.E., M.C.

Assets Secretary, D. A. Collenette, O.B.E.

Under Secretary General, D. A. Collenette, O.B.E.

Financial Secretary, R. C. Edwards.

Assistant Secretaries, A. I. McDonald (*Investments*);

L. N. King (*Houses*); R. K. Pearse, D.F.C. (*Estates*);

H. M. G. Prior (*Accountant*); C. C. W. Rodd (*Establishment*); L. D. Walker (*Pastoral*).

Redundant Churches Officer, D. G. Ward.

Deputy Accountant and Trust Officer, E. W. Lyons.

See Houses Officer, E. Denselow.

Development Officer, J. D. M. Barnes.

Principals, K. A. L. Argent; J. M. Davies; D. J. Day;

W. T. Leech; P. Locke; J. E. Shelleys; S. E. Smith.

Senior Executive Officers, D. R. Baird; J. R. Beard;

Miss E. M. Bolien; D. N. Goodwin; H. H. T. Munden;

L. E. Nelson; G. H. Penn; W. J. Penhill; P. T. Rafferty; N. H. Rawlings;

R. McN. Roxburgh; E. W. Turner.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.

Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.

Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.

Senior Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; R. A. G. Lees; P. Leslie; S. J. Palmer.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, R. G. Wood.

Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

Deputy Surveyor, J. M. N. Barnes.

Agents

Messrs. Clutton, ■ Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., Dean's Court, Minster Precincts, Peterborough;

Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Savile Row, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments; in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, J. J. B. Hunt, C.B. £6,300

Commissioner, Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. C. Seddon, C.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Information Officer, J. T. Hughes, O.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Principals, R. N. Burton; Dr. W. E. Wightman £2,600 to £3,550

Deputy Establishment Officer, G. M. Smeaton £2,985 to £3,525

Assistant Secretaries, P. J. M. Fry; G. A. Rochester £2,985 to £3,525

Chief Superintendent of Examinations, G. S. Wishart £2,985 to £3,525

Recruitment Directorate

Commissioner and Director of Recruitment, K. M. Reader £3,625 to £4,625

Senior Assistant Directors of Recruitment, F. J. R. Bartlett, O.B.E.; F. Bateman; R. H. Howorth; Miss A. C. Wanstall £3,232 to £3,625

Assistant Directors of Recruitment, J. D. Culverwell; J. R. Foster; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; R. W. Jarman; J. I. Langtry; Miss E. M. Punfrey; B. A. Shillito; D. M. Williams

£2,600 to £3,550

Assistant Director of Examinations, Mrs. D. J. Hatton

£1,673 to £3,013

Scientific and Engineering Directorate

Commissioner, Scientific and Engineering Adviser, Sir Charles Cawley C.B.E. (part-time) £3,000

Deputy Commissioners, J. W. A. Chorley, O.B.E.; H. C. Pritchard £4,300 to £4,750

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, B. V. Williams

£3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officer, D. J. Wiblin

£2,600 to £3,550

Senior Grade Engineers, E. E. Fox; J. E. E. Jones

£2,764 to £3,230

Civil Service Selection Board

Commissioner and Chairman, K. A. G. Murray

£3,625 to £4,625

Deputy Chairman, Sir Clive Loehnis, K.C.M.G.

£3,300

Assistant Commissioner, Dr. E. Anstey

£3,625 to £4,625

Assessor, P. A. McIlvenna

£2,600 to £3,550

Principal Psychologist, A. P. Williams

£2,600 to £3,550

Assistant Secretary, F. A. K. Harrison

£3,625 to £4,625

Principal, R. S. King

£2,600 to £3,550

Research Unit

Principal Psychologist, Miss M. S. Stevenson

£2,600 to £3,550

Senior Psychologist, Dr. J. T. Beaumont

£2,050 to £2,497

Accountant, H. Ingram

£2,340 to £2,845

Senior Executive Officers, Miss L. M. Alessi; R. D. H. Baker; L. A. Coales; C. J. Court; Mrs. M. E. Utting; H. Wheelan; E. W. Wigley

£2,345 to £2,845

Senior Information Officer, N. J. Wright

£2,345 to £2,845

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1

101-629-8484

The Corporation was formerly known ■ the Colonial Development Corporation. The change of name was effected by the Commonwealth Development Act, 1963, which also restored the Corporation's full powers of operation in all those countries which had achieved independence within the Commonwealth since 1948.

Under the original Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 the Corporation was charged with securing development in dependent Commonwealth territories at that date with ■ view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade. It is authorised to borrow up to £160,000,000.

Chairman (part-time), The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £6,500

Deputy Chairman (part-time), J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.

£1,875

Members (part-time), A. P. H. Aitken; C. J. M. Bennett; The Lord Campbell of Eskan; J. K. Dick; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; G. F. Smith; Prof. P. P. Streeten; Miss J. Symonds.... each £1,000

General Manager, Sir William Rendell.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

See H.M. Diplomatic Service, p. 375

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House,

Pall Mall, S.W.1

[Tr]falgar: 1071

Secretary-General, A. C. Smith.

Deputy Secretaries-General, A. L. Adu; T. E. Gooneratne.
Assistant Secretary-General (Education), H. W. Springer.
Directors of Divisions, N. C. Sen Gupta; T. E. Aston; M. Rahman; C. G. Cruickshank; L. M. Graham; G. C. Goundrey.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman Sir Dawson Donaldson, K.C.M.G.
Members, C. J. Gill (United Kingdom); S. T. Grant (Canada); G. T. Hughes (Australia); T. N. Morrison (New Zealand); G. D. Gokarn (India); C. A. R. Anketell (Ceylon); T. A. N. Menon (Malaysia); M. S. Adewale (Nigeria); I. C. Christophides (Cyprus); E. S. S. Palmer (Sierra Leone); V. A. Panton (Jamaica); Chia Cheong Fook (Singapore); H. E. W. A. Rose (Trinidad and Tobago); A. H. Sheffield, C.B.E. (Other Commonwealth Territories).

Secretary General, C. A. G. Coleridge, O.B.E.

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

1 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1
 [01-935-0366]

The Countryside Commission was set up under the Countryside Act, 1968. It has absorbed the National Parks Commission, taking over the duties of that body under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, and having in addition a wider range of advisory and executive functions relating to the whole of the countryside and coast. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Wales acting jointly. The Commission reports annually to the Ministers and the report is laid before Parliament.

The Countryside Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former must be extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten National Parks, covering in all some 5,258 square miles, and 24 areas of outstanding natural beauty have been established. For main article, see Index.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government or the Secretary of State for Wales on long-distance footpaths or bridleways, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g., the Pennine Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area in England and Wales; and to provide information services for the public.

Under the new Act the Commission keeps under review all matters relating to the provision and improvement of facilities for the enjoyment of the countryside, the conservation and enhancement of its natural beauty and amenity and the need to secure public access for open-air recreation.

Chairman, The Baroness Wootton of Abinger £2,000

Deputy Chairman, J. M. McC. Fisher £1,000
Members, A. Buxton, M.C.; Mrs. E. Davies; G. Howard; W. E. E. Jones; C. H. King; Sir William Lindsay, C.B.E.; Prof. O. R. McGregor; P. F. Sheppard, P.R.I.B.A. unpaid
Secretary, M. F. B. Bell £3,500 to £4,500
Principal Planning Officer, R. J. S. Hookway £3,500 to £4,000
Principal, J. R. B. Ferguson £2,250 to £3,107

Chief Executive Officers, T. Farmer, M.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Jones £2,860 to £3,400
Senior Planning Officer, B. A. Hennessy £2,639 to £3,105
Field Officer, L. J. Watson £2,220 to £2,720
Senior Executive Officers, E. J. S. Burbidge; T. G. Miller £2,220 to £2,720
Senior Information Officer, R. S. Bush £2,220 to £2,720

COVENT GARDEN MARKET AUTHORITY

Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2
 [01-240-2311]

The Covent Garden Market Authority is constituted under the Covent Garden Market Acts, 1961 and 1966, the members being appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Authority owns 6½ acres of land at Covent Garden comprising five central market buildings used for wholesale trading in horticultural produce; and other property including five blocks of offices. It is charged with the duty of building a new market on a site of about 60 acres at Nine Elms in the Boroughs of Wandsworth and Lambeth, and of securing the expeditious and economic development or disposal of its Covent Garden lands. The Authority is empowered to borrow capital up to £45,000,000.

Chairman, Sir Henry Hardiman, K.C.B.
Members, W. M. Balch; R. G. E. Jarvis; J. W. Rodden, C.B.E.; Sir Harold Samuel; Sir Alex Samuels, C.B.E. (Nominated by the Minister of Transport); W. J. Tudor.

General Manager, C. M. G. Allen.
Assistant General Manager, L. T. G. Sully, C.B.E.
Secretary, N. R. C. Dockeray, C.B.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEAS GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-222-7730]

The Crown Agents are the officially appointed business and financial agents of a large number of Governments and public authorities. These include a number of independent Commonwealth Governments as well as all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities, in addition to many development and research bodies. The office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government, and no vote for it comes before the United Kingdom Parliament. It is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

The work of the Crown Agents' office includes the purchase, inspection, shipment and insurance of engineering plant and equipment and of stores of all kinds; the design of engineering structures; the issue and management of loans and the investment of funds; the payment of salaries to officers on leave; the engagement of staff for certain oversea Government appointments; the booking of passages for Government officers and their families; and many other functions.

Chairman, C. J. Hayes.
Crown Agent, E. A. Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Crown Agent and Engineer-in-Chief, J. H. P. Hawtrey, C.B.E.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-839-2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly **The Crown Lands**).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III surrendered

them and received a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1968, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £5,516,747. The Expenditure was £1,954,680. The sum of £3,725,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1967-68 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), The Earl of Perth, P.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary) W. A. Wood

Commissioners (part-time), A. W. H. Allen; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; G. K. Denniss; E. G. Parsons, C.B.E.; E. C. Strathan; The Lord Walston.

Deputy Commissioners, H. A. C. Gill; P. S. Bolshaw

Crown Estate Surveyor, E. J. Shaw

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, N. H. Ash

(+allce. £250) £1,894 to £2,510

Clerk to the Board and Establishment Officer I. Griffiths

Accountant and Receiver-General, G. R. Clark

Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Allwood; D. W. Broughton; A. R. Brown; J. S. Hogg; E. F. Richards; C. R. Smith; D. T. Hunt (Edinburgh)

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, J. G. Allan

Senior Legal Assistant, A. W. Robinson; M. A. Jaffé

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Director of Forestry, R. Lindsay, M.V.O., B.E.M.

Windsor Estate

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Maj. A. W. Haig, M.V.O.

Director of Gardens, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

*Chairman, Sir Wilfred Morton, K.C.B..... £8,600
Private Sec., L. J. Harris.*

Deputy Chairman, A. W. Taylor, C.B..... £6,300

Director of Establishment and Organization and Com-

mmissioner, G. Imms, C.B..... £5,250

Commissioners, C. H. Blake, C.B.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; K. B. Pepper, C.B.; R. W. Radford, M.B.E. (Joint Secretaries)..... £5,250

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford, C.M.G.; C. Bamfield; A. H. Barrett; C. T. Cross; G. C. English, C.B.E.; A. McK. Fraser, T.D.; E. N. Griffiths; F. T. Hallett; L. D. Hawken; H. F. Hewett; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; E. A. Knight; B. H. Knox; J. C. Leeming; G. G. Leighton-

Boyce; J. Mair; J. Midgley; T. H. Pratt; E. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; C. H. Veale; L. J. White

£3,500 to £4,500

Principals, A. Aldous; R. Bamfield; J. Barber;

O. A. Brown, M.M., B.E.M.; P. Calvert; N. E. Campion; H. J. Chumas; J. Clary; J. D. Farmer;

E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; F. J. French, O.B.E.; D.F.C.; A.F.C.; S. A. Green; L. S. Gross, O.B.E.; R. J. Hayman; S. H. P. Holt; P. Jefferson-Smith; M. G. Jeremiah; A. C. Ralph, I.S.O.; M. H. Smith; Mrs. V. P. M. Strachan; D. Turnell; P. G. Wallis..... £2,475 to £3,425

Principal Executive Officer, D. J. Harbour..... £4,000

Controller of Valuation Branch, R. H. Watson, O.B.E.

£4,000

Deputy Controller of Valuation Branch, F. J. Kumpf

£3,150 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, Miss E. Armstrong; L. A. Barber, I.S.O.; W. A. Bassett; S. Bellew; Mrs. D. Biggam; S. A. Cheetham; R. Coleman; A. O. Davies; D. K. Dawson; I. E. de Groot; B. T. Dobson; G. Duncan; Miss O. L. Fuller; C. H. Gill; W. J. Glover; H. F. Johnson; H. A. King; L. L. Kirby; Miss G. E. Moger, M.B.E.; T. H. Morley; C. W. Mothersill, I.S.O.; W. Newman; B. Nicholls; H. A. O'Neill; C. A. Pilgrim; R. J. Powell; A. Radcliffe; S. Roberts; R. D. Shearer; W. A. J. Taft; G. W. Thorne; G. Tiplin; E. G. Webster; G. S. Welsh; H. J. White; R. H. Yates..... £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, J. L. Abbott; J. G. Acton; C. A. Baker; Miss E. M. Baker; R. V. Baker;

F. E. Bartlett; H. T. Bigg; R. A. Bridge; J. A. Bull; A. W. Cooper; W. L. Crabb; Miss M. I. Crane; R. A. B. Crowe; L. J. Dewing; J. K. Dormom; W. J. Evans; Mrs. M. E. Fletcher;

K. A. Forster; F. D. Garnett; H. W. Goodfellow; W. H. Goodman; R. W. Grimer; A. H. Hart; Miss B. T. Huggett; Miss M. Jackson; Miss S. A. Jacobs; R. L. Jeffrey; H. G. Jones; S. F. Jordan;

V. D. King; R. L. Lattimore; A. E. Levy; H. S. R. Lindsey; L. T. Longdon; T. A. Lonsdale; D. G. Lovibond; Miss W. M. Maguire; D. E. Maidwell; F. G. Marshall; D. R. Metcalf;

S. G. Mier; G. Murdoch; P. Nash; A. G. Northam, M.B.E.; P. H. G. Passfield; G. Payne;

K. W. V. Payne; K. C. Piper; D. C. Priddon; W. R. H. Prior; E. F. Reader; R. J. Rickard;

W. R. Robinson; L. J. Rose; B. D. Sheehan; Miss B. E. Smith; A. Strachan; F. Tierney; D. Vandenbergh; A. C. Vince; W. T. C. Wakefield;

W. A. White; R. Williamson; E. J. Wiseman

£2,220 to £2,720

Superintendent of Registry, Mrs J. N. Hopper

£2,220 to £2,720

Principal Information Officer, M. Nockles, O.B.E.

£2,860 to £3,400

Intelligence Branch and Library

Assistant Secretaries, H. F. Christopherson; C. Freedman..... £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, D. L. Bryars; J. W. Whitaker

£2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officer, R. Coleman

£2,860 to £3,400

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, E. A. Carson

£2,220 to £2,720

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D..... £6,300

Principal Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Reid.....

Assistant Solicitors, G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutch-

ings; J. N. B. Lainé; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Moseley; C. A. Ryves..... £3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, O.B.E., M.C.; R. G. R. Cross; P. D. Cussen; V. E. Eaton;

P. J. C. Ellis; W. L. Fearnough, T.D.; J. A. D. Heal; W. S. Hill; V. E. Jenvey; T. F. Keating;

G. Krikorian; W. Rawlingson; M. S. Steel,

D.F.C.; J. L. Stewart; P. J. Sutton; Miss E. S. Thomas; F. Townley; F. N. Walker

£2,625 to £3,500

Chief Inspector's Office

<i>Chief Inspector</i> , F. G. J. Sherwin, C.B.	£5,250
<i>Dep. Ch. Insp.</i> , E. P. Brown; W. F. Joyce	£4,500
<i>Principal Inspectors</i> , L. J. Boulter, O.B.E.; F. R. Frost; I. K. Kidson; K. E. Lefever; E. L. Martin; W. D. Milne; A. W. Rolfe; R. E. Skilbeck; S. Sparke, O.B.E.; K. P. Wharton	£4,000
<i>Senior Inspectors</i> , R. H. Abbott; T. R. Barber; R. W. H. Baxter; H. D. Beale; N. Brazil; A. J. Brown; W. J. Campbell, M.B.E.; F. Clegg; S. Cooper; E. F. Elfick; J. H. Evans; D. Ewings; J. Hall; L. A. Hardham, T.D.; N. H. Harrild; R. Hopwood; J. G. Howells; J. T. Hughes; R. T. Jenkinson; D. A. Jordan; C. S. Killingley; W. W. Loudon; D. C. McNeil; R. P. Outhwaite; H. Peart; B. S. R. Penney; J. D. Price; H. C. Reid; C. Rice; G. E. A. Rice; J. E. Ruberry; W. Slatter; D. B. Stanley; H. F. Strevens; W. Taylor; H. Tennant; F. Turner; G. H. Tyson; W. E. Tyzzer; G. A. Wagstaffe; C. W. Watson; H. J. Webb; W. L. Wells; C. J. Wilcox; C. B. E. Williams; E. F. H. Willis; G. W. Winsor	£3,252 to £3,650

<i>Inspectors</i> , A. V. Alcock; E. Atkins; R. T. Broyd; C. Buist; F. Coggon; E. Cross; D. S. Frampton; G. J. Gale; H. J. Gallagher; R. J. Heath; A. Jones; E. Kilduff; W. C. T. Lampard; H. J. Lewis; F. Lintott; J. R. McCormack; W. R. Maddaford; W. A. R. Phillips; D. G. Pitt; J. B. Randerson; D. C. Restorick; H. M. Roe; H. B. Rosser; D. F. Southorn; K. Taylor; D. Tidy; H. D. R. Todd; J. E. Turnbull; R. Williams; E. A. Wright	£2,860 to £3,400
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Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

<i>Accountant and Comptroller-General</i> , L. E. Dove	£4,825
<i>Deputy Accountant-General</i> , G. Wilson	£4,000
<i>Assistant Accountants-General</i> , W. M. Cowper; K. J. Macrae, I.S.O.	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Chief Accountants</i> , C. Birkin; R. F. Boyce; D. W. P. Crooks; R. Dutton; R. S. Graddon; L. Gregory; E. B. W. Johnston; H. A. O'Neill	£2,860 to £3,400
<i>Accountants</i> , H. J. Baker; Miss D. L. Banwell; S. Best; F. E. Butler; D. L. Carpenter; W. E. Chibbett; R. E. Collett; Miss M. W. Dobson; T. E. Ellerington; G. S. Harriss; J. T. Hine; A. C. Holdstock; S. G. Housden; D. M. McKee; A. C. Mundy; Mrs. M. Rixon; J. W. Shirley; R. F. Snowdon; G. Tarrant	£2,220 to £2,720

Statistical Office

<i>Controller</i> , H. D. Davis, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.R.D.	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Deputy Controllers</i> , J. M. Boreham; F. G. Evans	£2,860 to £3,400
<i>Senior Executive Officers</i> , E. J. Catmull; A. L. Crees; J. C. Lewis, D.S.C.; S. N. Owen; J. H. Sivyer; E. J. Thompson; J. P. Wall	£2,220 to £2,720
<i>Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard</i>	
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard</i> , C. M. Porter	£4,500
<i>Dep. Insp.-Gen.</i> , R. Beswick, I.S.O.; A. E. Fry	£3,650
<i>Inspectors</i> , L. Battersby; A. E. Burnham; J. R. Cooper; J. M. Cutler; J. W. Edmonson; H. L. Ford; T. Hill; E. J. Hulbert; E. G. Richards; P. H. J. Ryan; W. J. Tasker	£2,860 to £3,400
<i>Asst. Inspectors</i> , R. J. H. Clarke; A. K. Cockerill; R. L. Delahaye; P. E. J. Dungey; G. H. Gilbert; D.F.C.; T. T. Hill; R. S. McGill; R. Muirhead; L. T. Parris; V. Smith; W. N. Thomas	£2,271 to £2,760

Stores Branch

<i>Superintendent</i> , W. G. Davis	£2,220 to £2,720
<i>Collectors of Customs and Excise and Waterguard Superintendents</i>	
<i>England and Wales</i>	
<i>Birmingham</i> : Higher Collector, K. C. Newnham (c); Senior Assistant Collector, F. Pilkington (c); Assistants, A. A. Bonynge; E. T. C. Joyce (f).	

Brighton: E. P. Furby (e); Assistant, H. C. Chapman (f).

Bristol: Higher Collector, J. Amos, O.B.E. (c); Senior Assistant, W. A. R. Armstrong (e); Assistant Collector, L. Shew (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., T. McCarthy (g).

Chester: J. D. Reed (e); Assistant Collector, G. M. Austin (f).

Douglas: (Collector-Surveyor): A. Holden (h).

Dover: Higher Collector, T. D. Crellin (c); Senior Assistant, W. Threlfall (e); Assistant, J. Henderson (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., F. Jackson, O.B.E. (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. Haason (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., E. H. Elliott (g).

Harwich: Higher Collector, W. A. Stubbs (c); Senior Assistant, F. W. Perry (e); Assistant, H. C. Kenway (f); Waterguard Supt., R. Colling (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. K. Kennedy (g).

Hull: Higher Collector, S. F. Howard (c); Senior Assistant, G. D. Laws, M.B.E., D.S.C. (e); Assistant Collector, F. Veasey (f); Waterguard Supt., S. Webster (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. Peach (g).

Leeds: Higher Collector, S. L. Smith (c); Senior Assistant, J. Lavery (e); Assistants, W. D. Doyle; J. E. Tate (f).

Liverpool: G. N. Madgen (b); Deputy Collector, E. W. Thompson (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, R. Davies; W. F. Egerton; G. A. Hughes (e); Assistant Collectors, A. R. Beach; G. H. Dalton; W. S. Williams (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., R. Linford (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. Coaker (f); Asst. Waterguard Supts., H. P. Langley; W. E. Smith; R. F. Stephenson (g).

London Airports: Higher Collector, S. G. Allchin (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. D. Adams; J. F. Blunt (e); Assistant Controller, R. E. Giles (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. E. B. Morrison (d); Asst. Waterguard Supts., F. E. Booker; R. Mould (g).

London Port: A. S. Knight (a); Deputy Collector, W. McKeown (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, S. R. J. Abraham; D. C. Armstrong; A. M. Brebner; R. Chapman (e); Assistant Collectors, V. M. Brown; F. W. Jones; M. H. Macfarlane; J. D. Spence (f).

London Central: Higher Collector, E. D. Roberts (c); Senior Assistant Collector, W. R. Pickett (e); Assistant Collectors, M. K. Barford; G. G. Lawrence (f).

London North: Higher Collector, B. F. Sander (c); Senior Assistant Collector, P. C. Kerridge, M.C. (e); Assistant Collectors, G. J. Gale; D. R. R. Robinson (f).

London South: Higher Collector, D. J. Jones, O.B.E. (c); Senior Assistant Collector, N. E. Ellis (e); Assistant Collectors, G. C. Curtis; C. E. Wilson (f).

London West: Higher Collector, W. C. V. Tait (c); Senior Assistant Collector, A. N. N. Lowe (e); Assistant Collectors, J. E. Buckland; T. R. Moore, M.M. (f).

Manchester: Higher Collector, R. F. A. Webber (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. M. Carter; J. C. Clemett (e); Assistant Collectors, E. Kellett; W. H. Leach (f); Waterguard Supt., W. C. Henderson (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. W. Heath (g).

Newcastle: Higher Collector, P. J. Muir (c); Senior Assistant, R. V. J. Neeves (e); Assistant Collector, W. Surtees (f); Waterguard Supt., J. I. S. Downie (f); Asst. Waterguard Supts., J. N. White (North Shields); D. V. Grindrod (Middlesbrough) (g).

Northampton: Higher Collector, W. S. Stead (c); Senior Assistant Collector, G. W. F. Short (e); Assistant, J. R. Allsopp (f).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, J. P. Smith (c); Senior Assistant Collector, A. Borlace (e); Assistant Collector, S. J. House (f).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (e); Assistant, G. W. Cox (f); Waterguard Supt., B. Mitchell (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., L. M. Bulford (g).

Preston: Higher Collector, E. R. J. Scarrett (c);

Senior Assistant Collector, J. Hoile (e); Assistant P. P. McNamara (f).

Reading: Higher Collector, H. F. J. Clapson (e); Senior Assistant Collector, T. C. Gosling (e); Assistant Collector, R. N. Reeve (f).

Southampton: Higher Collector, H. L. Burden (e); Senior Assistant Collector, J. S. H. Plummer (e); Assistant Collector, W. R. Chave (f); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. T. Clarke, O.B.E. (d); Deputy Waterguard Supt., G. R. Elliott (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., D. Barnard (g).

South Wales and the Borders: Higher Collector, B. W. Eames (e); Senior Assistant Collector, R. B. Spence (e); Assistant Collector, F. Humphreys (f); Waterguard Superintendent, J. Grice (Cardiff) (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. G. Davies (Cardiff) (g).

Scotland

Aberdeen: Higher Collector, J. R. Campbell (e); Senior Assistant Collector, K. W. Thayer (e); Assistant, N. Dixon (f); Waterguard Supt., W. G. Shannon (f).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, A. A. Brack (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, D. C. Rose; H. T. Walker (e); Assistant Collectors, R. A. Overin; H. D. Thorne, M.B.E., T.D. (f); Waterguard Supt., (Leith), M. M. MacLaren (f).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, B. M. Field (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, L. Beatty; T. I. Gilchrist (e); Assistant Collectors, R. A. Ewin; J. K. Lawson (f); Waterguard Supt., D. J. Moodie (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., G. E. M. White (g).

Greenock: Higher Collector, W. N. Heasley (e); Senior Assistant Collector, W. Welch (e); Assistant R. L. Mitchell (f).

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, J. Bell, O.B.E. (c); Senior Assistant Collector, H. J. Dunhill (e); Assistant Collectors, A. S. Lochhead; R. F. Mountjoy (f); Waterguard Supt., J. Howard (f); Asst. Waterguard Supt., D. Stephenson (g).

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, L. E. Kieran, O.B.E. £3,650

Deputy Waterguard Supts., J. Spence (f); D. Donald (Gravesend) (f).

Asst. Waterguard Supts., J. W. H. Berry; W. E. Hopkiss (g).

Salaries:

(a) £4,625; (b) £4,325; (c) £4,000; (d) £3,500; (e) £3,252 to £3,650; (f) £2,860 to £3,400; (g) £2,271 to £2,760; (h) £2,220 to £2,720.

DECIMAL CURRENCY BOARD

Standard House, 27 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[01-839-6071]

Appointed Feb. 1, 1967, to examine in detail the problems of changing the currency to a decimal system and to organize a programme of guidance to the public.

Chairman, The Lord Fiske, C.B.E. £3,500

Deputy Chairman, The Lord Erroll of Hale, P.C., T.D. £2,000

Members, The Earl of Halsbury; J. B. Bothwell, O.B.E.; H. G. Conway, C.B.E.; P. H. Dixon; Mrs. E. M. Dodds; B. W. Goodman; E. J. N. Warburton, C.B.E.; J. H. Wiggins...each £750

Secretary, N. E. A. Moore. £3,500 to £4,500

Assistant Secretary, S. E. Wigmore £2,571 to £2,999

Superintendent Engineer, A. R. Butler £3,500 to £4,000

Legislation, C. F. Grafton. £2,250 to £3,107

Public Relations Officer, L. Scantlebury £2,571 to £2,999

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

See Armed Forces Section.

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-222-1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvements Funds Act*, 1909, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act*, 1929, the *Ministry of Transport Act*, 1919, the *Fisheries Act*, 1955 and the *Science and Technology Act*, 1965, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life, and to promote the development of fisheries.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E. Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C.B.E., T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; J. P. R. Glynn; J. L. Longland; W. Scholes; W. B. Swan, C.B.E., T.D.; R. C. Tress, C.B.E. Secretary, B. E. Lincoln. £3,625 to £4,625

H.M. DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

On the recommendations of the Committee on Representative Services Overseas appointed by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Lord Plowden in 1962, H.M. Diplomatic Service was created on Jan. 1, 1965, by the amalgamation of the Foreign Service, the Commonwealth Service, and the Trade Commission Service, and is now responsible for the manning of the overseas posts of these three former services. On Aug. 1, 1966, the Colonial Office was merged into the Commonwealth Relations Office to form the Commonwealth Office. The Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office combined on Oct. 1, 1968.

Head of the Diplomatic Service, Sir Denis Greenhill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (from Feb. 1969). £9,200

Downing Street, S.W.1

[01-930-8440, 01-930-2323]

Secretary of State THE RT. HON. MICHAEL STEWART, M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, D. J. D. Maitland, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Assistant Private Secretary, D. M. Day £2,600 to £3,550

Parliamentary Private Secretary, E. A. Davies, Ph.D., M.P. £3,750

Ceremonial and Protocol Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E. £3,124

Ministers of State, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK MULLEY, M.P.; THE LORD CHALFONT, P.C., O.B.E., M.C.; THE LORD CARADON, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (Permanent Representative at the United Nations); THE RT. HON. GORONWY OWEN ROBERTS, M.P.; THE LORD SHEPHERD, P.C. £5,625

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, M. A. Foley, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Denis Greenhill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £9,200

Private Secretary, R. H. Baker. £2,600 to £3,550

Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir Arthur Snelling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State); Sir Arthur Galsworthy, K.C.M.G.; P. F. Hancock, C.M.G.; The Viscount Hood, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Johnston, K.C.M.G.; Sir Leslie Monson, K.C.M.G.; Sir Edward Peck, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Rennie, K.C.M.G.

£6,300

<i>Assistant Under-Secretaries</i> , G. G. Arthur, C.M.G.; J. G. S. Beith, C.M.G.; J. R. A. Bottomley, C.M.G.; R. A. Burroughs, C.M.G.; W. I. Combs, C.M.G.; F. G. K. Gallagher, C.M.G.; P. T. Hayman, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.; R. C. C. Huit, C.M.G.; J. E. Killick, C.M.G.; E. N. Larmour, C.M.G. (<i>Deputy Chief of Administration</i>); A. M. Mackintosh, C.M.G.; R. H. Mason, C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. O. Moreton, C.M.G., M.C.; J. C. Morgan, C.M.G.; J. H. Peck, C.M.G.; P. A. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.	<i>Consular Dept.</i> , H. G. M. Bass; <i>Assistants</i> , G. A. J. Boon; A. G. Evans, O.B.E.; E. M. Smith, B.E.M. £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Chief Inspector</i> , H. S. H. Stanley, C.M.G.	<i>Cultural Relations Dept.</i> , C. C. B. Stewart, C.M.G.; <i>Assistants</i> , D. F. Duncan; J. R. E. Carr-Gregg £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Inspectors</i> , A. F. Comfort; B. A. Flack; A. T. Lamb, M.B.E., D.F.C.; R. W. Munro, C.M.G.; P. Murray, C.M.G.; J. W. Nicholas; D. L. L. Stewart.	<i>Defence Policy Dept.</i> , R. A. Sykes, C.M.G., M.C.; <i>Asst.</i> , The Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone, M.V.O. £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Commercial Inspectors</i> , W. Nicoll; P. Wilkinson	<i>Defence Supply Dept.</i> , T. L. Crosthwait, C.M.G., M.B.E.; <i>Asst.</i> , J. R. S. Guinness. £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Home Inspector</i> , K. R. Oakeshott, C.M.G.	<i>Defence Training and Liaison Dept.</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. M. McNeill, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.) . . . £4,675 to £4,950; <i>Asst.</i> , J. A. Davidson.
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , Sir James McPetrie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	<i>Disarmament Dept.</i> , R. C. Hope-Jones; <i>Asst.</i> , D. L. Benest.
<i>Deputy Legal Advisers</i> , W. J. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E.; H. L. M. Oxley, C.M.G., O.B.E.	<i>East Africa Dept.</i> , M. Scott, M.V.O.; <i>Asst.</i> , E. H. M. Counsell.
<i>Legal Counsellors</i> , J. R. Freeland; D. C. Gordon-Smith; A. R. Rushford, C.M.G.; J. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D.; I. M. Sinclair; H. Steel, O.B.E.	<i>Eastern Dept.</i> , A. R. Moore, C.M.G.; <i>Assistants</i> , A. A. Acland; R. M. Evans.
<i>Historical Adviser</i> , R. d'O. Butler, C.M.G.	<i>Eastern Europe Dept.</i> , H. F. T. Smith, C.M.G.; <i>Assistants</i> , C. S. R. Giffard; T. C. Barker.
<i>Chief Economic Adviser</i> , D. G. Holland.	<i>East-West Contacts Dept.</i> , R. Brash; <i>Asst.</i> , D. W. Partridge . . . £2,345 to £2,845
<i>Senior Economic Advisers</i> , J. G. Scott; J. K. Wright	<i>Economists' Dept.</i> , D. G. Holland, £5,375; <i>Senior Economic Advisers</i> , J. K. Wright; J. G. Scott £3,625 to £4,625
<i>Overseas Labour Adviser</i> , G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E.	<i>Establishment and Organization Dept.</i> , J. M. Heath; <i>Heads of Sections</i> , A. E. Furness; A. J. V. George; W. C. Lyall, M.B.E.; R. F. Gillett £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Overseas Police Adviser</i> , M. J. Macoun, C.M.G., O.B.E.	<i>European Economic Integration Dept.</i> , J. A. Robinson; <i>Asst.</i> , A. H. Brind.
<i>Director of Communications</i> , W. J. Sharpe, C.B.E.	<i>Export Promotion Dept.</i> , K. D. Jamieson, C.M.G.; <i>Asst.</i> , J. L. Morgan.
<i>Deputy Director of Communications</i> , R. W. Snelling	<i>Far Eastern Dept.</i> , J. Murray, C.M.G.; <i>Asst.</i> , J. B. Denson, O.B.E.
<i>Chief Establishment Officer</i> , E. B. Dawson-Moray	<i>Finance Dept.</i> , A. H. Hughes, O.B.E.; <i>Assistants</i> , R. G. Tracy, O.B.E., £3,281 to £3,625; D. W. T. Smithies; Miss B. M. Gill, M.B.E. £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters)</i>	<i>Gibraltar and South Atlantic Dept.</i> , J. S. Bennett, C.V.O., C.B.E.; <i>Asst.</i> , M. S. Staveley, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Priors Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire [Cheltenham: 55321]	<i>Guidance Dept.</i> , G. S. Littlejohn-Cook.
<i>Director</i> , Sir Leonard Hooper, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	<i>Hong Kong Dept.</i> , W. S. Carter, C.V.O.; <i>Asst.</i> , A. W. Gaminara, C.M.G.
<i>Principal Establishment Officer</i> , J. E. Rendle, C.B.E.	<i>India Office Library and Records</i> , Librarian and Keeper, S. C. Sutton, C.B.E., £4,125; <i>Deputy Librarian and Deputy Keeper</i> , Miss J. C. Lancaster, F.S.A. £3,064 to £3,625
<i>Communications—Electronic Security Department</i>	<i>Information Administration Dept.</i> , D. P. M. S. Cape; <i>Asst.</i> , S. F. St. C. Duncan.
8, Palmer Street, S.W.1 [01-222-7800]	<i>Information Policy Dept.</i> , B. R. Curson, C.M.G.; <i>Asst.</i> , Miss J. C. Petrie.
<i>Director</i> , R. F. T. Stannard, C.B.E., D.S.C.	<i>Information Research Dept.</i> , N. D. Clive, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; <i>Assistants</i> , K. J. Simpson, C.M.G.; K. R. Crook.
<i>Deputy Director</i> , Brigadier C. D. Gardiner, C.B.E. (ret.)	<i>Latin America Dept.</i> , C. E. Diggines; <i>Asst.</i> , C. W. Wallace.
<i>Administration Officer</i> , B. E. S. Proctor	<i>Library</i> , Librarian, B. Cheeseman, O.B.E. £3,450
	<i>Migration and Visa Dept.</i> , B. H. Heddy; <i>Asst.</i> , J. H. Millett, M.M.
<i>Heads of Departments</i> (£3,625 to £4,625; <i>Assistant Heads of Dept.</i> , £2,600 to £3,500; except where stated)	<i>Nationality and Treaty Dept.</i> , D. MacFarlane, C.B.E.; <i>Assistants</i> , R. A. G. Clark; L. E. Webb £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Accommodation Dept.</i> , D. A. Roberts; <i>Asst.</i> , D. G. Mitchell, M.B.E.	<i>News Dept.</i> , W. R. Haydon; <i>Asst.</i> , W. E. H. Whyte.
<i>Arabian Peninsula Dept.</i> , D. J. McCarthy; <i>Asst.</i> , A. J. Stirling.	<i>North Africa Dept.</i> , D. J. Speares; <i>Asst.</i> , P. L. V. Mallet.
<i>Aviation, Marine and Telecommunications Dept.</i> , Miss G. G. Brown; <i>Assistants</i> , The Lord Dunrossil; R. H. Oakley.	<i>North America and Caribbean Dept.</i> , T. R. M. Sewell; <i>Assistants</i> , D. J. Swan; E. A. W. Bullock, <i>Office Services and Supply Dept.</i> , F. G. Waters, O.B.E.; <i>Asst.</i> , L. H. Barnes, M.B.E. . . . £2,985 to £3,525
<i>Central Africa Department</i> , W. Peters, M.V.O., M.B.E.; <i>Asst.</i> , F. A. Reynolds.	<i>Pacific and Indian Ocean Dept.</i> , T. C. Jerrom; <i>Asst.</i> , R. J. Minnitt, C.M.G.
<i>Claims Department</i> , R. G. H. Watts, C.B.E.; <i>Assistants</i> , Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; F. C. S. Bayliss, M.B.E., T.D. . . . £2,345 to £2,845	<i>Permanent Under-Secretary's Dept.</i> , C. T. E. Ewart-Biggs, O.B.E.; <i>Deputy Head</i> , W. L. Allinson, M.V.O.; <i>Asst.</i> , A. M. Simons.
<i>Commodities and Oil Dept.</i> , G. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O.; <i>Assistants</i> , R. P. Ellingworth; M. P. Preston.	<i>Personnel Dept. (General and Training)</i> , C. F. R. Barclay, C.M.G.; <i>Asst.</i> , A. E. Donald.
<i>Commonwealth Co-ordination Dept.</i> , R. Walker; <i>Communications Dept.</i> , W. S. Bates; <i>Deputy Head of Dept.</i> , A. Routledge; <i>Assistants</i> , A. B. Ball; M. B. Eaden.	<i>Personnel Dept. (Operations)</i> , J. S. R. Duncan, C.M.G., M.B.E.; <i>Deputy Head</i> , F. Mills, £3,625 to £3,985

£4,625; Assistants, R. M. Russell, £2,600 to £3,550; L. J. Evans, £2,985 to £3,525
Planning Staff, B. H. C. Sykes.

Protocol and Conference Dept., A. L. Mayall, C.M.G., C.V.O. (H.M. Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps); £3,625 to £4,625; G. M. F. Stow (Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), £2,985 to £3,525; Asst., Miss S. M. Strachan, M.B.E.

Research Dept., J. A. Ford, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Director). Rhodesia Economic Dept., R. A. Clinton-Thomas, C.B.E.; Asst., L. Bevan.

Rhodesia Political Dept., R. S. Faber; Asst., J. F. Barrow.

Scientific Relations Dept., C. J. Audland; Assistants, G. E. Hall; J. L. Stevenson.

Security Dept., D. R. Ashe, C.M.G.; Assistants, M. H. Morgan; J. C. Strong.

South Asia Dept., A. Strong, A. Duff, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C.; Asst., T. D. O'Leary.

South-East Asia Dept., D. F. Murray; Asst., R. A. Fyjis-Walker.

Southern Africa Dept., W. Wilson; Asst., C. L. Booth, M.V.O.

Southern Europe Dept., R. H. G. Edmonds, M.B.E.; Assistants, S. J. Barrett; J. M. O. Snodgrass.

South-West Pacific Dept., D. P. Aiers; Assistants, O. R. Blair; W. A. Ward.

Trade Policy Dept., R. G. Britten; Asst., P. A. Wilde.

United Nations (Economic and Social) Dept., H. W. King, C.B.E.; Asst., W. J. A. Wilberforce.

United Nations (Political) Dept., J. H. Lambert; Assistants, Miss A. M. Warburton, C.V.O.; A. Papadopoulos, M.B.E., £2,985 to £3,525

West Africa Dept., D. C. Tebbit, C.M.G.; Asst., P. H. Moberley.

Western Europe Dept., H. T. Morgan, C.M.G.; Asst., I. S. Winchester.

Western Organizations Dept., E. J. W. Barnes; Asst., R. E. C. F. Parsons.

West Indian Dept., A. J. Fairclough; Asst., Miss M. Z. Terry.

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1
[01-222-8010]

Chief Passport Officer, M. G. Dixon, O.B.E... £4,000
Deputy Chief Passport Officer, R. P. B. Cave, O.B.E.
£3,156 to £3,500

Liverpool Branch Office

India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool ■
[051-236-9411]

Officer in Charge, Miss V. M. Brady
£2,860 to £3,400

Glasgow Branch Office

14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow,
C.1
[041-CEN-0255]

Officer in Charge, Miss S. C. Small
£2,220 to £2,720

Newport Branch Office

Olympia House, Dock Street, Newport, Mon.
[0633-52431]

Officer in Charge, D. Carlyle... £2,220 to £2,720

Peterborough Branch Office

Westwood, Peterborough
[0733-68951]

Officer in Charge, R. W. Dennis. £2,220 to £2,720
Belfast Agency

30 Victoria Street, Belfast ■

[028-2-32371]

Officer ■ Charge, Mrs. M. T. Haughey.

Corps of Queen's Messengers

Superintendent of the Queen's Messenger Service, Capt. J. G. Canning.

Queen's Diplomatic Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman; T. D. Nettleton; Wing-Cdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Col. J. H. Wakefield; Capt. H. C. Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.(Retd.); Air Cdr. H. F. G. Southey, C.B.; Lt.-Col. A. F. Rowe; Lt.-Col. H. S. Stanfeld; Lt.-Col. R. K. Constantine; Lt.-Col. C. F. V. Bagot, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. M. B. Poyntz, O.B.E.; Maj. M. P. D. Cruick-

shank; Sq.-Ldr. A. P. Hollick; J. D. Blake, M.B.E., T.D.; Maj. H. S. Lyons, M.B.E.; A. P. H. Lousada; Lt.-Col. P. H. Huth, D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. A. I. G. Ramsay, O.B.E.; Wing-Cdr. T. Stevenson, A.F.C.; Sq.-Ldr. S. G. R. White; R. V. Allen; Wing-Cdr. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C.; Capt. D. V. Walmsley; Maj. W. R. A. Catchside; J. H. Kidner; R. G. H. Risley; J. O. Hollis; Flt-Lt. P. C. Stevens, D.F.C.; Lt.-Col. B. A. A. Plummer; Maj. P. Shersten-Baker, M.C.; Maj. C. M. Tuffill; Maj. I. K. Nairne; Lt.-Col. B. A. Hannaford; F. N. Cory-Wright; Group Capt. S. P. Coulson, D.S.O., D.F.C.; Sqn-Ldr. L. V. Davies, D.F.M.; A. W. J. Evers; Maj. A. W. Gay; J. A. Golding, C.V.O.; Maj. L. A. Smeaton; Maj. K. H. M. O'Kelly; Sq.-Ldr. J. N. Yates, D.F.C.; Lt.-Col. H. Forwood; Lt.-Cdr. W. L. Irving.

India Office Records

Orbit House, 197 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1
The Record Office has the custody of the archives of the East India Company (1600-1858), the Board of Control (1784-1858), the India Office (1858-1947) and the Burma Office (1937-1947). Keeper, S. C. Sutton, C.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

10 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Telephone: 01-834-7346]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; The Earl Waldegrave, T.D. (Lord Warden of the Stannaries); The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O. (Receiver General); The Lord Roborough; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A.; Sir Joseph Molony, Q.C. (Attorney-General of the Duchy); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; Sir Patrick Kingsley, K.C.V.O. (Secretary).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.

Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.

Asst. Secretary, M. R. E. Ruffer, T.D.

Deputy Receiver, G. A. Briggs.

Sheriff (1968-69), F. J. Williams.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancastrian inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into ■ County Palatine in 1351.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK LEE, M.P. £9,750
Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. W. Small, M.P.

Private Secretary, M. J. Addison.
Attorney-General and Attorney and Sergeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner Holland, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C.

Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Vice-Chancellor, T. A. C. Burgess.

Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O.

Solicitor, C. R. Crockett.

Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Registrar, Lancashire Chancery Court, R. A. Forrester, C.V.O.

**COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY
PALATINE OF DURHAM**

Registrar's Chambers, Saddler Street, Durham
 It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Norham and Islandsshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.

Attorney-General, R. Lyons, Q.C.

Solicitor-General, P. Stanley-Price, Q.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, H. Curry, D.F.C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[01-839-7848]

<i>Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, THE RT. HON. PETER DAVID SHORE, M.P.</i>	£8,500
<i>Private Secretary, J. B. Pearce.</i>	£2,408 to £3,324
<i>Assistant Private Secretaries, J. W. Thorp; R. A. Dines; Miss L. M. Adamson.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. K. McNamara, M.P.</i>	£5,625
<i>Minister of State, THOMAS WILLIAM URWIN, M.P.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Secretary, A. J. Williams, M.P.</i>	£3,750
<i>Permanent Secretary, Sir William Nield, K.C.B.</i>	£8,600
<i>Director-General, Sir Donald McDougall, C.B.E.</i>	£8,000
<i>Deputy Secretaries, W. O. Campbell Adamson (also Industrial Policy Co-ordinator); R. N. Heaton, C.B. (Regional Group); J. A. Jukes, C.B. (Economic Group).</i>	£6,300

Economic Group

<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd.</i>	£5,250
<i>Assistant Director, H. J. D. Cole.</i>	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. M. Forsyth; A. J. Lippitt.</i>	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Chief Statisticians, B. C. Brown; O. Nankivell.</i>	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Senior Economic Advisers, P. Evans; D. F. Hagger; G. P. Smith.</i>	£3,500 to £4,500

Industrial Group

<i>Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, A. Currall, C.M.G.; D. O. Henley; H. L. Jenkyns.</i>	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries, G. F. B. Corti; Mrs. P. B. M. James; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; Miss A. E. Mueller; E. Pendlebury; G. W. Wilson.</i>	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Industrial Advisers, F. C. de Paula; R. O'Brien; V. W. Oubridge; N. L. Rigby; D. E. Turner.</i>	

Regional Group

<i>Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, T. L. Beagley; J. W. Vernon, C.M.G.</i>	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries, M. B. Casey; S. T. Charles; P. L. Daniel; Mrs. P. B. M. James; G. P. Jefferies; A. J. Lippitt; Mrs. S. Wiltshire.</i>	£3,500 to £4,500

Chairmen, Regional Economic Planning Boards
 Northern (Newcastle upon Tyne), J. G. Robertson, C.M.G.

Yorkshire and Humbershire (Leeds), W. G. Onslow,
 East Midlands (Nottingham), J. W. Farnsworth.

East Anglia, Mrs. S. Wiltshire.

South-East, T. L. Beagley.

South West (Bristol), A. W. J. Scoble.

West Midlands (Birmingham), A. Emanuel, C.M.G.

North West (Manchester), P. Chantler, C.M.G.

Establishments and Finance

Assistant Secretary, D. J. Kirkness £3,500 to £4,500

Information

Chief Information Officer, E. C. Crosfield (acting)
 £3,500 to £4,500

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
AND SCIENCE

Curzon Street, W.1

[01-493-7070]

The Government Department of Education was until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. In April 1964 the office of the Minister of Science was combined with the Ministry to form the Department of Education and Science. The cost of administration for the financial year 1968-69 was estimated at £7,926,000.

Secretary of State for Education and Science, THE RT. HON. EDWARD WATSON SHORT, M.P. £8,500

Private Sec., N. T. Hardiman.

Asst. Private Sec., W. Gamble.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, G. J. Oakes, M.P.; W. Price, M.P., unpaid

Ministers of State, Rt. HON. ALICE MARTHA BACON, C.B.E. M.P.; MRS. SHIRLEY WILLIAMS, M.P.; RT. HON. JENNIE LEE, M.P. £5,625

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, D. H. Howell, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B. £8,600

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, H. F. Rossetti, C.B.; T. R. Weaver, C.B.; J. F. Embling, C.B. £6,300

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M.

Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. W. Holgate, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.D.S.

Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, C.B., M.D., Q.H.P. £5,250

Legal Adviser, G. E. Dudman. £6,300

Senior Chief Inspector, W. R. Elliott. £5,950

Chief Architect, W. D. Lacey. £5,000

Secretary for Welsh Education, E. Davies, Ph.D. £5,250

Assistant Under-Secretary of State and Director of Establishments and Organization, L. R. Fletcher £5,250

Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Finance and Accountant General, J. A. Hudson. £5,250

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. B. Blaker, C.M.G.; H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; R. J. Guppy, C.B.; R. Howlett, C.B.; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; P. Sloman. £5,250

Chief Scientific Officer, H. T. Hookway, Ph.D. £5,000

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries, G. F. Cockerill; H. O. Dovey; D. E. Morgan; J. A. Richards. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, D. L. Corder; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; Miss M. S. Hardwick; R. E. Judd; D. Neylan, O.B.E.; G. Porter; Miss M. E. Small; V. H. Stevens. £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Cook; L. G. Gibbs, E.R.D.; H. G. Jenkins; R. Klein; Miss M. Nicholls. £2,860 to £3,490

Senior Executive Officers, W. M. Caldow; G. Etheridge; Miss V. G. Ford. £2,220 to £2,720

Schools Council 260 Gt Portland Street, W.r [01-580-0352]	Senior Executive Officers, W. J. Archibald; E. B. Granshaw; P. J. Lane; A. Marshall; Miss M. E. E. Mills..... £2,220 to £2,720
Joint Secretaries, G. K. Caston (£3,500 to £4,500); R. Sibson..... £3,900 to £4,325	Senior Catering Adviser, Miss F. M. Cowell £2,743 to £3,105
Principals, J. A. G. Banks; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw (£2,475 to £3,425)	Teachers' Salaries and Qualifications Branch
Chief Executive Officers, W. G. Easeyman, T.D.; Miss A. P. D. George..... £2,860 to £3,400	Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex [01-952-2366]
Senior Executive Officer, A. H. Prosser £2,220 to £2,720	Principal Executive Officer, S. J. Barker, D.S.C. £4,000
Further Education Branch I	Chief Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; G. L. Macey..... £2,860 to £3,400
Assistant Secretaries, M. L. Herzig; H. Jordan; Mrs. M. B. Sloman; G. L. Thornton (£3,500 to £4,500)	Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatcher; G. Mansell; D. G. Smith £2,220 to £2,720
Principals, J. C. R. Hudson; M. L. James; H. G. M. Peters; M. J. F. Rabarts (£2,475 to £3,425)	Pensions Branch
Chief Executive Officers, P. H. Bidgood; D. L. Brazier, D.S.M.; M. Moss; D. F. H. Taylor (£2,860 to £3,400)	Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex [01-952-2366]
Senior Executive Officers, K. E. G. Barber; Miss N. E. Jones; G. H. Osborne £2,220 to £2,720	Principal Executive Officer, L. P. Angell £4,000
Further Education Branch II	Chief Executive Officers, K. H. R. Maynard; R. K. Usher £2,860 to £3,400
Richmond Terrace, S.W.1 [01-839-6371]	Senior Executive Officers, G. Bleasdale; J. E. Clegg; E. E. Croker; K. T. V. Humberstone; Miss V. D. Steer £2,220 to £2,720
Assistant Secretaries, A. S. Gann; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; D. L. Skidmore £3,500 to £4,500	Special Services Branch
Principals, E. A. Harper; F. N. Withers, O.B.E. (£2,475 to £3,425)	Richmond Terrace, S.W.1 [01-839-6371]
Chief Executive Officers, E. R. Gibbs; P. R. Green; G. C. Kitts; K. S. Roelich £2,860 to £3,400	Assistant Secretaries, G. I. Crawford; A. S. Gann
Library Advisers, A. C. Jones; P. H. Sewell (£2,860 to £3,400)	Principals, P. G. B. Giles; D. R. Jones; P. W. Mayer £3,500 to £4,500
Senior Executive Officers, D. W. Constable; Mrs. I. F. T. Martin, M.B.E.; Miss M. Stanislas; A. R. Unwin £2,220 to £2,720	Chief Executive Officers, P. R. Green; J. R. Middleton (£2,860 to £3,400)
Arts Information and External Relations Branch	Senior Executive Officers, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; R. F. Smith £2,220 to £2,720
Assistant Secretaries, Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop; M. A. Walker (£3,500 to £4,500)	Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. E. Simpson, M.D.; T. K. Whitmore £4,500
Principals, K. H. Jeffery; L. J. Melhuish; I. R. M. Thom £2,475 to £3,425	Senior Dental Officer, A. G. Smith £4,265
Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. D. Bishop; W. J. Huntingford; N. E. Worcester £2,220 to £2,720	Medical Officers, Mrs. E. Britain; Mrs. J. D. Dawkins; Miss J. R. Fine; J. N. Horn, M.D.; Miss M. Scott-Stevenson; Miss E. Wales; A. T. Wynne (£2,837 to £3,895)
Information and Library	Dental Officer, J. G. Potter £2,779 to £3,720
Information Department	Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes £2,860 to £3,400
Chief Information Officers, N. F. Cowen (£3,500 to £4,500); E. C. Roberson £3,064 to £3,500	Senior Catering Adviser, Miss M. J. Warrington (£2,743 to £3,105)
Principal Information Officer, Miss M. Maltby (£2,860 to £3,400)	Catering Advisers, Mrs. M. Graham; Miss H. J. Robertson £2,068 to £2,445
Senior Information Officers, M. H. L. Clemans; H. L. Cook; Mrs. S. M. Ellingford; B. H. Hill; G. E. Moggridge; Mrs. P. A. O'Brien; Miss G. M. Olds £2,220 to £2,720	Establishments and Organization Branch
Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. I. M. Dovey (£2,220 to £2,720)	Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Brierley; Miss J. M. Grinham £3,500 to £4,500
Library	Senior Chief Executive Officer, K. R. Kowberry (£3,156 to £3,500)
Librarian, Miss D. M. Jepson £2,220 to £2,720	Chief Executive Officers, W. B. Ashplant; D. M. Basey; D. F. Robinson; V. A. C. Willis (£2,860 to £3,400)
Teachers Branch I (Supply)	Senior Executive Officers, R. Bromley; R. Burgess; V. C. Clark; G. L. Emmett; E. H. Hood; D. McLaughlin; W. H. Miller; R. W. J. Mitchell; Miss J. Reynolds; D. A. Thomas; A. C. J. Wiltshire £2,200 to £2,720
Assistant Secretaries, D. O'Donovan; V. H. Stevens (£3,500 to £4,500)	Finance Branch
Principals, M. B. Baker; P. E. Fordham; J. H. Thompson £2,475 to £3,425	Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General), J. R. Jameson £3,500 to £4,500
Senior Executive Officer, Miss D. E. Lorenz £2,220 to £2,720	Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow (£3,500 to £4,265)
Teachers Branch II (Training)	Assistant Director, T. H. Hopkins £3,081 to £3,650
83 Victoria Street, S.W.1 [01-839-6441]	Principal, N. Summers £2,475 to £3,425
Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Spence; C. Wigfull (£3,500 to £4,500)	Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Comper (£3,156 to £3,500)
Principals, R. E. Duff; E. Ll. Evans; Mrs. D. M. White (£2,475 to £3,425)	Chief Executive Officer, A. W. Thompson (£2,860 to £3,400)
Chief Executive Officers, M. Cohen; S. B. Hallett (£2,860 to £3,400)	Senior Executive Officers, E. W. Grogan; Miss K. T. Hosegood, M.B.E. £2,220 to £2,720
Universities Branch	Assistant Secretaries, Miss W. P. Harte; R. Toomey; S. P. Whitley £3,500 to £4,500
Principals, J. A. Humphreys; E. E. Jenkins; K. W. Morris £2,475 to £3,425	Principals, J. A. Humphreys; E. E. Jenkins; K. W. Morris £2,475 to £3,425
Senior Executive Officers, G. J. Aylett; Miss B. D. Naylor £2,220 to £2,720	Senior Executive Officers, G. J. Aylett; Miss B. D. Naylor £2,220 to £2,720

Awards

23 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
[01-486-1455]

Senior Executive Officers, B. Lowe; G. M. Weaver
£2,200 to £2,720

Computer Board

23 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
[01-486-1455]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, L. F. Rutherford
(Secretary)..... £3,500 to £4,000

Planning Branch

Assistant Secretaries, M. W. Hodges; E. H. Simpson
£3,500 to £4,500

Research Consultant, A. H. Halsey
£2,250 to £3,107

Principals, J. W. Nisbet; N. Summers
£2,475 to £3,425

Senior Executive Officers, T. A. Morris; H. C. Riddett..... £2,220 to £2,720

Planning/A.D.P. Division

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. H. G. Harvey
£3,150 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officer, J. G. Bagley
£2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, A. Chaffer; K. Coombs; R. S. Evans; L. C. Smith; E. A. L. Spackman; L. R. F. Wiggins..... £2,220 to £2,720

Planning Statistics Division

83 Victoria Street, S.W.1
[01-839-6441]

Director of Statistics, P. Redfern..... £5,250
Chief Statistician, Miss J. R. Weatherburn

£3,500 to £4,500

Statisticians, P. H. Armitage; C. J. Belliss; H. Collings; A. A. Croxford; D. B. Halperin; M. V. Wilde..... £2,475 to 3,425

Senior Executive Officers, F. C. Street; G. R. E. Stewart..... £2,220 to £2,720

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, P. S. Litton..... £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, R. Deller; Miss J. A. Gilbey; B. C. Peatey..... £2,475 to £3,425

Directing Architect, J. L. H. Kitchin..... £4,500

Principal Architects, K. E. Foster; J. D. Kay; D. L. Medd, O.B.E.; G. B. Oddie; J. B. Smith; B. L. Thompson..... £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King
£3,500 to £4,000

Senior Architects, R. Clynes; J. S. B. Coatman; B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crawley, O.B.E.; A. D. G. Devonald; R. L. Fitzwilliam; W. A. Fletcher; D. H. Griffin; M. S. Hacker; S. C. Halbritter; L. J. P. Halstead; L. S. Holland; G. E. Hughes; F. Jackson; F. A. Morrison; D. S. Pearce; J. W. Prosser; O. M. Stepan; D. F. Wicks

£2,771 to £3,260

Senior Quantity Surveyors, P. F. Bottie; D. W. Carden; B. A. Staples; B. G. Whitehouse

£2,771 to £3,260

Senior Heating and Ventilating Engineer, L. E. J. Piper..... £2,771 to £3,260

Architects, R. W. U. Alcock; G. W. Ballard; A. J. Branton; J. R. C. Brooke; A. M. Cutler; A. G. Davidson; Miss C. G. Edwards; Miss O.

Emmerson-Price; I. A. Fraser; G. M. T. Hawkins; H. F. Kendall; A. V. Z. Naziri; D. S. Nightingale; D. H. W. Poole; N. P. Reuter; M.

V. Sinclair..... £1,989 to £2,636

Quantity Surveyors, G. C. Battersby; D. R. H. Drew; E. P. Williams..... £1,989 to £2,636

Chief Executive Officer, S. M. Smith
£2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officer, N. J. Bennett
£2,220 to £2,720

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; G. R. Hughes..... £3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants, E. K. Kitson; G. J. Morgan; A. B. Rabagliati; Mrs. E. M. E. Sims

£2,625 to £3,500

Science Branch I

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Hickinbotham; W. K. Reid (Sec., Council for Scientific Policy)
£3,500 to £4,500

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. A. V. Cohen
£3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officer, E. W. Momber
£2,475 to £3,425

Principals, P. H. Halsey; J. L. Jones; D. W. Tanner; N. D. Wolf..... £2,720 to £3,425

Senior Executive Officer, Miss E. Maher
£2,220 to £2,720

Science Branch II

(Information and International Relations)

[01-405-3422]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, J. C. Gray
£4,175 to £4,625

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. C. Appleyard; R. E. Fairbairn; P. D. Greenall; A. G. Price
£3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. Bletchley; A. P. J. Edwards; D. G. Libby; D. H. May; B. J. Perry; B. A. Somersfield..... £2,475 to £3,425

Senior Executive Officer, J. H. Player
£2,220 to £2,720

National Lending Library for Science and Technology

Walton, Boston Spa, Yorks

[0937-84-2031]

Director, D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D.... £4,175 to £4,625

H.M. Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. M. Birchenough; L. J. Burrows; H. W. French; E. E. Y. Hales; M. J. G. Hearley; R. A. Richardson..... £4,825

Divisional Inspectors, R. H. Adams, T.D.; J. A. Barclay; P. M. Burns; W. J. Earl; W. J. Evans; H. L. Fenn; C. G. Hayter; A. G. J. Luffman; O.B.E.; C. J. Read; F. C. Ruffett..... £4,325

Staff Inspectors, A. D. Atkinson; Miss E. E. Biggs; M. F. Bird; N. Booth; Miss B. S. Briggs; Miss K. M. P. Burton; F. Caunce; C. W. E. Cave; A. D. Collop; Miss J. H. Deas; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; J. A. Edgar; H. J. Edwards; J. L. Gayler; R. P. Greenwood; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; C. W. Harvey; E. Houghton; P. H. Hoy; A. G. King; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; W. G. Lewis; R. C. Lyness; Miss E. McDougall; J. Maitland-Edwards; Miss M. J. Marshall; I. C. G. Mellars; G. W. Milburn; R. Money; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; J. H. Munday; F. E. Olney; E. Parkinson; G. S. V. Petter; P. Phillips; D. I. R. Porter; O. J. E. Pullen; R. R. Roberts; H. Sagar; J. A. Simpson; R. Sibson; Miss C. M. Smale; M. E. Sprinks; Miss A. E. Stephen; T. L. Stewart; L. A. Stockdale; R. J. W. Stubbins; Miss K. M. Tobin; K. G. Todd; R. A. Wake; W. M. White; E. Whitley; C. L. Williams..... £3,900 to £4,325

H.M. Inspectors, Miss K. Addison; Mrs. J. N. C. Alington; T. W. F. Allan; J. P. Allen; Mrs. H. G. Alston; L. Ambery; T. I. Ambrose; R. Arnold; F. A. Arrowsmith; Miss P. M. Ash; A. Ashbrook; K. L. Ashurst; Lady H. Asquith, O.B.E.; M. F. Atkins; Miss N. M. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; Miss M. A. Badland; R. C. Baker; D. Bamber; Miss C. H. Barker; J. W. Banks; E. E. Barnard; G. Barratt; Miss H. M. Barratt; D. A. Barton Wood; Miss N. B. Batley; W. K. Beal; M. J. Beaver; R. H. Beevers; A. Bell; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick; S. E. Bird; Miss G. M. Bishop; R. W. Blake; H. H. Blisset; G. E. Bone; Mrs. J. W. Bonnard; R. W. Boon; P. R. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdét; D. M. W. Boulton; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer; R. S. Breckon; J. K. Brierley; W. H. Briggs; J. Broadbent; Miss M. I. Brogden; Mrs. B. M. Brook; Miss S. J. Brown; K. R. Bull; E. Bullock; T. A. Burdett; P. J. Burn; Miss A. Burns; R. J. Butchers; I. B. Butterworth; P. Cadenhead; W. F. Campbell; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; R. B. Chalmers; Miss F. M.

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Education Office for Wales
31 Cathedral Road, Cardiff
{0222-42661}

Assistant Secretary, D. A. Routh

Principal, Miss O. R. Arnold £3,500 to £4,500
Chief Executive Officer, Miss V. D. M. Chapman (4)

Senior Executive Officer, H. G. Rutherford £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Architect, S. C. Halbritter, (a) in London. £2,220 to £2,720

H.M. Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. L. Lloyd, C.B. £4,825
Staff Inspectors, E. O. Davies; T. I. Davies; I. E. Hughes; G. A. V. Morgan; M. D. Owen; I. G. Richards; B. E. Thomas; W. J. Thomas

H.M. Inspectors, Miss M. Anthony; G. Bowen; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; Miss E. C. Edwards; T. R. Edwards; Miss E. O. Evans; G. Evans; N. B. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratton; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; Miss J. Hughes; E. H. Hutton; D. B. Jones; G. L. Jones; Miss G. Jones; R. E. Jones; R. H. Jones; B. W. Kay; I. R. Lloyd; Mrs. M. K. McCausland; P. E. Owen; C. Reid; D. E. A. Roberts; D. A. Thomas; Glyndwt Thomas; G. Thomas; P. Thomas; R. Thomas; T. H. Thomas; W. E. Thomas; G. Warren; P. C. Webb; M. J. F. Wynn £3,909 to £4,325

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

30 Millbank, S.W.1

{01-834-2333}

The Council is charged with the duty of promoting an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply in England and Wales and advising the Minister of Power on questions affecting the electricity supply industry.

Electricity Council**Chairman (vacant).**

**Deputy Chairman, N. F. Marsh; Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S. (part-time)..... £10,000
Members, P. A. Lingard; R. D. V. Roberts (each) £7,000 to £9,500**

The Lord Douglass of Cleveland (part-time) £1,000

Members from the Central Electricity Generating Board, Sir Stanley Brown, C.B.E.; O. Francis, C.B.; A. N. Todd.

Secretary, J. A. Wedgwood.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

**Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, E.C.1
(City: 1202)**

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Stanley Brown, C.B.E..... £11,000

Deputy Chairman, O. Francis, C.B..... £9,500

Members, J. L. Ashworth; L. Rotherham, F.R.S.; E. S. Booth; A. N. Todd, each £7,000 to £9,500; (part-time) The Lord Holiford; P. T. Menzies; J. C. C. Stewart..... each £1,000

Secretary, E. J. Turner.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £7,000 to £9,500).

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South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hove, 3, Sussex. Chairman, E. Sinnott. Sec. G. Wray, O.B.E.

Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, R. R. B. Brown, C.B.E. Sec., F. W. Kempton.

South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. Chairman, A. N. Irens. Sec., D. S. Bentham.

Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairman, H. D. B. Wood, O.B.E. Sec., M. R. Hyde. East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. Chairman, A. H. Kenyon, Sec., J. A. MacKerrell.

Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. Chairman, G. S. Buckingham, Sec., C. Wicksteed.

South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. Chairman, (vacant). Sec., R. G. Williams.

Merseyside and North Wales, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. Chairman, D. G. Dodds. Sec., M. M. Parker.

Yorkshire, Scarcroft, Leeds. Chairman, A. Bond. Sec., E. K. Richmond, T.D.

North Eastern, Carliol House, Newcastle upon Tyne. 1. Chairman, E. Bates. Sec., J. E. Hayes. North Western, Cheetham Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, R. F. Richardson, M.B.E. Sec. (vacant).

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD

**26 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3
(Edinburgh Caledonian: 1202)**

Chairman, Rt. Hon. T. Fraser..... £9,750

Deputy Chairman, A. I. Mackenzie (part-time) £2,500

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General Manager and Chief Engineer, K. K. Vernon. Secretary and Solicitor, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

**Inverlair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4
(Merrylee: 7171)**

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Deputy-Chairman, A. Christianson..... £7,500

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Secretary, D. L. McDonald.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

[01-930-6200]

The Department of Employment and Productivity was created in April 1968 to take over all the functions of the Ministry of Labour and responsibility for productivity, prices and incomes policy previously carried out by the Department of Economic Affairs. The department provides a free service, through a national network of employment exchanges, for employers seeking labour and for workers who are unemployed or wish to change their jobs. The arrangements cover all categories of labour, including men and women with technical and scientific qualifications, professional and executive workers, those released from H. M. Forces, discharged prisoners and foreign workers. The exchanges also act as agencies for other Government Departments in such matters as the payment of unemployment benefit and the issue of passports.

It is responsible for the administration of the Redundancy Payments Act, 1965, the Industrial Training Act, 1964 and the Selective Employment Repayments Act, 1966. In Government Training Centres, courses are provided to help persons in need of training or retraining, and to reduce shortages of skilled labour. Through its 22 Industrial Rehabilitation Units, the department helps disabled and handicapped men and women to regain working fitness. It is also responsible for the central, and some local, administration of the Youth Employment Service; the promotion of safety, health and welfare amongst workpeople in offices, shops, some railway premises, and in factories, etc.; the enforcement of statutory minimum wages, holidays and hours of work laid down by Wages Councils; and the collection and publication of statistics about manpower, wages, hours of work, and the index of retail prices.

The department, through its advisory and conciliation services, assists in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, the promotion of good management/employee practices and increased security at work, e.g. through the Contracts of Employment Act, 1963; its activities overseas include the maintenance of labour attachés in certain foreign countries and liaison with the International Labour Organisation.

First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, THE RT. HON. BARBARA ANNE CASTLE, M.P..... £8,500

Private Secretary, D. B. Smith.

Assistant Private Secretaries, O. R. Bower; M. Emmott.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. B. Rose, M.P. Parliamentary Secretaries, E. Fernyhough, M.P.; R. S. G. Hattersley, M.P.; H. Walker, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir Denis Barnes, K.C.B. £8,600

Deputy Secretaries, A. A. Jarratt, C.B.; C. F. Heron, O.B.E.; K. Barnes..... £6,300

Solicitor, F. D. Lawton..... £6,300

Employment Policy and General Division Under-Secretary, F. Pickford..... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, A. M. Hobbsbaum; D. Pointon; W. R. B. Robinson. £3,500 to £4,500

Employment Services Division

Under Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B., C.B.E.... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, E. Betterton; E. A. Ferguson; Miss D. M. Kent..... £3,500 to £4,500

H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), H. E. Edwards £2,390 to £3,657

Establishments Division

<i>Director of Establishments</i> , R. F. Keith.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. H. Dangerfield, O.B.E.; W. R. Joslin, O.B.E.....	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Controller of Services</i> , P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E.....	£4,000
<i>Chief Inspector</i> , A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.	£4,000
<i>Information Branch</i>	
<i>Chief Information Officer</i> , C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E.	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Chief Press Officer</i> , J. McIntosh. £2,571 to £2,999	

Finance Division

<i>Accountant-General</i> , A. F. A. Sutherland....	£5,250
<i>Director of Accounts and Audit</i> , A. A. D'Encier.....	£4,000
<i>Assistant Accountants-General</i> , C. Broadbent; A. R. Cooke; G. F. Lloyd; W. E. Rowland; C. Senior.....	£3,150 to £3,500
<i>Regional Finance Officers</i> , J. Bayliss (<i>Wales and South Western</i>); Mrs. D. M. Howell (<i>Eastern and Southern</i>); A. R. Jenkins (<i>Midlands</i>); F. J. C. B. Macmillan (<i>London and South Eastern</i>); J. C. Potts, O.B.E. (<i>North Western</i>); J. S. Rew (<i>Scotland</i>); W. H. Simons (<i>Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern</i>).....	£2,571 to £2,999

Industrial Relations Division

<i>Under Secretary</i> , J. L. Burgh.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , G. A. Brand; I. S. Dewar; M. P. Fennell; W. H. Marsh, O.B.E. (<i>Chief Conciliation Officer</i>); D. G. Storer. £3,500 to £4,500	
<i>Grade I Officers</i> , Miss M. Towy Evans, O.B.E.; A. S. Kerr.....	£3,150 to £3,500

Incomes Division: Private Sector

<i>Under Secretary</i> , N. Singleton.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. L. B. Garcia; S. R. Lloyd Davies; D. Richardson.....	£3,500 to £4,500
<i>Chief Wages Inspector</i> , I. Prost. £3,156 to £3,500	
<i>Office of Wages Councils</i>	
<i>Secretary of Wages Councils</i> , W. A. Thomas.....	£2,571 to £2,999

Incomes Division: Public Sector

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<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , D. G. Cox; K. C. Lawrence.....	£3,500 to £4,500

Manpower and Productivity Services Division

<i>Under Secretary</i> , J. M. Woolf.....	£5,250
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Prices and General Policy Division

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , D. Caplan.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , S. T. Charles; F. Jones; Mrs. D. M. O'Brien.....	£3,500 to £4,500

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<i>Under-Secretary</i> , A. M. Morgan, C.M.G.	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. R. Davies; Miss B. Green.....	£3,500 to £4,500

Safety, Health and Welfare Division

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , C. H. Sisson.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , Miss M. F. Gracey; A. F. Hatfull; R. M. Walker.....	£3,500 to £4,500

H.M. Factory Inspectorate

<i>Chief Inspector of Factories</i> , W. J. C. Plumbe.....	£5,250
<i>Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories</i> , C. F. Carr; B. H. Harvey; F. J. Kirk; C. Mainwaring; W. S. Moore.....	£4,430
<i>Senior Medical Inspector</i> , T. A. Lloyd Davies. £4,825	
<i>Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors</i> , A. H. Baynes; W. D. Buchanan; A. T. Doig (Glasgow). £4,500	
<i>Medical Inspectors</i> , H. J. Davies (Cardiff); L. E. Euninton (Nottingham); M. D. Kipling (Birmingham); R. Morley (Newcastle); R. Owen (London); G. L. Ritchie, O.B.E. (Wolverhampton); M. H. P. Sayers (Headquarters); G. F. Smith (Bristol); J. B. L. Tombleson (Manchester); D. G. Trott (London and Home Counties (<i>West</i>)); A. Watt (Liverpool); G. J. S. West (Leeds and Sheffield); R. Whitelaw (Glasgow). £2,837 to £3,895	
<i>Senior Electrical Inspector</i> , G. L. Leighton.....	£3,500 to £4,000

Senior Chemical Inspector, K. L. Goodall*£3,500 to £4,000***Senior Engineering Inspector**, E. W. Hodgson*£3,500 to £4,000***Senior Civil Engineering Inspector**, W. D. Short*£3,500 to £4,000*

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	<i>£3,203 to £3,839</i>

<i>Industrial Health and Safety Centre</i> , 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.	
	<i>£2,006 to £2,999</i>

Government Wool Disinfecting Station

<i>Manager</i> , J. S. Dickie.....	£2,230 to £2,618
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Selective Employment Payments Division

<i>Under-Secretary</i> , A. E. A. Sutherland.....	£5,250
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , D. G. Storer. £3,500 to £4,500	

Solicitor's Division

<i>Solicitor</i> , F. D. Lawton.....	£6,300
<i>Principal Assistant Solicitor</i> , T. N. Lockyer, C.B.E.	

<i>Assistant Solicitors</i> , D. E. Belham; J. B. H. Billam, D.F.C.; D. Bowden-Dan.....	£3,650 to £4,500
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<i>Senior Legal Assistants</i> , C. R. D. Barker; D. M. D. D. Grazebrook; Miss M. Howells; G. E. McClelland; H. T. Morgan, C.B.E., T.D.....	£2,625 to £3,500
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Statistics Division

<i>Director of Statistical Research</i> , R. F. Fowler, C.B.E.	
	<i>£5,250</i>

<i>Director of Statistics</i> , A. R. Thatcher.....	£5,250
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<i>Deputy Director</i> , R. Turner.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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<i>Chief Statistician</i> , R. Ash.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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<i>Grade I</i> , Miss M. A. Barkess.....	£3,156 to £3,500
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Training Department

<i>Under Secretary</i> , D. R. F. Turner.....	£5,250
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<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , B. P. Buckley; K. R. Cooper; J. C. Healey.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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<i>Chief Inspector of Training</i> , D. W. J. Orchard.....	
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<i>Chief Adviser on Industrial Training</i> , F. H. Perkins, O.B.E.....	£4,250
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Regional Organization*Northern Region*

<i>Controller</i> , E. Robbie.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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	£3,156 to £3,500
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Yorkshire and Humberside Region

<i>Controller</i> , A. A. G. McNaughton.....	
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	<i>£3,500 to £4,500</i>
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Eastern and Southern Region

<i>Controller</i> , J. M. Devey, O.B.E.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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	<i>£3,156 to £3,500</i>
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South Western Region

<i>Controller</i> , W. D. Scott.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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	<i>£3,156 to £3,500</i>
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London and South Eastern Region

<i>Controller</i> , K. D. Jones, O.B.E.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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	<i>£3,156 to £3,500</i>
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Wales

<i>Controller</i> , G. W. Guise.....	£3,500 to £4,500
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	<i>£3,156 to £3,500</i>
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Midlands Region

Controller, A. E. L. Winter..... £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy Controller, A. Y. W. Cowie..... £3,156 to £3,500

North Western Region

Controller, G. F. Blumer..... £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy Controller, E. H. McGale, C.B.E. £3,156 to £3,500

Scotland

Controller, W. A. Treganowan, C.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy Controller, G. D. T. Wilson £3,156 to £3,500

INDEPENDENT OFFICES**The Industrial Court**

■ **Abbey Garden**, Great College Street,
Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court is a standing arbitration tribunal set up by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, for the settlement of trade disputes.

President, Sir Roy Wilson, Q.C..... £6,835
Independent Members, A. Li. Armitage; Sir George Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.; Sir Daniel Jack, C.B.E.; D. Karmel, C.B.E., Q.C.; Miss B. L. Napier.

Representative Members, H. Briggs, C.B.E.; S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Crichton; The Lord Douglass of Cleveland; Sir Sidney Ford, M.B.E.; Dame Anne Godwin, D.B.E.; C. Henniker-Heaton, C.B.E.; A. J. Hubbard; Sir Norman Longley, C.B.E.; A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; H. Norton, O.B.E.; J. M. Prain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; S. A. Robinson; Sir Jack Scamp; A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.; F. I. Tuckwell, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright, C.B.E.

Secretary, J. A. East..... £2,006 to £2,498

The Industrial Tribunals
Established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

Central Office (England and Wales),
93 Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.1
President, Sir Diarmaid Conroy, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. Q.C.

Secretary, K. C. Ashfold..... £2,006 to £2,498
 Central Office (Scotland),
St Andrew House, West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1

President, R. Reid, Q.C.
Secretary, J. Hunter..... £2,006 to £2,498

Office of the Umpire

■ **Grosvenor Gardens**, S.W.1
[01-730-9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neligan, O.B.E..... fees
Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price..... fees

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

[01-353-8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Consolidated and National Loans Funds after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the accounts of the Consolidated and

National Loans Funds and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B. £8,600

Secretary, A. R. Slyth, C.B., O.B.E. £5,375

Deputy Secretary, H. A. Long..... £4,950

Director of Establishments and Accounts, W. H. Nichols..... £4,125

Directors of Audit, W. S. J. Thrington, O.B.E.; D. V. Boyd; F. Brown; W. E. Coles, O.B.E.; R. A. Cheeseman; C. H. Davies; R. C. Hooper; G. P. Morrell; J. French..... £4,125

Deputy Directors of Audit, E. J. Lowe, O.B.E.; R. W. Tizard, O.B.E.; R. H. Plaister; T. N. Finch; R. A. Best; Miss W. M. Cragg, M.B.E.; P. G. Spary; H. R. Francis; J. H. D. Sant; S. L. Teasdale; J. F. T. Cheetah; D. F. Smith; P. H. Ely; P. R. Billett; J. C. McDowell; F. T. Womack; F. W. Eele; R. Stewart..... £3,281 to £3,625

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

Barrington House, 59 Gresham Street, E.C.2
[01-606-6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: City, East—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 [01-488-3491]. West London—Waverley House, 7 Noel Street, W.1 [01-437-2292]. South London—42 Weston Street, S.E.1 [01-407-5011]. North London—Empire House, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.1 [01-606-4581]. South Western—Washington House, Great George Street, Bristol 1 [0272-22102]. Midland—Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham 15 [021-454-4375]. East Midland—Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham [0602-46585]. North-Western—Cheshire House, 18 Booth Street, Manchester 2 [061-CEN-8861]. North-Eastern—West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford 1 [0274-25147]. Northern 2—Osborne Road, Newcastle 2 [0532-814224]. Scotland—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 [041-CEN-3056]. Northern Ireland—7 Donegal Square West, Belfast [0232-29428].

BANCHOR OFFICES: Reading—18 The Forbury [0734-40577]. Bedford—49 Goldington Road [0234-58798]. Sheffield—8 Furnival Gate [0742-29151]. Liverpool—Old Hall Street, 3 [051-236-5726]. Leeds—Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, 1 [0532-30082]. Edinburgh—108 George Street, 2 [031-225-3004]. Cardiff—St. David's House, Wood Street [0222-26657]. Crawley—36 Spencers Road, West Green [0293-23444].

The Export Guarantees Act, 1968, empowers the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, F. Seehoem.

Other Members, Sir Walter Barrie; E. C. Beck, C.B.E.; C. J. Clay; R. Fell, C.B.E.; S. F. Greene, C.B.E.; Sir Joseph Latham, C.B.E.; H. McNeil, C.B.E.; E. Turner, C.B.E.; E. J. N. Warburton, C.B.E.

Officers

Secretary, Sir Anthony Percival, C.B. £6,300

<i>Under Secretaries</i> , R. A. Dickinson, C.M.G.; F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E.	£5,375
<i>Establishment and Finance Officer</i> , R. A. Freeman	£3,625 to £4,625
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , K. W. Cotterill; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; C. P. Rawlings; J. M. Reynolds; J. J. G. Smith, C.B.E.; A. E. Ward.	£3,625 to £4,625
<i>Principals</i> , C. M. Drlikker; J. Gill; E. J. Jackson; D. M. Jaffray; R. T. Kemp; H. G. B. Lynch; W. H. Paxman; G. P. Stay; D. H. Twyford; E. T. Walton.	£2,600 to £3,550
<i>Senior Chief Executive Officers</i> , T. F. B. Crossfield; L. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; K. C. Harrison; E. G. Lowton; W. J. Sharland; V. E. Young	£3,285 to £3,625
<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , A. E. J. Berry; C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; Miss L. D. Bolwell; L. M. Broad; T. H. Collinson; J. A. Crossen; J. Cunningham; Mrs. E. Davidson; W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; J. A. Dyer; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; N. F. Lowe; F. C. Mann; R. F. L. Martin; R. A. Napier-Andrews; W. H. Neuff, O.B.E.; C. L. Palmer, O.B.E.; E. Panton; R. K. Pearson; Miss M. E. Shiach; Miss K. M. Slevin, O.B.E.; J. G. Sorbie; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E.; P. J. Wells	£2,985 to £3,525
<i>Principal Information Officer</i> , P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E.	£3,452
<i>Senior Executive Officers</i> , Miss A. F. Bannatyne; H. R. Barber; Miss D. Bell; J. Bolsover; A. J. Bray; G. E. J. Breach; G. Bromley; J. E. M. Bury, M.B.E.; J. Caldwell; Miss B. K. Cleaver; J. W. Coggins; Miss L. A. Connor; A. J. Croft; A. R. Currie; Mrs. E. Davidson; T. J. Davies; B. J. Davidson; T. W. Denyer; Miss M. E. Duck; P. C. B. Duncan; A. J. Dunstan; T. W. Ebers; J. C. Edmondson; J. E. Elliott; G. W. Ethall; F. H. Fishpool; R. D. Foister; A. P. Fowell; D. H. J. Furbank; C. W. Gentry; F. W. R. Gore; R. E. Gove; Miss E. D. Gush; L. M. Haines; L. Halligan; H. Harris; G. A. Harvey; Miss O. K. R. Hender; P. Henley; Miss E. M. I. Heslop; J. H. Hibbert; Miss V. Horigan; Miss B. M. Howard; Miss S. J. Hunt; K. F. Jackson; I. Jennings; R. E. Johnson; H. K. Jones; Miss J. U. Kilby; J. Lake; F. H. Light; V. T. Nash; R. A. Phelps; W. J. C. Pinnell; P. G. Plows; Miss M. V. Rainford; R. F. Reville; Miss J. A. Roffey; C. F. Russell; E. C. Sandys; P. W. Shaw; B. M. Sidwell; Miss B. G. Simmonds; R. W. Smeatham; W. E. Smith; A. J. Somerville; T. H. Taylor; F. W. Vernau; J. F. Vose; T. D. Wright; J. R. G. Wythers, B.E.M.	£2,345 to £2,845

Regional Organization

L. H. Clarke; J. Dorrian, D.F.M.; D. C. Hake; G. J. A. Link (£2,345 to £2,845); B. T. Clark; A. C. Elston; W. Ford; R. H. K. Hughes; J. N. Smale	£2,220 to £2,720
<i>Head of New York Office</i> , J. H. Hall	£2,985 to £3,525

FOREIGN OFFICE

See H.M. Diplomatic Service pp. 372-4.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.R.

[01-734-0221]

The Forestry Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,800,000 acres of land (70 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,650,000 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, L. A. W. Jenkins (*part-time*) £5,000
Director-General and Deputy Chairman, J. A. Dickinson £6,300
Head of Forest Management, A. Watt, C.B.E. £5,250

<i>Head of Administration and Finance</i> , M. Compton	£5,250
<i>Head of Harvesting and Marketing</i> , Dr. F. C. Hummel	£5,250
<i>Senior Officer, Scotland</i> (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh), G. Forrest	£4,500
<i>Senior Officer, Wales</i> (Churchill House, Cardiff), J. W. L. Zehetmayer	£4,500
REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER	

17 North Audley Street, W.1
[01-629-7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Trustee Saving Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act and the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

<i>Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner</i> , S. D. Musson, C.B., M.B.E.	£6,300
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Miss M. E. Blake	
<i>Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner</i> , R. E. Grindle	£4,950
<i>Asst. Registrar</i> , A. Vollmar	£3,775 to £4,625
<i>Executive Registrar</i> , A. A. C. Soper, I.S.O. (<i>also Establishment Officer</i>)	£3,281 to £3,625
<i>Senior Legal Assistants</i> , J. E. Gower, M.C.; B. J. O'Toole; M. J. Pearce	£2,750 to £3,625
<i>Registration Branch (Head)</i> , A. J. Gilliver, £2,870 to £3,334; (<i>Assist. Head</i>), I. D. Christie	
<i>Returns and Statistics Branch (Head)</i> , J. A. Walter, £2,876 to £3,334; (<i>Assist. Head</i>), E. S. Burgess	£2,240 to £2,705
<i>Establishment and Records Branch (Head)</i> , J. W. D. Goss	£2,240 to £2,705
<i>Investigations Branch (Head)</i> , H. F. Denyer	£2,240 to £2,705
<i>Disputes Branch (Head)</i> , E. C. Jones	£2,240 to £2,705

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland
29 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
[Edinburgh Waverley: 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.**THE GAS COUNCIL**

59 Bryanston Street, W.1

[01-723-7030]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in the discharge of their functions.

Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, K.B.E. (£plus allowances £1,000) £11,000
Deputy Chairman, A. F. Hetherington, D.S.C. (£plus allowances £500) £9,500

Full-time Members, J. A. Buckley; Dr. R. S. Edwards, C.B.E.; C. E. Mills; D. E. Rooke; and the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Secretary, T. E. D. Mason.

Chairmen of Area Gas Boards

Scottish, W. R. Branson.

Northern, L. J. Clark, B.E.M.

North Western, W. Hodkinson, O.B.E.

North Eastern, S. G. Deavin, O.B.E.

East Midlands, K. L. Pearce.

West Midlands, D. Beavis.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones, C.B.E.
Eastern, J. H. Dyde, O.B.E.
North Thames, R. S. Johnson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, R. N. B. D. Bruce, O.B.E.
Southern, Dr. J. Burns, G.M., C.B.E.
South Western, E. H. Harman, O.B.E.
£7,000 to £9,500 (plus allowances £500)

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)
Somerset House, W.C.2
[01-836-2407]

Hours of public access, Mon.-Fri., 9.30 a.m.-
4.30 p.m. Saturday, 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Registrar General, M. Reed, C.B. £5,525

Assistant Secretaries, (vacant).

Establishment Officer, F. A. Rooke-Matthews

£3,500 to £4,500

Chief Statisticians, A. M. Adelstein (*Medical*), £4,825; Miss J. H. Thompson (*Population*); C. A. F. Russell (*Census*) £3,500 to £4,500

Senior Statistician (*Medical*), G. B. Hill £4,500

Statisticians (*Medical*), Mrs. J. A. C. Weatherall; W. A. Wilson £2,837 to £3,895

Statisticians (*Population*), O. Adegboyega; S. Day; G. A. Myers; D. Newman; D. L. Pearce; D. Ramprakash £2,475 to £3,425

Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; T. M. Jenkins; W. A. Walters £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, G. F. P. Boston; A. A. Cushion; V. M. Harris; I. Hutchinson; J. R. Jeffery; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby

£2,866 to £3,400

Scotland
See under SCOTTISH OFFICE

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[01-222-4234]

Government Actuary, Sir Herbert Tetley, K.B.E. C.B.

£7,200

Deputy Government Actuary, P. R. Cox £5,375

Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke, C.B.E.; L. V. Martin; F. Gordon Smith, C.B.E.; C. M. Stewart

£3,625 to £4,625

Actuaries, R. C. Gilder; E. A. Johnston; Miss I. A.

Laurence; D. H. Loades; W. M. Low; G. G. Newton; D. F. Renn; J. R. Watts

£2,696 to £3,232

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

See under MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

72 Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, RT. HON. ROBERT JOSEPH MELLISH, M.P.

Secretary, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.

GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Atlantic House Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[01-583-8931]

The Government Social Survey, a department administratively responsible to Treasury Ministers, conducts research into the circumstances, behaviour and attitudes of individuals. It operates by direct contact with samples of the general population or of particular groups. Such work is undertaken, on request, as a direct service to other Government Departments concerned with social and economic problems; and the Department's experience of the large scale use of interviewers and the evaluation and testing of statistical data collected in this way, enables it to advise on techniques and in general to be a focal point in the Government service for matters of survey research.

Controller, T. D. Kingdom, C.B. £5,375

Director, L. Moss £3,925 to £4,925
Deputy Director, C. G. Thomas £3,781 to £4,125
Assistant Directors, P. G. Gray; W. F. E. Kemsley; H. D. Willcock, O.B.E. £3,281 to £3,625
Principal Social Survey Officers, Miss J. Atkinson; R. M. Blunden; Miss A. I. Harris; Mrs. E. A. Hunt; Miss H. J. Lewin; Miss R. Morton-Williams; D. F. O. Stuart £2,876 to £3,334
Chief Executive Officer, S. Witzfelden (*Finance and Establishment Officer*) £2,876 to £3,334
Senior Information Officers, R. Barnes; J. M. Byonet; Miss S. P. McGrath; Mrs. I. Rauta; Mrs. M. S. Sharp; Miss J. E. Todd £2,240 to £2,705
Senior Executive Officer, E. A. Hunter
£2,240 to £2,705

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, S.E.1

[01-407-5522]

The Ministry of Health is responsible (in England and Wales) for the administration of the National Health Service and for the welfare services run by local authorities for the elderly, infirm, blind, deaf and other persons in need, and it has functions relating to food hygiene and welfare foods. The Ministry is also concerned with the medical and surgical treatment of war pensioners in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, or living in the Irish Republic. The Ministry is responsible for the National Hospital Service Reserve and for the Ambulance and First Aid Services in emergency, under the Civil Defence Act, 1948. The exercise of the Ministry's functions in Wales has been delegated to the Welsh Board of Health, the members of which are appointed by the Minister of Health. The United Kingdom is represented by the Ministry of Health on the World Health Organization of the United Nations. Minister, THE RT. HON. KENNETH ROBINSON, M.P.

£8,500

Private Secretary, R. S. Matthews.

Assistant Private Secretary, N. R. Warner.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. Hamling, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. W. Snow, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Secretary, A. S. Marre, C.B. £8,600

Private Secretary, P. R. Dawson-Bowling.

Deputy Secretaries, A. R. W. Bavin, C.B.; F. W. Mottershead, C.B. £6,300

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B.

£7,700

Under Secretaries, P. Benner; C. L. Bourton (*Accountant General*); J. P. Carswell; J. P. Dodds, C.B. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*); Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; J. F. Hunt, C.B.E. (*Controller of Supply*); J. E. Pater, C.B.; W. Rudoe (*Director of Statistics and Research*); D. Somerville; T. B. Williamson. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Aldridge; E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C.; C. W. R. Benwell; L. H. Brandes; R. L. Briggs; J. R. Brough; J. P. Cashman; Mrs. E. G. Croft; S. M. Davies; B. O. B. Gidden; C. P. Goodale; M. R. P. Gregson; E. Halliday; M. J. Hewitt; Miss B. Hirst; C. G. Hulme; N. Illingworth; W. J. Littlewood; D. G. McPherson; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; P. V. Muston; T. E. Nodder; Mrs. M. A. J. Pearson; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole; R. T. P. Pronger; H. N. Roffey; M. H. Rossington, C.B.E.; S. I. Smith; A. F. Taggart; R. F. Tyas; D. White; Mrs. P. M. Williamson; W. G. Wilson, O.B.E.; J. T. Woodlock

£3,500 to £4,500

Principal Regional Officers, C. S. Brady; R. Ellerkington; R. A. French; W. A. Fuller, D.Sc.; H. W. Goodfellow; V. F. Jones (£2,494 to £2,898); W. N. Judd, D.F.C.; J. E. King (£2,484 to £2,898); J. G. Paterson; E. R. Stuart; B. Wilcox

£2,174 to £3,153

Principals, S. Bayfield; G. M. Bebb; R. A. Birch; Miss M. F. B. Boys; J. Caines; Mrs. A. M. Carpenter; R. Catran; R. E. Clark; A. J.

Collins; D. C. de Peyer; T. E. Dutton; R. Ellerington; A. R. Elliott; W. F. Farrant; S. H. Findlay; Mrs. J. M. Firth; J. M. Foster; P. V. Foster; W. A. Fuller; J. G. Hall; J. Hallowell; E. R. Hammer; V. J. Harley; G. A. Hart; H. Herzmark; R. P. S. Hughes; D. U. Jackson; E. W. L. Keymer, M.C.; J. E. King; W. F. Lake; Mrs. P. A. Lee; J. A. W. McDonald; E. L. McMillan, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Miss S. M. Masel; R. S. Matthews; A. J. Merifield; D. I. Morris; K. J. Moyes, M.B.E.; W. D. Paget; J. G. Paterson; E. G. Pearson; Miss R. D. B. Pease; D. G. Perry; Mrs. K. M. Potter; C. W. Ralph; B. R. Rayner; W. O. Roberts; W. G. Robertson; C. L. Sargent; H. W. Seabourn; Mrs. A. Simons; B. A. R. Smith; C. E. Stone; Miss E. M. Walker; F. D. Walker; E. L. Wallis; W. A. Walters; A. M. Whitecross; F. D. K. Williams; C. H. Wilson; P. J. Wormaid

£2,475 to £3,425

Director of Information Services, A. Richardson £3,500 to £4,500

Principal Information Officers, Miss B. J. Crawter; R.W. Francis; R. C. Moody £2,571 to £2,999

Senior Information Officers, F. E. Dodman; J. E. Perry; G. Peters; Mrs. H. M. Robins; G. Sedgwick £1,977 to £2,411

Librarian, Miss B. W. C. Samman £2,571 to £2,999

Chief Statisticians, D. Evans; K. M. Francis £3,500 to £4,500

Statisticians, E. R. Bransby (Social Economist); A. D. Denton; Miss C. Palmer; P. H. Richardson £2,250 to £3,107

Principal Executive Officers, J. B. Cornish; N. Hollens; G. E. John; R. A. Owen; Mrs. J. G. Pillar; C. G. Taylor; C. K. Whitaker; G. W. H. Woodman £4,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, B. H. Betts; J. Hegarty; D. L. Ibbott; L. B. Jacques; W. Perkins, O.B.E.; R. P. Pole; P. J. Ward; G. W. H. Woodman £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, V. J. Alcock; C. G. R. Alderman; B. R. Aldridge; J. Allan; D. R. Armitage; E. A. Arnold; L. G. Barter; L. Best; K. W. Blakey; R. Bolton; H. E. Booth; C. S. Brady; W. Brewer; J. R. Briggs; P. H. Brown; T. J. Butler; B. K. Chambers; B. A. R. Cheeseman; M. S. Clarke; N. S. Collins; Miss E. C. Corry-Smith; Mrs. J. Coyne; K. R. Creedy; B. J. Crisp; R. A. Cubitt; P. W. Day; P. C. Denny; L. Devine; S. C. Edwards; H. W. Emery; R. A. French; M. E. Gaffney; J. H. Gawley; H. N. Goodfellow; R. L. Gordon; F. W. Harris; L. Hitchin; R. W. Hornsby; G. L. Hughes; Mrs. E. A. Hutchinson, I.S.O.; P. W. Jenden; H. G. Jones; Miss N. C. Jones; J. W. Joy; G. T. King; R. C. Longfield; B. Longfellow; D. E. McCarthy; T. J. Maddison; J. F. Mann; J. G. Martin; A. J. Martinsen; P. C. R. Masters; P. G. Milne; W. G. Molyneux; Miss E. F. Musto; T. P. O'Mara; L. R. Payne; Mrs. M. M. Perry; M. W. Perry; J. E. T. Rankin; A. J. Read; A. B. Rees; G. L. Scales; J. Seaward; F. W. Shaw; K. Shuttleworth; A. M. Storrie; B. H. Street; E. R. Stuart; P. H. Sullivan; T. Teasdale; T. R. Thain; J. O. Thorn; G. R. Totman; B. G. Tozer; R. C. Trant; R. H. Westlake; V. H. White; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; B. Wilcox; J. A. Willers; D. Williamson; M. Wilson; R. Wright

£2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Alcock; R. P. Archer; R. F. Atkins; Miss E. M. Atter; W. V. Banks; L. Beren; J. Beveridge; J. S. F. Blanchard; S. J. Brighton; Miss H. D. Burke; M. T. Caddick; J. Cain; J. Chadwick; H. J. Chappell; E. F. Cooper; L. J. Cooper; Miss H. J. Cornish; C. J. Cox; R. G. B. Cox; P. Cradock; E. J. H. Davies; L. J. Dexter; J. N. Dodds; B. W. Down; F. J. Downer; D. W. Feesey; J. B. Filburn; G. E. J. Firstbrook; K. Follin; A. J. Forsdick; H. J. Foster; D. C. Gadd; R. C. Gains; I. G. Gardiner; J. H. W. Gatford; I. G. Grant; P. B. Green; T. A. R.

Gulliver; Miss M. E. Haarnack; P. N. Hackney; A. Hagues; Miss M. A. Hall; Miss M. S. Hall; R. W. Hall; W. G. Hammerton; E. J. Hardcastle; Miss M. S. Hardic; L. B. Harris; D. L. Harrop; Miss D. F. Hawthorn; Miss M. Heath; Miss A. M. Mills; D. Hodson; R. A. Hopkins; S. T. Howard; A. Howarth; G. Hows; Miss J. F. Hustwitt; T. Jenkinson; Miss E. M. Jessop; J. A. Lang; R. C. C. Langham; P. W. D. Lawrence; J. Le Feuvre; W. J. Lester; Miss P. Lewis; D. C. Liddle; D. Long; J. R. Long; Miss J. M. Ludgate; Mrs. D. J. M. Lord; J. R. Maton; E. J. Mattison; Miss N. J. Maynard; R. Melvin; A. G. Miller; R. W. Moran; Miss F. M. Moxon; I. Muir; M. A. Newey; J. O'Brien; M. Owens; R. G. Patston; J. W. P. Pattison; E. J. Prentice; E. C. Purrier; K. R. Reeve; R. B. Reeve; E. Robinson; M. F. G. Rugg; R. E. Sawtell; L. G. Scott; K. Shackleton; A. T. Skinner; F. E. Smith; J. W. Smith; L. G. Smith; R. Smith; J. H. Sparke; A. Speirs; W. W. Stead; D. Stockdale; H. A. A. Stockton; J. L. Streeter; R. Swarbrick; G. H. Talbot; R. E. Taylor; T. C. Threlfall; R. Toomey; F. G. Tunnard; Mrs. R. Tunnard; C. D. Vale; P. Walker; D. H. S. Ward; J. A. Warwick; N. Waters; H. A. Webber; C. White; P. R. White; R. V. Woodrooff; W. Young £2,220 to £2,720

Director of Scientific and Technical Services, G. E. Gale, Ph.D. £4,500

Deputy Director of Scientific and Technical Services, P. M. Harms £3,500 to £3,800

Senior Grade Technical Officer, J. Walker £1,606 to £2,152

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B. £7,700

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, R. H. L. Cohen; R. H. M. Shaw, C.B.; H. Yellowlees £5,725

Senior Principal Medical Officers, D. A. Cahal; G. C. Tooth £5,250

Principal Medical Officers, A. A. Baker; R. H. Barrett, O.B.E.; W. T. C. Berry; E. T. Conybeare, C.B.E.; C. N. Dennis; B. Didsbury; A. I. Eley; T. J. B. Geffen; R. Goulding; G. W. Griffiths; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; W. Lees; D. S. McKenzie; C. Muir; E. M. Ring; A. T. Roden; J. M. Ross, C.B.E.; J. E. Struthers; A. Talbot-Rogers; M. Vitali; R. Wilkins; J. M. G. Wilson £4,825

Senior Medical Officers, M. J. T. Adams; M. M. Archibald; J. F. E. Bloss; J. L. Broadbent; J. Brothword; D. H. Burbridge, O.B.E.; C. M. Boucher; R. G. Buxton; W. N. Dunnett; P. F. Early; P. S. Elias; A. B. Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; J. M. Holford; J. A. Holgate; W. M. Hollyhock; L. Hunt; W. H. W. Inman; E. A. Lennon; A. McGregor; J. MacKellar; R. S. Male; D. Mansel-Jones; A. E. Martin; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; Brig. R. V. Phillipson, O.B.E.; F. Riley; C. Seeley; P. Seelig; E. C. Shore; A. B. Stewart; N. R. N. Taylor; T. D. L. Thomas; J. G. Thomson; D. S. Toole; J. N. Twohig £4,500

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; J. R. Ascott; P. E. Aylett; A. H. W. Babington; J. H. Bainbridge; R. M. Bakaya; M. M. Bates; R. B. Bell; J. R. H. Berrie; A. D. Bostock; A. H. Bottomley; J. C. Brass; R. G. Bryce; R. Buntwall; J. Caplan; R. D. L. Davies; H. J. B. Day; Brig. A. B. Dempsey; J. S. Derola; D. Dooley; S. J. Drake; Miss V. G. Edwards; N. J. B. Evans; J. A. Fitzgerald; I. Fletcher; G. R. Ford; A. M. B. Golding; D. H. Gray; C. E. Halliday; J. Harding-Cox; E. E. Harris; M. J. Hodgson; R. Hudson-Evans; R. N. Ibbotson; J. T. Jones; Miss M. A. C. Kuck; J. D. Laycock; N. Leitch; E. D. T. Lewis; K. W. Lovell; E. G. Lucas; L. P. McCullagh; Sir Arthur MacNulty, K.C.B.; Brig. G. M. Marsden, C.B.E.; C. C. D. Martin; G. K. Matthew; P. A. Maughan; A. N. T. Meneces, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; E. L. C. Murphy; D. C.

Ower; G. R. Parry; P. C. E. Puddifood; R. H. Purnell; M. J. Rayner; R. G. Redhead; R. R. H. Robertson; A. W. W. Robinson; V. Roman; R. G. Rowe; G. C. Siegruhn; E. A. Smyth; N. P. St. C. Stacey; T. K. Sweeney; R. M. Tate; D. J. W. Taylor; B. D. Weerasinghe

£2,837 to £3,895

Regional General Medical Staff

Senior Principal Medical Officer in Charge of Regional Medical Services, T. E. A. Carr £4,825
Senior Medical Officers, R. W. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. W. Lilley; I. E. Phelps; E. D. Robb; H. A. Tuck; G. W. Whittall £4,500
Medical Officers, W. D. Anderson; L. R. N. Atkinson; J. C. H. Bird; J. C. B. Bone; G. Bridge; E. H. Burgess; A. W. Callaghan; S. Campbell; J. M. Canning; G. Cornah; H. B. Cowan; I. D. Cullen; A. R. Dawson; J. Edwards; T. S. Elmer; E. J. S. Evans; G. I. G. Findlay; J. W. Fleming; H. J. Gibson; R. P. Graham; P. W. Grant; K. T. Grey; P. B. Hanbury; R. C. Hill; M. Hutchinson; A. G. Jackson; I. F. B. Johnston; J. A. Judson; B. V. Lee; H. J. Lee; A. F. Macbean; J. R. McBoyle; A. MacKinnon; A. I. Macleod; E. G. L. Mark; E. N. Marks; J. S. Moffat; C. R. Morgan; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; D. B. Robb; A. W. M. Rooke; L. C. Rutter; S. Ruttle; G. R. M. Sichel; W. H. Valentine; B. C. Welshman; W. Wintersgill. £2,837 to £3,895

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. (D.) W. Holgate, C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.) £5,250
Deputy Chief Dental Officer, M. A. Freeman, M.C. £4,625
Senior Dental Officers, R. A. Campbell; H. A. Dixey; I. C. S. Fraser; R. Middleton; G. B. Roberts; J. Rogers; G. A. Rowse, O.B.E.; J. H. Whittle £4,265

Dental Officers, G. Bate; F. R. Chamberlain; C. E. Coltman; E. S. Cross; P. A. Crow; R. F. Ferguson; A. Ferrari; F. D. R. Geldard; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; H. M. Hughes; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; V. D. Lees; A. McPherson; W. N. M. Niven; Miss J. D. Oswald; A. Rennie; A. Ross; P. D. M. Rowland; W. L. Tatlock; A. J. Vaughton; R. B. Whalley; J. D. White; D. R. Whittington; G. V. L. Williams, T.D.; J. C. Williams; J. B. Woodward £2,779 to £3,720

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.
Chief Pharmacist, T. D. Whittet, Ph.D. £3,975
Deputy Chief Pharmacist, E. Fawcett

£2,375 to £2,732

Ambulance Adviser, T. G. Mullen £2,192 to £2,507

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks (part time) £1,800

Chief Nursing Officer, Dame Kathleen Raven, D.B.E. £3,895

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, A. M. Lamb; Miss D. M. White, O.B.E. £2,658 to £3,020

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss A. M. Sheridan £3,500

Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry, O.B.E. £1,915 to £2,217

Public Health Advisory Officer, H. A. Perry £2,119 to £2,561

Architects

Chief Architect, W. E. Tatton Brown, C.B. £5,250
Assistant Chief Architects, W. J. H. Dungey; R. H. Goodman; R. F. Radford.

Principal Architects, M. L. Belchamber; M. J. Bench; J. Connor; J. R. B. Green; J. Ward

£3,500 to £4,000

Architects (Senior Grade), A. C. Bedford; D. J. Burnett; J. C. Calderhead; G. Davies; W. W. Garwood; L. E. Horlock; L. E. Knight; W. L. Nicholson; A. S. Noakes; A. Roberts; Miss E. B. J. Thomas; J. D. Twells. £2,639 to £3,105

Architects (Main Grade), R. W. Craft; R. C. Hosford; A. P. Howard; W. B. R. Jamieson; G. G. Mayers; G. F. Miles; B. D. A. O. Taylor; P. L. Ward. £1,894 to £2,510

Chief Quantity Surveyor, L. McL. Watson, C.B.E. £4,825

Superintending Quantity Surveyors, R. T. V. Amery; W. V. Buckle; A. P. R. Pell-Hiley £3,500 to £4,000

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), N. G. M. Barton; B. R. Broadway; S. G. Cooke; P. Coy; K. W. Hudson; H. R. Reed; D. A. Turner £2,639 to £3,105

Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), D. A. R. Babbs; R. W. Davis; G. E. M. Firth; G. R. Franklin; H. L. Hunt; W. A. Hurrell; D. W. Luscombe; D. D. McCoid; E. G. Ricketts; R. Rix; J. F. Turner; B. R. G. Wilde. £1,894 to £2,510

Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer (vacant) £5,250

Assistant Chief Engineers, C. Copple; M. Drury; R. Manser £4,300

Superintending Engineers, S. Fidler; M. L. F. Franck; G. S. Gillard; J. H. H. Marshall; C. A. Powell £3,500 to £4,000

Engineering Inspector, J. S. Alton. £2,710 to £3,536

Engineers, Senior Grade, J. Bedford; P. Y. M. Duncan; V. Elton; V. D. Franco; E. R. Hayes; B. E. Jannaway; B. Joseph; J. Knipe; D. L. Munford; K. I. Murray; T. A. Nicholls; D. I. Sinclair; V. E. Skegg; A. J. S. Slaughter; H. Weatherly; R. B. Worsley £2,639 to £3,105

Laundry Engineers, L. P. Broad; C. Haggas £2,076 to £2,994

Engineers, Main Grade, J. M. Adams; W. H. Austin; C. H. Dowler; D. M. Griffiths; I. A. T. Harrison; J. A. C. Kerton; B. R. Redd; A. Smith; R. F. Stephens; W. P. L. Symonds; R. J. Tuthill; D. R. Vaughan £1,894 to £2,510

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, see Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Walker Gate, Newcastle upon Tyne 6. Chairman, A. W. Kay, O.B.E. Secretary, R. Dobbins.

Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Chairman, L. E. Laycock, C.B.E. Secretary, W. Bowring.

Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. Chairman, Sir Albert Martin, C.B.E. Secretary, W. N. Naylor.

East Anglian (Cambridge), Union Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge. Chairman, Sir Stephen Green, Bt., C.B.E. Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

North West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, M. Hackett, O.B.E. Secretary, G. H. Weston.

North East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, Sir Graham Rowlandson, M.B.E. Secretary, C. Phipps.

South East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, A. W. Briggs. Secretary, H. N. Lamb.

South West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. Chairman, A. D. Bonham-Carter, T.D. Secretary, E. G. Braithwaite.

Oxford, Old Road, Headington, Oxford. Chairman, Dame Isabel Graham-Bryce, D.B.E. Secretary, G. Watts, O.B.E.

South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8. Chairman, W. J. English, M.B.E. Secretary, W. H. White, O.B.E.

Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Chairman, G. Prys-Davies. Secretary, A. E. Newell, O.B.E.

Birmingham, Arthur Thomson House, 140-150 Hagley Road, Birmingham 16. Chairman, J. T. Lewis, O.B.E. Secretary, F. S. Adams, O.B.E. Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, T. Hourigan. Secretary, F. Pethybridge. Liverpool, Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street, Liverpool 2. Chairman, D. A. Solomon, M.B.E. Secretary, J. D. Shepherd.

Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. Chairman, P. G. Templeman, C.B.E. Secretary, G. Bowden.

(SCOTLAND)
See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff
|Cardiff: 280661

Chairman, A. F. Williams, C.M.G. £5,250

Members of Board, R. T. Bevan, M.D. (£4,825); A. Owen, M.C. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, H. E. Leonard; F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens (Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer) £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, M. G. Evans; G. H. Nowell, M.B.E. £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, W. L. Chapman; J. H. Hutchinson; G. H. Miles; J. Rhys; T. Williams £2,200 to £2,720

Senior Medical Officer, A. G. Jones £4,500

Senior Medical Officer (Regional Medical Service), T. I. M. Gregg, O.B.E. £4,500

Medical Officers, Mrs. M. M. G. Gray; Mrs. M. W. Jenkins; W. C. D. Lovett, O.B.E. £2,837 to £3,895

Medical Officers (Regional Medical Service), E. J. S. Evans; G. M. Evans; A. J. R. Hudson; H. A. Mullen, T.D., Q.H.P.; J. O. Williams £2,837 to £3,895

Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service), A. A. G. Dean, M.D.; G. A. L. Jones £2,837 to £3,895

Dental Officers, T. W. Beer; G. E. Morgan (+ allec.); G. Morris. £2,779 to £3,720

Architect (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch (+ allec.) £2,771 to £3,660

Architect (Main Grade), R. T. Tranter £1,989 to £2,636

Engineering Inspector, T. J. Crews £2,710 to £3,576

Quantity Surveyor (Senior Grade), I. Smith £2,771 to £3,262

Social Work Officers, Miss J. C. M. Jones; Miss E. Lewis. £2,412 to £3,020

Nursing Officer, Public Health, Miss J. John £1,999 to £2,356

Nursing Officer (Hospital), Mrs. M. S. Mackessack £1,999 to £2,356

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

I Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3
[031-225-4241]

Chairman, G. W. Middleton, C.B.E. (part-time) £3,000
Members, W. J. L. Dean, O.B.E. (part-time) £2,500 in respect of this and other appointments in White Fish Authority; The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.; E. H. M. Clutterbuck, O.B.E. (part-time) £1,000
Secretary-Manager, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*, 1953, as since amended, these councils advise the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales on the exercise of the powers contained in the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. In 1968-69, £550,000 is available for repair and maintenance grants in England. Over the three-year period, April 1, 1967-March 31, 1970, £220,000 is available for allocation as repair and maintenance grants in Scotland.

England

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
Chairman, The Lord Hailes, P.C., G.B.E., C.H.

Members, J. Brandon-Jones; T. E. N. Driborg, M.P.; R. S. Dutton, F.S.A.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; The Lord Faringdon; S. J. Garton, O.B.E., F.S.A.; The Lord Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir Charles Mott-Radclyffe, M.P.; Prof. N. L. Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; The Countess of Radnor, O.B.E.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Secretary, I. M. Glennie.

Wales

Welsh Office, Summit House, Windsor Place, Cardiff

Chairman, Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.
Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; J. Eynon; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.C.P.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. Glanmor Williams.
Secretary, D. J. Tallis.

Scotland

21 Hill Street, Edinburgh 2
Chairman, The Earl Cadwgor, T.D.

Members, Miss B. Harvie Anderson, O.B.E., M.P.; W. A. P. Jack, F.R.I.B.A.; D. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C.V.O., W.S.; J. F. Smith; A. A. Temperton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.; J. F. A. Gibson; J. Dunbar Nasmyth.
Secretary, T. Rarity.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

See Record Office

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

Fielden House, Great College Street, S.W.1

[Whitchall: 9652]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering seven counties, three cities and Roman York. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations. The Commission is also responsible for the direction of the National Monuments Record, created in 1964, which includes the National Buildings Record, begun in 1941, of which the Commissioners are the managing trustees.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., F.S.A.
Commissioners, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.-F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E.

Ph.D., F.S.A.; W. A. Pantin, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. N. Pevsner, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Prof. S. S. Frere, F.S.A.; M. W. Barley, V.P.S.A.; Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; A. S. Oswald; Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D., and the Lords Lieutenant of the counties at the time of survey.

Secretary, A. R. Dufty, V.P.S.A. £4,000

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Edleston House, Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 2255]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Commission now includes the National Monuments Record for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Commissioners, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. I. L. Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. E. M. Jope, F.S.A.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.; Prof. Glynor Williams; Prof. J. G. Williams; R. B. Wood-Jones, D.Phil., F.S.A.

Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

52-54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
[031-225-5994]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion. On April 1, 1966, the Scottish National Building Board was transferred to the Commission. It has been extended in scope, and the name has been changed to the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T., LL.D.

Commissioners, Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.; A. Graham, F.S.A.; Prof. K. H. Jackson, Litt.D., D. Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. Donaldson, Ph.D., D.Litt.; Prof. P. J. Nuttgens, Ph.D.

Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A. £3,500

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS

England

Sanctuary Buildings, S.W.1

Chairman, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B., F.S.A.

Members, Prof. E. Birley, M.B.E., F.S.A.; R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, D.Litt., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; A. R. Dufty, F.S.A.; B. M. Feilden, F.R.I.B.A.; Sir David Follett, Ph.D.; Prof. S. S. Frere, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.B.A., F.S.A.; J. N. L. Myres, LL.D., D.Litt., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.S.A.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Marshall Sisson, C.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

Secretary, R. Tatton-Brown, O.B.E.

Wales

Government Buildings, St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Members, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.; C. A. Gresham, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.; C. A.

Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., F.B.A.; D. M. Rees; Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.; Mrs. M. E. Murray-Threipland, F.S.A.; Prof. David Williams, D.Litt. *Secretary*, T. F. Lucas.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2

Chairman, W. D. Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Members, The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; A. R. Cross, M.C., T.D., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. S. G. E. Lythe; Prof. J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; B. R. S. Megaw, F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. S. A. Piggott, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Miss A. S. Robertson, D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. W. J. Smith, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; R. B. K. Stevenson, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. E. L. G. Stones, Ph.D., F.S.A.

Secretary, A. M. Thomson.

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-930-3200]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Governments of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—maintenance of law and order; efficiency of the police service; control and administration of prisons and borstal institutions; treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; efficiency of the probation service; organization of magistrates' courts; legislation on criminal justice; supervision of the fire service; civil defence services; care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; regulation of the employment of children and young persons; control of Commonwealth immigrants and aliens and the naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, by-laws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, THE RT. HON. (LEONARD) JAMES CALLAGHAN, M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, B. C. Cubbon.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss M. Clayton.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, G. A. T. Bagier, M.P.; J. G. Mackenzie, M.P.

Minister of State, THE LORD STONHAM, O.B.E. £5,625

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, D. H. Ennals, M.P.; D. E. Morgan, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Philip Allen, K.C.B. £8,600

Private Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Sandars.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison, C.B.; W. D. Pile, C.B., M.B.E. (Chairman, Prison Board); J. H. Waddell, C.B. £6,300

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M.

Economic Adviser, G. J. Wasserman.

Honorary Catering Adviser, Sir Norman Joseph, C.B.E. £5,375

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, D. H. Morrell £5,375

Assistant Secretaries, A. D. Gordon-Brown; Miss G. M. B. Owen; M. G. Russell

£3,625 to £4,625

Principals, J. F. D. Butterly; H. C. T. Fawcett; B. A. E. Harrold; Miss P. G. W. Hunt; J. B. Sharp

£2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, P. Leyshon; Miss M. M. Peck

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, B. Chesover; Miss M. L. Jones; D. S. Marks; A. C. Spenceley; R. M. Taylor; Miss M. L. O. Williams, M.B.E.

£2,345 to £2,845

Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss J. D. Cooper

£4,625

Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. A. Gwynn, O.B.E.; G. Revell

£4,125

Senior Medical Inspector, G. M. Fleming, M.D.

£4,385

Medical Inspectors, Miss M. A. Hay; Mrs. A. D. Lepine; Miss M. E. McLaughlin; Miss P. G. L. W. Mason; M. D. Susman, M.D.

£2,826 to £3,780

Director of Child Care Studies, Mrs. E. C. N. Winnicott

£3,113 to £3,825

Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; A. B. Hadley; M. C. Joseph; E. C. Morris; L. J. Wardle

£3,113 to £3,825

Inspectors, R. H. Adams; Mrs. M. B. Astley; Miss J. W. Barnes; H. F. W. Bassett; W. F. Brien; J. Briers; Miss M. M. Brown; Miss G. Browne-Wilkinson; Miss P. Carpenter; Miss O. Chandler; Miss C. Clark; Miss O. D. Clarke; F. G. Cohn; Miss G. Corseilis; Miss Y. Cowell; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; Mrs. L. D. Davidson; R. S. Davies; V. Davies; G. S. Dunn; D. F. Earley; Miss E. L. Edwards; T. Elvidge; Miss K. Finnerty; W. H. Fletcher; F. Flower; J. K. Ford; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss M. Freeman; Miss R. M. Ganderston; Miss L. W. Green; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; A. B. Hannan; T. Harris; N. Higson; W. A. Hollingberry; Miss M. A. L. Howard; Miss C. F. Jayne; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; D. L. Jones; R. L. Jones; W. W. Jones; W. H. Kelly; Miss A. C. Kennedy; D. P. A. Kiddie; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; J. McCarthy; H. H. Mackay; Miss P. McKay; H. A. Mapstone; M. G. Mosley; Miss M. E. Moyce; A. Pick; L. Pritchard; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Miss M. C. Rose; V. J. P. Scerri; Miss L. M. E. Smart; G. W. Smith; D. D. Smyth; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; R. J. N. Tod; B. W. Vincent; G. Whittaker; Miss K. A. Wood; Miss E. C. Woodall; J. B. Woods; J. K. Wrigley; Mrs. J. Young

£2,143 to £3,107

Civil Defence Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[01-834-6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Howard

Assistant Secretary, R. L. Jones

£3,625 to £4,625

Principal, P. V. Collyer

£2,475 to £3,425

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. P. Gelly; W. H. Stephens

£3,281 to £3,625

Chief Executive Officers, O. P. Allen; V. G. Barry, D. F. C.; J. E. Clark; R. G. Fouracre; W. O. Fortune; J. Richards; E. Robinson; D. L. Tacey; G. C. Woods

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, C. Barlow; A. G. Coggins; W. F. Delamere; E. Hutchings; W. F. Libby; L. A. Scudder; Miss P. I. Stacey; F. J. Woodland

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Training Officer, V. H. Wallis

£2,985 to £3,525

Assistant Chief Training Officers, W. H. Chittenden; Lt.-Col. G. W. Laverick; L. W. Moore

£2,475 to £2,857

Principal Warning Officers, R. O. Lane, D.F.C.; G. A. Potter

£2,985 to £3,525

Chief Sector Warning Officers, P. Buswell; W. J. Carney; R. F. Cooke; J. B. Irving; G. J. Quarrell

£2,345 to £2,845

Civil Defence School

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor

£2,368 to £2,764

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[01-398-4166]

Director of Supply, F. S. T. Cleave, I.S.O.

£4,065

Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. D. Cook; C. F. Woodis

£2,295 to £2,795

Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot

£2,846 to £3,335

Engineer, G. R. K. Richards

£2,064 to £2,711

Directorate of Telecommunications

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[01-834-6655]

Engineering Director, W. P. Nicol

£4,625

Deputy Director, H. Morley

£2,460 to £2,817

Senior Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Baker

£3,281 to £3,625

Chief Executive Officer, W. Heggie

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Atkins; D. E. N. Boon; J. Hay

£2,345 to £2,845

Criminal Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, H. B. Wilson

£5,375

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. E. Brennan; M. J. Moriarty; C. H. Prior; R. F. D. Shuffrey

£3,625 to £4,625

Principals, N. F. Carrington, D.S.C.; A. E. Corben; A. H. Hewins; J. A. Howard; Miss K. A. O'Neil; M. L. Priss; G. T. Rudd

£2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, Miss E. M. Chadwell; R. Gooderham; N. F. Law; E. A. Slater

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, G. T. L. Hubert; B. F. Jones; I. D. King

£2,345 to £2,845

Establishment and Organization Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer), A. R. Bunker, C.B.

£5,375

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. J. Beck; N. S. Ross; R. W. G. Smith

£3,625 to £4,625

Principal, G. W. Penn

£2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, D. V. Bailey; S. R. Cameron; R. J. P. Hayes; T. J. Kempton; E. A. Sedgley; J. R. Troop; F. B. Warner; D. J. Wilkes

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, C. Archer; E. Ashworth; M. E. Dewberry; W. C. J. Horwood; W. A. Jones; F. H. Keens; J. D. Lodder; L. G. Martin; B. Morgan; N. L. Morgan; R. G. Oram; H. G. Pearson; G. C. Perkins; J. F. Rogers; J. Roy; G. W. Waring; M. Youngs

£2,345 to £2,845

Chief Architect's Branch and Directorate of Works

Chief Architect and Director of Works, A. C. Hopkinson

£4,625

Deputy Chief Architect and Director of Works, A. Ball (+ alliee, £200)

£3,625 to £4,125

Superintending Architect, N. E. Hill

£3,625 to £4,125

Superintending Grade Engineer, G. McLean

£3,625 to £4,125

Senior Engineers, A. F. Lane; J. B. Lievens; S. B. Nash; R. J. Scott

£2,895 to £3,385

Senior Architects, M. A. Brooks; J. A. Burrell; R. A. Greaves; R. N. Clare

£2,895 to £3,385

Superintending Grade Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read, O.B.E.

£3,625 to £4,125

Senior Quantity Surveyors, P. W. H. Davis; P. A. G. Walker

£2,865 to £3,385

Senior Surveyor, L. O. L. Lee

£2,895 to £3,385

Public Relations Branch

Chief Information Officer, T. D. McCaffrey

£3,625 to £4,625

Statistics and Research

Statistical Adviser and Director of Research, T. S. Lodge, C.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625
Deputy Director of Research, W. H. Hammond £2,355 to £3,192

Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey
 [01-399-5191]

Chief Statistician, Mrs. E. H. Gibson £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Executive Officer, R. T. Tudor £2,656 to £3,084

Senior Executive Officer, S. Klein £2,345 to £2,845

Home Office and Metropolitan Police Joint Automatic Data Processing Unit

Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. P. Miller £3,281 to £3,625

Chief Executive Officers, H. Eccles; T. S. Fookes; M. D. Hutton; D. E. Luke; R. V. Robinson; H. L. Stark £2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Atherton; A. G. Bailey; N. N. I. Batten; J. Bedson; R. G. Boughey; E. J. M. Brown; C. A. Carter; S. H. Carter; G. M. Cole; J. V. Dance; R. D. S. Deeks; G. E. Hart; G. C. Maxted; B. G. Melton; R. D. Orr-Ewing; P. G. W. Pike; E. E. Quinney; J. K. Richards; K. E. Salmon; Mrs. B. Simmonds; G. E. Stonely; R. G. Urquhart; A. Williamson; T. D. Youlton

£2,345 to £2,845

Finance Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
 [01-834-6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Finance Officer), G. H. McConnell, C.B.E. £5,375

Assistant Secretary, D. A. Peach £3,625 to £4,625

Principal, G. H. Baker, D.S.C. £2,600 to £3,550

Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. W. Gorringe; L. C. Sones £3,281 to £3,625

Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Boxell; M. A. Christian; L. H. Foss; A. H. Stringer; P. H. L. Trodden

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, J. A. Atfield; T. E. Bagnall; A. E. Coleshill; H. W. Gillies; J. A. Green; A. C. Gumbrell; B. C. Holmes; H. A. Pendlebury; K. W. Rowe; M. G. Thompson

£2,345 to £2,845

Fire Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
 [01-834-6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, I. Roy ... £5,375

Assistant Secretaries, J. McIntyre; G. P. Renton £3,625 to £4,625

Senior Chief Executive Officer, D. R. Sands £3,281 to £3,625

Principals, M. E. Head; H. V. H. Marks; P. D. Watson £2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, W. E. Farrant; H. E. Lewis; D. G. McMurray; F. W. Stacey; C. F. Whitfield £2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, R. Atwell, M.B.E.; F. Carter; R. Kendall; G. E. Newton; D. Polley; C. J. Titchener; E. C. Walduck; R. E. Wiscombe

£2,345 to £2,845

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black £4,625

Inspectors, F. W. Ireland; G. J. Jeacocke; C. Johnstone; J. G. N. Poyntz; W. S. N. Tinkler

£2,764 to £3,230

Fire Service Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E. £4,625

Inspectors (Grade I), A. J. Frame, M.B.E.; F. Mees, O.B.E., B.E.M.; D. G. Middleton; A. V. Thomas, O.B.E., G.M.; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E.

£3,200 to £3,750

Inspector (Grade II), D. W. M. Staples, M.B.E. £2,730 to £3,330

Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling £2,896 to £3,385

Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E. £2,114 to £2,761

Fire Service Staff College
 Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey

Commandant, A. E. Bowles £3,200 to £3,750

Fire Service Technical Training Centre
 Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

Commandant, H. Judge £3,200 to £3,750

General Department
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, N. F. Cairncross £5,375

Assistant Secretaries, P. Beedle; R. J. P. Hewison; R. M. North; K. P. Witney £3,625 to £4,625

Principals, J. A. Chilcot; K. Eddy; J. E. Hayzelden; W. J. Stephens; C. J. Train; A. P. Wilson

£2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, J. E. Johnson; J. Stephens £2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, P. E. Baker; W. G. Feakins; Miss M. I. F. Green; Miss M. E. Meades; J. B. Parnwell; D. B. Staines; J. D. Webb

£2,345 to £2,845

Drugs Branch
 Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1
 [01-799-3488]

Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery £3,281 to £3,625

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. B. Spear £2,631 to £3,068

Chief Executive Officers, F. Stewart; D. G. Turner £2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officer, H. R. Emery £2,345 to £2,845

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, R. S. Vine £4,635

Inspectors, Mrs. R. M. Collister; M. G. Jackson-Smith; H. L. Jenkins; I. Mackay; R. L. Macpherson, M.B.E.; R. Mitchell; A. G. Warren

£2,862 to £3,780

State Management Scheme
 (Carlisle District)
 19 Castle Street, Carlisle
 [0228-25213]

General Manager, J. N. Adams £4,000

Head Breveur, J. W. Monk £2,821 to £3,249

Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart £2,571 to £2,999

Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, J. D. Vaughan £2,800 to £3,400

Manager of Wholesale Spirits Store, L. Bell £1,977 to £2,411

Immigration and Nationality Department
 Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
 [01-242-8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, T. Fitzgerald £5,375

Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Bohan; G. Emerson; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; W. M. Lee; J. B. Macdonald-Ross; D. A. C. Morrison; G. J. Otton

£3,625 to £4,625

Principals, Miss K. N. Coates, O.B.E.; J. C. H. Holden; W. Middlemass; R. M. Morris; T. C. Platt

£2,600 to £3,550

Chief Executive Officers, S. J. Gregory; R. M. Whitfield

£2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers, C. J. Abbott; A. J. Bellett; N. C. L. Hackney; J. H. Howard; J. P. Jarvis; J. A. Lomas; Miss M. E. Millson; R. K. Prescott; R. B. Prosser; A. R. Ralf; R. R. G. Watts; J. V. Wingfield; D. A. R. Wood

£2,345 to £2,845

Immigration Branch
Chief Inspector, F. G. Chinchen £4,125

Assistant Chief Inspectors, S. A. Bennett; A. J. Clarke; J. H. B. Sanders (£2,666 to £3,124); T. W. E. Roche (£2,646 to £3,074)

Inspectors, C. J. Allen; A. J. Arthy; I. L. Davies; C. P. Ennis; J. I. R. Garstang; E. C. Huggett; H. S. Humphrey; R. J. Lemon; L. J. Perry; T. Russell; P. J. Saunders; R. E. Smith; R. G. Smith; E. L. Ward

£2,933 to £2,411

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Jones, C.B.E.	£6,300
Principal Assistant Legal Adviser, G. V. Hart	£5,375
Assistant Legal Advisers, P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C.; H. W. Wollaston	£3,775 to £4,625
Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; J. Pakenham-Walsh	£2,750 to £3,625

Police Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1 [01-834-6655]	
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Assistant Under-Secretary of State, H. W. Stoberry; R. J. Whittick	£5,375
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Forensic Science Adviser, E. G. Davies	£4,300 to £4,750
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Assistant Secretaries, T. A. Critchley; A. W. Glanville; R. A. James, M.C.; P. L. Taylor; D. J. Trevelyn	£3,625 to £4,625
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Principals, G. L. Angel; A. S. Baker, O.B.E., D.F.C.; S. S. Bampton; B. O. Bubbear; J. M. Clift; Miss W. M. Goode; Miss M. Hornsby; G. P. Pratt; H. S. Seaford; N. E. V. Short, M.B.E., M.C.; Mrs. P. D. White	£2,600 to £3,550
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Chief Executive Officers, K. E. Hughes; J. C. Jackson; F. A. Jenkins; H. J. G. Richards	£2,985 to £3,525
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Senior Executive Officers, Miss P. M. Strong; I. R. Thomas	£2,345 to £2,845
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H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Col. Sir Eric St. Johnston, C.B.E. (+alice.)	£1,375
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Management Accountant, G. S. West £2,410 to £3,000

Catering Adviser, F. G. T. Belcham £2,345 to £2,938

Organiser of Physical Education, A. Healey £2,200 to £2,470

†The above, with A. C. Hopkinson, constitute the Prisons Board

PRISONS

Governors

Albany, I.O.W., R. A. B. A. Howden £3,443

Appleton Thorn, Lancs., A. C. Kearn £2,143 to £2,476

Ashwell, Rutland, L. C. Oxford £2,143 to £2,476

Ashkham Grange, Yorks., Miss P. E. Wardle £2,143 to £2,476

Aylesbury, B. Fletcher £2,704 to £3,109

Bedford, K. Gibson £2,143 to £2,476

Bela River, Westmorland, R. W. Downton £2,143 to £2,476

Birmingham, A. C. Packham £2,143 to £2,476

Blundeston, Suffolk, M. S. Winston £3,443

Bristol, A. B. Hughes £2,704 to £3,109

Brixton, S.W.2, L. R. Ogier £3,443

Camp Hill, I.O.W., D. I. Cross £2,704 to £3,109

Canterbury, S. Mitchell £2,143 to £2,476

Cardiff, T. Ryan £2,704 to £3,109

Chelmsford, G. E. Griffiths £2,704 to £3,109

Dartmoor, Mai, N. H. Golding £3,443

Dorchester, Capt. L. J. D. Dewar £2,143 to £2,476

Drake Hall, Staffs., J. W. N. Brown £2,143 to £2,476

Durham, G. G. S. Chambers £3,443

Eastchurch, Kent, R. C. Townsend £3,443

Exeter, P. A. M. Heald £2,704 to £3,109

Ford, Sussex, J. A. Dennett £2,704 to £3,109

Gartree, Leics., M. D. Macleod £2,704 to £3,109

Gloucester, S. R. Henderson-Smith £2,143 to £2,476

Grendon, Bucks., W. J. Gray (Medical Superintendent) £4,825

Hill Hall, Essex, Miss O. J. Pritchard-Carr £2,143 to £2,476

Holloway, N.7, Mrs. D. M. Wing £3,443

Hull, W. Perrie £2,704 to £3,109

Kirkham, Lancs., F. W. Satchwell £2,704 to £3,109

Lancaster, J. M. Crawford £2,143 to £2,476

Leeds, L. J. Simpson £3,443

Leicester, N. Clay £2,143 to £2,476

Lewes, F. V. Elvy £2,704 to £3,109

Leyhill, Glos., A. B. Robertson £2,704 to £3,109

Lincoln, R. F. Owen £2,704 to £3,109

Liverpool, G. F. Bride £3,443

Maidstone, Maj. K. F. Watson £2,704 to £3,109

Manchester, Capt. W. I. Davies £3,443

Moor Court, Staffs., Miss E. Maybury £2,143 to £2,476

Northallerton, J. Swainston £2,143 to £2,476

Norwich, R. K. Leslie £2,143 to £2,476

Nottingham, S. A. Bester £2,143 to £2,476

Oxford, D. O'C. Grubb £2,143 to £2,476

Parkhurst, I.O.W., A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D. £3,443

Pentonville, N.7, E. A. Towndrow £3,443

Preston, Maj. G. Nash £2,704 to £3,109

Shepton Mallet, G. D. Wiggington £2,143 to £2,476

Shrewsbury, Lt.-Col. R. A. Shebbeare £2,143 to £2,476

Spring Hill, Bucks. (vacant) £2,143 to £2,476

Stafford, J. R. Watson £3,443

Stoke Heath, Salop, G. Footer £2,704 to £3,109

Styal, Cheshire, Miss I. M. McWilliam £2,143 to £2,476

Sudbury, Derby, C. N. Miles £2,704 to £3,109

Swansea, J. Williams £2,143 to £2,476

Thorn Arch, Yorks., M. Bryan £2,143 to £2,476

The Verne, Dorset, E. A. Esquillant £2,143 to £2,476

Wakefield, R. Harris £2,704 to £3,109

Wakefield Staff College, R. S. Llewelyn £3,443

Wakefield Staff College, R. S. Llewelyn £3,443

Prison Department

89 Eccleston Square, S.W.1 [01-828-9848]	
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Assistant Under-Secretary of State, †P. J. Woodfield, C.B.E.	£5,375
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Assistant Secretaries, †E. R. Cowlyn; †W. N. Hyde; †K. Neale, O.B.E.	£3,625 to £4,625
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Inspector-General of Prisons, Brigadier M. S. K. Maunsell, C.B.E., D.S.O.	£6,000
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Chief Director, †H. J. Taylor, C.B.E.	£4,500
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Director of Prison Administration, †D. G. Waddilove	£4,350
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Assistant Directors, S. G. Clarke; F. C. Forster; G. W. Fowler; N. S. Gale, M.C.; A. Gould; T. W. H. Hayes; Lt.-Col. J. S. Haywood; Mrs. J. E. Kelley; H. G. Reeve; A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C.	£3,720
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Chief Executive Officers, G. F. Garton; R. G. Jones; L. I. Lerego; F. C. Millward; J. D. F. Turnham; P. R. Wall	£2,985 to £2,875
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Chief Education Officer, A. S. Baxendale	£3,735
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Principals, K. H. Dawson; E. W. Durdell; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; R. S. King; A. S. Pratley; A. H. Turney	£2,600 to £3,550
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Senior Executive Officers, W. R. Dalingwater; B. L. H. Ford; A. K. Guymer; T. G. Mead; P. Neighbour; L. Snowden, M.B.E.; J. P. Theobald; J. H. Treacy; G. P. Willmetts	£2,545 to £2,845
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Director of Prison Medical Services, H. G. W. Pickering, V.R.D., M.D.	£5,250
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Assistant to the Director of Prison Medical Services, D. O. Topp	£4,500
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Director of Industries and Stores, †H. Winson	£4,075
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Chief Production Engineer, R. D. S. Swann	£4,579
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Deputy Director of Industries and Stores, J. F. Quirk	£3,231 to £3,575
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Head of Work Study, A. D. Jackson	£2,846 to £3,335
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Chaplain General, Rev. Canon L. L. Rees	£2,405
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Chief Psychologist, A. Straker	£3,500 to £4,000
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<i>Wandsworth, S.W.18, J. J. Beisty</i>	£3,443
<i>Winchester, E. E. Gregory</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, D. G. Hewlings</i>	£3,443
BORSTALS	
<i>Governors</i>	
<i>Bullwood Hall, Essex, O. Parry</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Dover, W. A. Brister</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss A. R. C. Mitchell</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Everthorpe, Yorks., R. K. Lawson</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Feltham, Middx., E. R. Cooper</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Gaynes Hall, Hunts, R. E. Adams</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Guys Marsh, Dorset, D. F. Dennis</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Hatfield, Yorks., T. R. Carnegie</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Hewell Grange, Worts., A. B. Robertson</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Hindley, Lancs., M. H. P. Coombs</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, L. J. F. Wheeler</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Huntercombe, Oxon., R. A. Attrill</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Lowdham Grange, Notts., B. J. Chilvers</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Morton Hall, Lincs., F. M. Leisching</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>North Sea Camp, Lancs., M. F. G. Selby</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Pollington, Yorks., R. L. D. Skrine</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Portland, Dorset, H. H. Harrison</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Portsmouth, F. S. Richardson</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Reading, L. A. Portch</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Rochester, N. C. Honey</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Usk, Mon., R. M. Dauncey</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Wellingborough, W. Fingland</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
<i>Wetherby, Yorks., W. E. Cowper-Johnson</i>	£2,143 to £2,476
REMAND CENTRES	
<i>Governors</i>	
<i>Ashford, Middx., L. W. F. Steinhause</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
<i>Brockhill, Worts., D. St. L. Simon</i>	£1,750 to £1,977
<i>Low Newton, Co. Durham, W. A. Holman</i>	£1,750 to £1,977
<i>Pucklechurch, Bristol, R. M. Parfitt</i>	£1,750 to £1,977
<i>Risley, Lancs., A. R. Moreton</i>	£2,704 to £3,109
DETENTION CENTRES	
<i>Wardens</i>	
<i>Aldington, Kent (vacant)</i>	
<i>Aylesbury, A. G. Ware</i>	
<i>Blantyre House, Kent, Lt.-Col. E. H. Russel</i>	
<i>Buckley Hall, Lancs., W. H. T. Carmichael</i>	
<i>Campsfield House, Oxford, M. J. Terry</i>	
<i>Erlestoke House, Wilts., K. Whetton</i>	
<i>Foxton Hall, Derby, J. P. Cox</i>	
<i>Haslar, Hants., A. R. Parsons</i>	
<i>Kirklevington, Yorks., D. E. Preston, M.B.E.</i>	
<i>Latchmere House, Surrey, J. F. McCarthy</i>	
<i>Medomsley, Co. Durham (vacant)</i>	
<i>Moor Court, Staffs., Miss I. Collinson</i>	
<i>New Hall, Yorks., C. T. Pratt</i>	
<i>Send, Surrey, B. Marchant</i>	
<i>Swinfen Hall, Staffs., J. E. Wood</i>	
<i>Werrington House, Staffs., J. W. Green</i>	
<i>Whaddon, Notts., W. B. Ritson</i>	
<i>(All £2,143 to £2,475)</i>	
Probation and After-Care Department	
<i>Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1</i>	
<i>[01-799-34881]</i>	
<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State, T. G. Weiler</i>	£5,375
<i>Assistant Secretaries, E. N. Kent; J. H. Walker</i>	£3,625 to £4,625
<i>Adviser in After Care, A. Hague</i>	£3,845
<i>Principal, N. W. R. Baker</i>	£2,600 to £3,550
<i>Chief Executive Officers, V. G. Gotts, M. J. Thompson; R. J. H. West</i>	£2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Birks; P. A. Chadwell; J. A. Peacock; Miss F. G. Wakeman; W. J. Wright	£2,345 to £2,845
Principal Probation Officer, F. J. MacRae, O.B.E., D.F.C.	£4,125
Deputy Principal Probation Inspector, R. H. Beeson, O.B.E.	£3,625
Director of Training, Miss M. Irvine	£2,899 to £3,542
Inspector (Old Style), Miss M. J. R. Hutchinson	£3,192
Inspectors, S. A. Barrett; J. D. Benwell; R. A. Betteridge; Miss E. P. Corner, M.B.E.; M. J. Hensman; Miss M. J. McCarthy; H. M. Morton; G. C. Orton; Miss M. G. Packer; E. Rocksbrough-Smith; Miss M. D. Sammels; R. W. Speirs; F. N. Stephens; Miss F. M. Stone; C. T. Swann	£2,143 to £3,107
Scientific Advisers' Branch	
<i>Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1</i>	
<i>[01-834-6655]</i>	
<i>Chief Scientific Adviser, C. J. Stephens</i>	£5,375
<i>Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, E. Benn</i>	£4,300 to £4,750
<i>Senior Principal Scientific Officer, F. H. Pavry</i>	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Principal Scientific Officers, J. McAulay; J. A. Miles; A. N. Rapsey; A. M. Western</i>	£2,600 to £3,550
Women's Royal Voluntary Service	
<i>17 Old Park Lane, W.1</i>	
<i>[01-499-6040]</i>	
<i>Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E.</i>	unpaid
<i>Vice-Chairman, Mrs. C. Clode, O.B.E.</i>	unpaid
<i>Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.</i>	unpaid
<i>Chief Administrator (Regions), Miss K. M. Halpin, C.B.E.</i>	unpaid
HORSERACE TOTALISATOR BOARD	
<i>163 Euston Road, N.W.1</i>	
<i>[Euston: 5871]</i>	
Established by the Betting Levy Act, 1961, ■ successor in title to the Racecourse Betting Control Board established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928.	
Its function is to operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain, and thus to provide moneys for the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education, by means of an annual levy paid to the Horserace Betting Levy Board established under the same Act in 1961.	
Members	
Apptd. by the Home Secretary: Sir Alexander Sim (Chairman); Hon. J. J. Astor, M.B.E.; The Lord Oakshott, M.B.E.; The Hon. J. P. Philpotts, T.D. Secretary, Captain E. T. Graham, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).	
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
<i>Whitehall, S.W.1</i>	
<i>[01-930-4300]</i>	
The Ministry of Housing and Local Government set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and is responsible for the administration of government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.	
An Order in Council dissolved the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources and transferred to the Minister of Housing and Local Government all the functions of the Minister of Land and Natural Resources except certain functions in respect of Wales which were transferred to the Secretary of	

State for Wales and functions relating to forestry which were transferred to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Minister of Housing and Local Government, THE RT. HON. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, G. H. Chipperfield.

Assistant Private Secretary, R. A. Hatfield.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. A. Judd, M.P.

Minister of State, NIALL MACDERMOT, O.B.E., Q.C. M.P. £7,625

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord Kennet; J. E. MacColl, M.P.; A. M. Skeffington, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Secretary, Sir Matthew Stevenson, K.C.B., C.M.G. £8,600

Deputy Secretaries, R. Brain, C.B.; R. C. Chilver, C.B.; I. V. Pugh, C.B. £6,300

Under-Secretaries, J. E. Beddoe; P. D. Coates; W. R. Cox; Miss W. M. Fox; Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; J. D. W. Jones (Principal Finance Officer and Accountant General); S. W. C. Phillips, C.B. (Principal Establishment Officer); J. Rogerson; J. H. Street, C.B.; H. F. Summers, C.B.; A. Sylvester-Evans. £5,250

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. H. Watson, C.B. (also Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health) £6,300

Chief Architect, H. J. Whitfield Lewis, C.B. £6,300

Chief Engineer, W. J. Glenn £6,300

Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, C. F. Allan £5,325

Chief Planner, W. Burns, C.B.E. £6,300

Chief Inspector of Audit, S. V. Collins £5,250

Chief Alkali Inspector, F. E. Ireland £4,675

Chief Estate Officer, A. L. Strachan £4,825

Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Adams; A. MacC. Armstrong; G. L. Barber, C.B.E.; F. S. O. Broughton; E. W. Bryant; N. H. Calvert; T. H. Caulcott; W. R. Corrie; J. Delafons; S. W. Gilbert; F. W. Girling; L. Goodman; P. F. Grant, C.B.E.; J. A. Hall; J. E. Hannigan; P. J. Harrop; J. M. Hawksworth; J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; R. A. Isaacs; A. R. Isserlis; W. C. Knox; O. H. Lawn; A. Leavett; V. D. Lipman; R. Lloyd-Thomas; L. Mann; H. W. Marshall; R. Metcalf; D. C. Milefanti; O. H. Morris, C.M.G.; G. W. Moseley; L. R. Mustill, M.B.E.; J. R. Niven; A. Oates; J. Palmer; C. J. Pearce; G. Penrice (Chief Statistician); A. G. Rayner; H. R. Savage, M.C.; W. M. Schwab; W. O. Ulrich; A. L. Vincent; G. M. Wedd. £3,500 to £4,500

Principal Executive Officers, Miss K. C. Close; S. H. Godsell; W. Lloyd-Davies; R. D. Widdas

£4,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, B. Dobson; E. S. Foster; N. Hamilton; R. C. Lawrence; P. P. B. Rickard; R. T. Scowen; J. Stobart

£3,150 to £3,500

Principals, E. P. Appleton, C.B.E.; Miss J. Ash; A. R. Atherton; W. T. Barker; Mrs. P. M. Bergin; R. H. V. Bodman; R. G. Brown; G. K. Connelly; Miss A. M. Constantine; P. Critchley; V. G. Curtis; Miss I. M. Davis; W. Dawson; R. Ditchfield; C. W. Dodge; R. J. Dorrington; I. M. Edye; G. I. Fuller; I. M. Glennie; E. R. Gordon; R. J. Green; L. B. Grimshaw; Miss A. R. Head; T. M. Heiser; M. Hoffman; R. E. K. Holmes; J. M. Hope; W. R. Iley, O.B.E.; D. R. Lewis; K. Lightfoot; P. C. McQuail; J. C. H. Marlow; G. Meynell, M.B.E.; C. T. H. Morris; J. E. Morton; E. B. C. Osmotherly; Miss M. E. Petzsche; H. R. Pollitzer; B. D. Ponsford; S. J. Porter; C. W. Pratley; H. Pryce; B. S. Quilter; F. G. Rickard; D. T. Routh; J. P. G. Rowcliffe; P. W. Rumble; R. J. A. Sharp; G. J. Shoebridge; D. R. Smith; H. G. C. Sutcliffe, I.S.O.; B. Taylor; R. S. Thornton; J. S. M. Vinter, M.C.; Mrs. M. M. Ward; Miss W. Williams; M. L. Woods. £2,475 to £3,425

Statisticians, R. F. A. Hopes; Dr. R. H. S. Phillips; W. H. Stott £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, H. L. Astbury; C. W. Baldwin; E. R. Brunning; E. D. Burr; K. F. A. Cain; J. B. Cannon; D. E. Y. Carchrane; H. Chapman; R. A. Chattaway; E. Chessbrough; Miss J. E. Collins; A. R. Cooper; A. J. Cotsell; C. F. Curtis; Miss D. F. Eden; H. K. Edwards; R. W. Edwards; P. Emery; E. F. J. Eustace; K. W. Evans; G. T. Flock; J. A. Fowler; E. T. Fyfe; Miss B. M. George; A. T. Gregory; Miss J. O. Gully; J. L. Henderson; H. F. Hercock; S. J. B. Hurden; R. Jacobs; T. A. James; C. T. Jones; D. W. Jones; G. P. Jupp; R. G. Lock; R. W. J. Mitchell; Miss C. W. Murray; S. H. Norris; J. J. Parsons; C. Pink; D. W. Plamming; A. W. Ponsford, M.B.E.; H. G. Poore; R. W. Porteous; D. Richardson; C. P. Riley; A. Rovey; Miss M. M. Ruskin; M. G. Sims; Miss W. A. Stansfeld; J. W. Storr; C. P. Taylor; A. H. Walkden; K. Weedon; A. B. Westcott; B. Woodward £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, G. Allen-Jones; J. N. Atkinson; Miss E. M. Barber; Miss I. Bartlett; R. W. Barton; E. W. Berry; A. G. W. C. Birks, M.B.E.; L. M. Bowen, D.F.C.; E. Burley; G. L. Carey; Miss N. Casey; B. H. Chapman; F. D. Chessell; Miss R. M. Clarkson; B. F. Coakeley; R. L. Cooke; W. H. Cooper; M. D. Deans; E. F. Dovell; S. G. A. Dow; G. D. Duke; Miss J. Earl; A. L. G. Este; K. D. Evans; Mrs. M. L. Finbow; Miss M. Fletcher; K. Fowkes; Mrs. S. M. Franklin; F. S. Garwood; Miss M. Gent; F. R. Gill; L. A. Gillam; D. O. Gillinder; F. Golding; Miss G. J. Golding; R. Goldring; F. W. Goodfellow; P. Gregory; H. Griffiths; H. D. Hallett; A. F. Hayes; D. W. Hayward; R. E. Head; Miss M. E. Heydenrych; A. G. Hillier; H. J. Hobbs; H. C. Hollington; W. G. Horrocks; J. F. G. Jones; A. J. Kimble; J. C. Lippard; D. J. D. MacVicar; Miss L. Machell; Miss J. F. Miller; E. F. Newell; D. A. S. O'Driscoll; W. D. R. Paffett; Miss M. J. Pain; Miss P. E. Payne, M.B.E.; J. Patterson; R. A. Pilcher; Miss D. J. Price; Miss K. M. Riley; H. E. Roberts; W. C. Robson; H. W. Root; W. Russell; Mrs. M. H. H. Segal; J. N. Sheppard; J. Shepperson; Mrs. J. Shepperson; E. L. P. Smith; J. A. Stabell; K. Stott; R. F. Sutcliffe; N. Thompson; J. P. Thomson; Miss E. Treanor; S. Walker; W. J. Wallman; M. J. Wanstall; E. C. R. St. J. West; Mrs. J. R. Williams, B.E.M.; P. E. Williams; R. N. Winter; J. R. Wyatt

£2,220 to £2,720

Librarian, W. Pearson, M.B.E. £2,860 to £3,400

Chief Press and Information Officer, A. P. G. Brown

£3,500 to £4,500

Deputy Chief Engineers, H. S. Tricker; B. C. W. Wood

£4,825

Senior Engineering Inspectors, R. A. Best; S. G. Cotton; G. E. Forward; W. F. George; E. Hockley; T. P. Hughes; W. H. Norris; J. Sumner, O.B.E.

£3,930 to £4,500

Engineering Inspectors, J. H. Abbott; H. W. Bailey; N. B. Banks; R. J. E. Braybrooks; R. F. Caple; P. G. Clark; L. E. Ellis; A. J. Gerard; S. K. Gilbert; A. J. Herlihy; T. W. G. Hucker; J. K. Jackson; D. C. Musgrave; J. M. Pettigrew; R. E. Smith; H. H. Welborn; S. F. White; R. S. Wood

£2,710 to £3,575

Senior Public Health Engineer, R. E. Alston

£2,375 to £2,732

Public Cleansing Inspector, E. R. Green

£2,307 to £3,062

Engineer, G. Henderson

£2,361 to £2,941

Engineer (Mechanical), E. C. Bourne

£1,989 to £2,636

Senior Chemical Inspector, D. H. A. Price

£3,930 to £4,500

Chemical Inspectors, P. H. Garnett; D. Mercer; G. A. Truesdale; T. Waldmeyer

£2,710 to £3,575

<i>Senior Radiochemical Inspector</i> , A. W. Kenny	<i>£3,930 to £4,500</i>	<i>A. G. Pickering; G. G. Sheldon; G. M. Stocks; J. C. Taylor; R. G. Thomas; D. Tubb; D. J. Watt.</i>
<i>Deputy Senior Radiochemical Inspector</i> , N. D. Baines	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>	<i>£1,989 to £2,636</i>
<i>Radiochemical Inspectors</i> , R. N. Crooks; G. E. Hesketh; B. R. Hookway; R. G. D. Osmond; G. Stott	<i>£2,771 to £3,260</i>	<i>Deputy Chief Architect/Planner, P. L. Joseph. £4,825</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Alkali Inspectors</i> , J. Beighton; Dr. E. A. J. Mahler, C.B.E.	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>	<i>Deputy Chief Planners, J. L. Parkinson; J. T. Wilkinson. £4,825</i>
<i>District Alkali Inspectors</i> , H. Briggs; J. E. Colehan; J. P. Fletcher; Dr. E. T. J. Fuge; F. Gardner; Dr. W. E. Grant; H. Heron; Dr. L. E. Hockin; R. L. Pawson; J. C. Peabody; R. H. Smith; J. Swaine	<i>£2,846 to £3,368</i>	<i>Principal Planners, G. C. Booth; T. F. W. Clarke; G. B. Dearden; L. M. Dunstan; C. H. Glover; R. J. S. Hookway; J. R. Jarman; D. E. Johnson; R. Kliff; W. M. Ogden; I. Peake; P. W. Peck; A. G. Powell; S. W. Smith; H. J. Smith-Boyes; S. W. E. Vinc; E. R. Voyce; P. S. Waddington; R. T. White; Dr. E. C. Willatts, O.B.E.</i>
<i>Alkali Inspectors</i> , G. H. Bott; A. H. Brown; S. J. Hart; G. G. Jones; G. W. Orchard; S. D. Phillips; J. L. Pinder; A. Ridley; J. M. Thayer; E. S. Tomlinson; M. F. Tunnicliffe	<i>£2,315 to £2,961</i>	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Architect</i> , A. A. Bellamy	<i>£4,952</i>	<i>Senior Planning Officers, N. P. Allen; J. Ashbridge; P. N. Atlee; R. P. Austin; J. C. Ball; J. J. Brandon; S. B. K. Clark; C. Coote; W. H. Deane; W. J. Denison; C. E. D. Gibson; B. A. Hennessy; R. A. Hooker; J. H. Hopper; W. A. Hutchinson; Miss M. Lawson; Mrs. R. E. Longworth; A. Mapletoft; B. C. Maynard; W. W. Morris; Miss K. B. Palling; T. T. W. Peregrine; D. T. B. Pope; Miss M. Raffloer; M. Smith; P. A. Sydney; C. H. Thorp; B. A. W. Trevellion; J. S. Varley; D. Walpole; P. Walton; F. A. G. White; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; R. R. Worskett; C. B. Wrigley; R. A. Young. £2,771 to £3,260</i>
<i>Assistant Chief Architects</i> , A. D. H. Embling; T. O'Toole	<i>£4,625</i>	<i>Planning Officers, C. I. Beecroft; R. A. Bird; N. Booth; C. R. Couchman; J. R. Coward; H. F. Curtis; J. M. Davidson; H. D. Dawson; J. W. Dickson; P. W. Hignett; R. Hirst; M. Hyslop; A. A. MacDonald; H. L. Nicholson; M. J. Normile; K. R. Pennyfarther; P. R. Phillips; R. H. Reiss; T. Rhodes; J. P. Robinson; M. F. H. Roe; J. M. Rollinson; Miss A. C. Seale; E. K. Seymour; M. E. K. Shaw; G. M. Skinner; B. Smith; W. B. Solesbury; M. Stubbing; D. B. Swinbank; R. F. Taylor; R. G. Woolmore</i>
<i>Chief Quantity Surveyor</i> , D. W. Nunn, O.B.E.	<i>£4,910</i>	<i>£1,989 to £2,636</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyor</i> , B. H. Critchlow	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>	<i>Principal Scientific Officers, D. O. Hughes; Mrs. J. Truman. £2,475 to £3,425</i>
<i>Principal Architects</i> : T. L. Carhart-Harris; J. Clay; J. S. Conway; K. Exell; J. H. Garnham Wright; A. G. Gosling; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; A. C. C. Jones; G. J. Kelly; K. R. Lack, O.B.E.; Miss G. M. McKenzie, O.B.E.; J. D. Noble; E. T. Salter, O.B.E.; Miss P. R. Tindale; D. S. Yates	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>	<i>Senior Research Officers, Mrs. B. Adams; H. C. Andrews; Miss F. W. Bone; A. Buchanan; F. T. Burnett, M.C.; E. Davies; Miss M. D. Emmons; M. W. K. Jedburgh; W. D. McPherson; P. H. Massey; C. G. Parry; W. A. Payne; Miss M. A. Rees; Dr. M. Richardson; P. R. Smith; T. F. Smith; H. R. Stewart; R. S. Walshaw; P. J. Walter; Miss M. B. Willis</i>
<i>Principal Quantity Surveyors</i> , W. S. Adam, M.C.; A. G. Rayner; W. C. Todd	<i>£3,500 to £4,000</i>	<i>£2,475 to £3,425</i>
<i>Senior Architects</i> , H. V. Abbott; A. G. Armstrong; G. A. S. Atkinson; C. C. Barnes; C. J. Bartlett; K. Beale; G. D. Binns; C. Bird; G. A. Bond; F. Brock; J. J. Brookes; I. Cameron; F. V. S. Chard; D. Clatworthy; L. M. Cordwell-Smith; A. C. Couch; J. Cunningham; S. J. Cunningham; J. J. Curtis; R. E. Curtis; W. H. Cutmore; D. T. I. G. Davies; N. E. Davies; J. E. Deleuse; J. L. Dickinson; J. L. Dyer; J. F. Edgecombe; T. A. Field; J. M. Funnell; G. M. Gaits; B. J. Gaskell; F. P. R. Gibbs; K. W. Grieb; R. P. H. Gurling; H. R. Hegan; A. E. J. Hodges; J. F. Hollis; M. J. Honingsfeld; K. F. J. Humphreys; G. Jones; K. E. Langley; L. P. McNicol; I. C. MacPherson; W. A. Martin; P. V. Meade; J. E. Middleton; A. S. Morris; Mrs. R. B. Morris; F. A. Morrison; C. D. Ogden; A. A. J. Perry; A. P. Richardson; A. P. Roach; A. S. Robinson; P. W. Robinson; A. A. Roffey; R. Rosner; B. Seddon; N. J. Sheppard; W. J. Simmonds; J. M. Steers; Mrs. R. O. Stjernstedt; Mrs. A. G. J. Swain; R. C. Symonds; R. Taylor; F. N. E. Thompson; D. L. Turner; G. A. Webber; Mrs. D. M. Whieldon Brown; L. Whitaker; M. J. Whitaker; P. B. Whiteley; C. R. Whittaker; R. Williams; D. Wilson; Mrs. R. J. Wilson	<i>£2,771 to £3,260</i>	<i>Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, R. F. F. Williams, G.M. £4,910</i>
<i>Architects (Main Grade)</i> , A. C. Adcock; W. Beadling; W. E. Cousins; P. F. de N. Geoghegan; J. Gooch; Mrs. H. Grogan; M. Kelsey; J. W. Mackintosh; J. L. Merry; G. I. Moon; J. Parkinson; H. W. Pratt; J. C. Ritter; W. J. Thomas; G. K. Warren; M. G. Watts; Miss B. H. J. Wood	<i>£1,989 to £2,636</i>	<i>Principal Housing and Planning Inspectors, J. G. Birkett, O.B.E.; F. I. K. Brindley; R. G. M. Chase; A. R. Chowen; S. R. Clarke; T. H. Clayton; E. L. Crawford; S. J. Docking, O.B.E.; W. H. Fennell; H. A. Hamilton; C. Hilton; A. J. Hunt; V. H. Loney; H. W. Lovell; D. F. Offord; W. Orbell, M.B.E.; D. I. Pryde; A. E. Rochard-Thomas; H. F. Yeomans. £3,625 to £4,125</i>
<i>Senior Quantity Surveyors</i> , I. D. Adam; W. B. Armstrong; G. R. Barber; E. J. Bowman; R. W. Churchill; A. S. Claxton; J. F. Cole; K. C. G. Cosslett; O. K. Cunningham; R. F. Davey; F. J. Dunn; H. A. Edwards; L. W. Gardiner; B. S. Griffiths; L. W. Hart; J. A. Hitchcock; L. A. Holder; D. E. Hook; T. W. Lawson; J. B. Newton; J. W. Robertson; R. M. Sharp; W. A. R. Shearwood; A. C. Southworth; B. R. Thomas	<i>£2,771 to £3,260</i>	<i>Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. Adamson; Miss J. M. Albery; F. Appleton; N. Ashworth; A. S. Barnes; R. E. Barry; E. W. Berridge; C. M. Bond; G. Borough-Copley, O.B.E.; J. Botterill; S. T. Bramble; A. B. Burton-Stibson; J. H. Chater; K. Cleaver; A. Coates; A. Cockburn; F. T. Cornhill; J. B. S. Dahl; W. T. Davies; F. R. Day; R. W. Deans; K. Dodds; G. J. Easterbrook; J. Eyre; J. Gates; A. G. Harcourt; H. C. Harris; R. J. Harris; N. L. Harrop; K. M. Hart; A. D. Hawkins; R. H. Heath; N. E. Hejine; J. A. B. Holborn; L. Howell, M.C.; C. A. K. Innes-Wilson, C.B.E.; J. P. Jackson; B. P. Janes; G. M. Jefferis; C. Johnson; L. T. B. Kealey; E. D. Kearsley; A. G. Kelly; J. A. Kent; F. R. King; S. R. H. King; D. H. Komlosy; Miss D. R. Lane; J. F. A. Lees; M. T. McBain; A. L. McIver; D. R. McKinlay; J. A. Martin; G. W. Maycock, V.R.D.; P. S. Maynard; J. L. M. Metcalfe; S. W. Midwinter; G. Mill; R. H. Moody; M. R. Mullins, M.B.E.; V. L. Nash; W. J. N. Oswald; A. D. Owen; L. G. H. Pannell; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; S. J. Parnell; B. Pearson; J. R. M. Poole; V. C.</i>
<i>Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade)</i> , E. R. Adie; G. H. Cadwallader; T. M. Davies; F. Eddy; J. T. Edwards; G. D. Farnsworth; D. J. Farrow; R. E. Holder; R. T. Ince; P. R. G. Kenny; C. P. Maguire; L. A. Murray; W. E. S. Parmenter;		

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Housing and Planning Inspectors. J. D. Blacklock; A. L. Burcham; J. P. Chalke; D. R. Childs; S. Dicks, M.B.E.; Miss B. Ellis; B. J. Fleming; F. E. G. Gray; J. M. Harrison; A. R. Head; R. J. Hilton; P. B. Kenyon; E. W. Lawrence, C.B.E.; J. S. Mappin; B. R. Matthew; A. Millar; Miss J. D. Naish; H. R. Parkin; H. N. F. Patterson; E. F. J. Peacock; A. L. Perkin; A. J. Peters; I. W. Pugh, C.B.E.; P. E. T. Rake, M.B.E.; E. M. Roberts; J. E. Stevens, O.B.E.; A. R. Thompson; K. J. Webb; B. B. Whittaker, O.B.E.; P. C. Williams; M. J. Wilson; J. C. Woodville; T. S. Wright. £2,206 to £2,853

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Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit. L. T. Tovell £4,825

District Auditors. P. A. Chater; C. H. Chidgey; E. M. Clarke; G. Davies; T. Eagle; R. K. Edwards; S. T. Evans; E. Fieth; S. A. Hills; R. Jones; E. E. Keys; C. D. Lacey; A. Long; B. Northey; F. R. Smith. £4,000

Deputy District Auditors. W. Bird; J. Carmichael; R. F. B. Elliston; H. Harrison; F. Holdsworth; A. J. Kappler; M. H. Langley; F. R. Lloyd; N. S. Middleton; S. D. Pude; E. S. Sant; C. E. Seward; H. W. Sharpe; J. Speirs; J. G. Teesdale; R. W. Thirlwell; J. A. Wilson. £3,150 to £3,500

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[0602-46121]

Northern Regional Office

Wellbar House, Galloway, Newcastle upon Tyne 1.
[0632-27575]

North West Regional Office

Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester 1.
[061-832-9111]

South West Regional Office

The Pithay, Bristol 1.
[0272-21071]

West Midlands Regional Office

Five Ways House, Islington Row, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15
[021-643-8191]

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office

City House, Leeds 1.
[0532-38232]

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[Southampton: 755551]

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Establishment and Finance, G. D. Lundie

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Deputy Directors:

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Large Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. E. P. J. Williams.

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Lt.-Col. I. E. Sleep; Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilde;

W. A. Seymour.

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70 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

[01-584-7011]

The Independent Television Authority was created in August, 1954, to provide public television services of information, education and entertainment. The Television Act was renewed in 1964 for a further 12 years. The Chairman and Members of the Authority are appointed by the Postmaster General. The programmes transmitted from the Authority's 45 stations are provided by 15 independent programme contractors whose revenue derives from the sale, subject to controls exercised by the Authority, of advertising time. The contractors pay a rent to the Authority, to meet the ITA's own requirements and a levy based on net advertising revenue to the Exchequer.

Chairman, The Lord Aylestone, P.C., C.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Ronald Gould. £2,000

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Secretary, B. Rook.

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46 Pall Mall, S.W.1

[01-839-7391]

Set up in December, 1966, to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of British industry, the Corporation has authority to promote or assist the reorganization or development of any industry, or part of an industry, and to promote the establishment or development of any individual enterprise, if requested to do so by the Government.

Chairman, Sir Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.

Managing Director, C. H. Villiers, M.C. £20,000

Directors, J. P. Berkin, C.B.E.; B. Boxall, C.B.E.; L. Cannon; B. R. Cant; Sir Joseph Lockwood; Professor W. G. McClelland; Sir Frank Schon; Sir Donald Stokes.

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Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

[01-928-2345]

The Central Office of Information is a common service department which produces information and publicity material, and supplies publicity services, for other Government departments which require them. In the United Kingdom it conducts Government display press, television and poster advertising (except for the National Savings Committee), produces and distributes booklets, leaflets, films, television material, exhibitions, photographs and other visual material; and distributes departmental press notices. For the overseas departments it supplies British Information posts overseas with press, radio and television material, booklets, magazines,

reference services, films, exhibitions, photographs, display and reading room material; manages schemes for promoting the overseas sale of British books, periodicals and newspapers; arranges tours in the United Kingdom for official visitors from overseas; and provides exhibition stands at trade fairs (for the Board of Trade). Administratively, the Central Office of Information is responsible to Treasury ministers, while the ministers whose departments it serves are responsible for the policy expressed in its work.

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Assistant Controller (*Overseas*), R. A. Fleming £3,281 to £3,625

Senior Information Officer, Miss G. R. Hembry £2,345 to £2,845

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Senior Executive Officer, I. U. McLauchlan £2,345 to £2,845

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Sumner Street, S.E.1
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Senior Executive Officer, H. Cook £2,345 to £2,845

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Senior Executive Officers, R. K. Evans; E. G. White £2,345 to £2,845

Accounts Branch

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Sutton, Surrey
[or-642-6022]

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£2,345 to £2,845

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Senior Information Officers, Miss B. M. E. Breden; S. C. Bignell; C. H. Bourchier; V. G. Cockersell; J. B. Crompton; H. Edwards; A. E. Gatland; S. S. Horder; C. P. Jeaffreson; D. A. Loxley; D. N. Steward; E. W. Taylor; N. J. A. Throckmorton	£2,345 to £2,845
Senior Executive Officers, J. B. F. Foster, M.B.E.; A. H. Kemp	£2,345 to £2,845

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, T. Cooban	£2,985 to £3,525
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News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, J. H. Marshall; Miss C. B. Ward.	
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Chief Regional Officer, A. A. McLoughlin	£3,156 to £3,500
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Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy	£2,220 to £2,720
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East and West Ridings—City House, New Station Street, Leeds, 1	
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Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle, O.B.E.	£3,156 to £3,500
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Senior Information Officer, C. E. Dove	£2,220 to £2,720
--	------------------

North Midland—Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham	
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Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Duncombe, M.B.E.	£2,860 to £3,400
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Senior Information Officer, D. C. Boyd	£2,220 to £2,720
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Eastern—Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge	
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Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé, M.V.O.	£2,860 to £3,400
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London and South Eastern—Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1	
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Chief Regional Officer, E. A. Hunt	£2,985 to £3,525
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Senior Information Officer, A. J. Goodson	£2,345 to £2,845
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Southern—Market Place House, Reading	
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Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede	£2,860 to £3,400
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South Western—The Pithay, Bristol, 1	
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Chief Regional Officer, W. J. D. Irving, M.V.O.	£2,860 to £3,400
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Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett	£2,220 to £2,720
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Midland—Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham, 15	
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Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, O.B.E.	£3,156 to £3,500
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Senior Information Officer, A. S. Poole	£2,220 to £2,720
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North Western—Surley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, 1	
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Senior Information Officer, H. Cope	£2,220 to £2,720
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Somerset House, W.C.2

[01-836-2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, capital gains tax,

corporation tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. The Board is also responsible for the management and collection of tithe redemption annuities, and for administering the Scheme of compensation for War Damage (except to highways) under the War Damage Act, 1943. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1968-69 were estimated at £87,446,000.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Arnold France, K.C.B.	£8,600
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Private Secretary, R. I. MacConnachie.	
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Deputy Chairman, N. C. Price; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G.	£6,300
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Other Members, W. H. B. Johnson; J. A. Johnstone; E. S. McNairn, C.B.; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; D. A. Smith; J. Webb.	
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Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, W. H. B. Johnson; I. A. Johnstone; E. S. McNairn, C.B.; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; D. A. Smith; J. Webb.	£5,375
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Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, W. H. B. Johnson.	
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Assistant Secretaries, W. R. Atkinson; J. G. Lewis; F. I. Robertson; J. D. Taylor Thompson	£3,625 to £4,625
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Principals, Miss D. B. Bickmore (Chief Executive Officer); S. Brown (Chief Executive Officer); W. J. Maddren (Chief Executive Officer); F. W. Newcombe; T. J. Painter; D. Y. Pitts; N. Wainwright (Chief Executive Officer)	£2,600 to £3,550
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Chief Executive Officers, H. R. Brockwell; C. E. Howick; D. B. Willis.	£2,985 to £3,525
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Senior Executive Officers, R. A. Baldwin; J. D. Benson; J. D. Bonfield; A. S. Bride; R. D. Connolly; G. Edmiston, M.C.; R. S. Hayward (Welfare Officer); E. F. Smith; G. T. Street	£2,220 to £2,845
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Accommodation Officer, S. E. S. Whitty	£2,985 to £3,525
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Deputy Accommodation Officers, A. L. Cowden; N. Cumming	£2,345 to £2,845
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Senior Organization and Methods Officers, S. G. Day (A.D.P.) (£3,281 to £3,625); H. R. Game (A.D.P.); R. E. M. Kirkman (General)	£2,985 to £3,525
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Organization and Methods Officers, G. Britton; J. Bugden; F. C. Cullington; G. I. Harding; P. Harrison; A. Thompson; D. R. Webb-Bourne	£2,345 to £2,845
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Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Bailey; W. E. Bruce; M. H. Collins; A. H. Dalton; O. P. Davies (Senior Principal Inspector); D. G. Daymond; J. H. Gracey; J. M. Green; F. B. Harrison; G. B. N. Hartog; R. Kingsbury (Senior Principal Inspector); A. Lord; Miss A. H. McNicol; W. D. Pattinson; J. P. Strudwick; D. B. Vernon; Miss G. E. M. Wolters.	£3,625 to £4,625
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Principals, A. M. W. Battishill; L. J. H. Beighton; R. J. Bitton (Chief Executive Officer); J. P. B. Bryce; C. W. Corlett; J. M. Crawley; O. G. E. Dickson; D. G. Draper; R. Ellis (Chief Executive Officer); *R. M. Elliss; P. H. Fletcher (Chief Examiner); D. Hopkins; G. M. Kirby; D. J. Lawday (Chief Examiner); J. S. Phillips; E. Rapsey (Chief Executive Officer); D. J. Ritchie; J. B. Shepherd; *R. J. Smith; I. R. Spence; T. C. L. Taylor; B. J. Thomas.	£2,600 to £3,550
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Chief Executive Officers, S. J. C. Boucher; A. F. Royle (Press Officer).	£2,985 to £3,525
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Senior Executive Officer, W. G. Johns	£2,345 to £2,845
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Principal Accountants, E. Lawson; A. Wilson	£3,206 to £3,775
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<i>Chief Accountants</i> , A. E. Allchurch; J. M. Fulton; R. Halsall; W. E. Haslam; W. A. Heslop; C. U. Mack; S. R. F. Porter; G. A. Reed; W. H. Simon; R. J. Ward; N. J. Wykes; A. B. Yewdall	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> , L. E. Armstrong $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$
<i>Statistics and Intelligence Division</i> Somerset House, W.C.2		<i>Superannuation Funds Office</i> 42-46 Weston Street, S.E.1
<i>Director</i> , G. Paine.....	$\text{£}5,375$	<i>Controller</i> , D. S. Kirtley..... $\text{£}4,125$
<i>Chief Statistician</i> , M. J. Erritt.....	$\text{£}3,625$ to $\text{£}4,625$	<i>Assistant Controllers</i> , Miss D. M. Bates; R. V. Binding; H. H. Jago; R. C. Tebboth; E. M. R. Thompstone..... $\text{£}3,625$
<i>Statisticians</i> , A. Eaves; M. R. Noyce	$\text{£}2,600$ to $\text{£}3,550$	<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , C. L. Deller; Miss M. I. Fetherston; W. T. Lyons..... $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$
<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , W. Gonzalez; W. G. Meadows; E. B. Paterson.....	$\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$	
<i>Assessments Division</i>		<i>Surtax Office</i>
Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex		Lynwood Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey
<i>Controller</i> , H. Leigh.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,500$	<i>Companies Division</i>
<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , Mrs. M. E. Hughes; F. A. Oclman.....	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$	<i>Apex Tower</i> , Malden Road, New Malden, Surrey
<i>Office of the Controller of Stamps</i>		<i>Office of the Inspector of Foreign Dividends</i>
Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2 and Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex		New Malden House, Blagdon Road, New Malden, Surrey
<i>Controller</i> , A. A. E. E. Ettinghausen.....	$\text{£}3,775$	<i>Controller of Surtax and Inspector of Foreign Dividends</i> , H. H. Leedale..... $\text{£}4,575$
<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , A. Blaney; J. A. Cargill	$\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$	<i>Deputy Controller of Surtax and Deputy Inspector of Foreign Dividends</i> , G. D. Wroe..... $\text{£}3,900$
<i>Director of Stamping</i>		<i>Assistant Controllers of Surtax</i> , G. Briddon; W. H. S. Howell; W. M. Stewart; N. W. Syde; R. A. J. Webber; J. N. Wright, O.B.E.
Avon House, 275 Borough High Street, S.E.1		<i>Controller of Surtax and Inspector of Foreign Dividends</i> , E. E. Wheeler..... $\text{£}3,231$ to $\text{£}3,575$
<i>Director</i> , J. Green, I.S.O.....	$\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$	<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , P. Beever; J. B. Berry; Miss M. C. Bird, O.B.E.; H. Booth; R. O. Burnett; W. H. Day; J. N. Gosling; B. E. Greville; S. G. Hammond; J. G. Hull; W. J. Hunt; L. S. Jowsey; G. S. Lancaster; D. W. Mason; G. E. P. Matthews; W. J. Moore; G. H. Pentelow; C. W. Price; J. Richardson; C. A. Thorpe; W. E. Webb; C. H. Windeatt $\text{£}2,935$ to $\text{£}3,475$
<i>Estate Duty Office</i>		
Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W.14		<i>Tithe Redemption Office</i>
<i>Controller of Death Duties</i> , E. W. C. Lewis.....	$\text{£}5,125$	Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex
<i>Deputy Controllers of Death Duties</i> , H. W. Hewitt, I.S.O.; E. J. Salter.....	$\text{£}4,230$	<i>Controller</i> , G. F. K. Grant..... $\text{£}3,281$ to $\text{£}3,625$
<i>Asst. Controllers of Death Duties</i> , E. J. Ashman, O.B.E.; K. W. Chetwood; R. D. J. Dean; C. D. Harding; R. K. Johns; I. D. Lorde, I.S.O.; D. H. McCartie; C. A. Robertson; J. B. Wells	$\text{£}3,701$	<i>Deputy Controller</i> , E. L. Cannon $\text{£}2,935$ to $\text{£}3,475$
<i>Chief Examiners</i> , W. J. G. Allen; J. D. Armour; W. J. Atkinson; T. E. Austen; E. H. Baker; J. A. Banks; G. A. Beasley; J. W. Bogle; *H. Booth, M.B.E.; W. G. Cannon; C. G. Carter; W. G. Carter; Miss M. Clark; S. Collingwood; M. F. B. Couzens, O.B.E.; E. N. Crowther; W. E. Dallas; G. F. Dawe; J. F. Daykin; Miss M. Dexter; A. B. Gardner; B. E. Glaze; R. R. Greenfield; N. B. Gudgin; G. E. Hayman; R. Horrex; F. G. Hoyle; C. D. Hughes; F. Irwin; Miss M. M. Jones; J. G. Kingsley; K. S. Lake; K. J. Lees; E. J. Mann; D. W. Meacock; A. D. Mitchiner; P. H. Moss; S. Noden; E. W. J. Panting; R. T. Peak; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce; *E. G. Peel; C. M. Phillips; *E. O. Rice; W. K. Sisman; P. B. Smallwood; F. E. Spurrell; R. A. Suckling; E. Sykes; H. E. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. H. Thornton; R. F. J. Thornton; P. Vernon, O.B.E.; Miss M. S. Whitley, O.B.E.		<i>War Damage Office</i>
<i>Senior Executive Officer</i> , W. Hardman	$\text{£}2,696$ to $\text{£}3,232$	Eagle House, 90/96, Cannon Street, E.C.4.
	$\text{£}2,345$ to $\text{£}2,845$	<i>Controller</i> , Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E. (part-time) $\text{£}1,812$
<i>* Temporary</i>		<i>Senior Executive Officers</i> , F. G. Alder; Miss I. M. Hainsworth..... $\text{£}2,345$ to $\text{£}2,845$
<i>Solicitor's Office</i>		<i>Senior Technical Adviser</i> , W. H. Martin, O.B.E. $\text{£}2,896$ to $\text{£}3,385$
Somerset House, W.C.2		<i>Technical Adviser</i> , J. P. Ward, O.B.E. $\text{£}2,896$ to $\text{£}3,385$
<i>Solicitor</i> , Sir Charles Sopwith.....	$\text{£}6,300$	
<i>Principal Assistant Solicitors</i> , J. F. Josling; E. G. R. Moses; J. W. Weston.....	$\text{£}5,375$	<i>Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office</i>
<i>Assistant Solicitors</i> , K. G. Blake; R. S. Boyd; K. Brading, M.B.E.; J. S. Clarke, M.C.; J. C. Doggett; P. D. Hall; D. M. Hatton; J. B. Hodgson; H. G. Kingston; R. J. Lloyd; A. K. Tavaré	$\text{£}3,775$ to $\text{£}4,625$	Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2
<i>Senior Legal Assistants</i> , C. J. C. Baron; D. S. Blair; R. S. Boden; Mrs. A. Boyd; R. T. Brand; K. O. Butterfield; P. Carter; B. R. D. Clarke; J. F. Easton; M. C. Furey; R. P. Gibbons; M. S. L. Green; E. O. Jackson; Miss A. Joslin; M. B. Kelly; D. MacDonagh; A. A. MacKeith; B. M. F. O'Brien; R. L. M. Parsey; Mrs. E. K. Picard; D. E. Tench; P. Towle; B. J. Walker; A. Wheaten; J. T. Woodhouse	$\text{£}2,750$ to $\text{£}3,625$	<i>Accountant and Comptroller-Gen.</i> , F. H. Brooman $\text{£}4,950$
		<i>Deputy do.</i> , G. F. Manfield..... $\text{£}4,125$
		<i>Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General</i> , S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; J. F. Hill; J. B. Sweeting; G. B. Walker..... $\text{£}3,281$ to $\text{£}3,625$
		<i>General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions</i>
		<i>Principal Collectors (at Head Office)</i> , F. E. Bance; J. L. Cridge; D. C. Geddes; L. C. Gilbertson; H. G. Grimshaw; E. E. Hill; J. F. Hill; W. Holmes; W. A. Impey; M. G. Lewin; G. R. Lister; A. J. Morrison; R. A. Newbery; A. L. Smith $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$
		<i>Audit Division</i>
		<i>Chief Executive Officers</i> , A. E. Bleksley; F. W. Etherington; R. A. Forth..... $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$
		<i>Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes</i>
		Somerset House, W.C.2
		<i>Chief Inspector</i> , Sir Leonard Barford..... $\text{£}6,300$

<i>Deputy Chief Inspectors</i> , E. Bramley, C.B.E.; E. V. Symons.....	£5,125
<i>Senior Principal Inspectors</i> , E. V. Adams; J. B. S. Attwooll, O.B.E.; G. L. Ayres; G. T. Baney, C.B.E.; N. E. Beck; E. W. Boyles; J. T. Cannon; C. E. Cox; J. E. Firth; F. B. Gibson; C. H. Godden; V. H. T. Grout; R. A. Hogg; K. A. Job; A. W. Mason; L. L. Milner; C. H. Morrell; W. A. T. Morton; W. A. Perry; R. W. Rae; R. D. Rawson, M.B.E.; F. Seale; A. Stocks; P. R. Sweetman; I. R. E. Symons; F. J. Taylor-Gobby; H. G. Thomas; I. D. Thomson; P. Tillison; J. H. Williams; P. E. Woodcock	£4,555
<i>Principal Inspectors (at Head Office)</i> , C. W. Adam; J. N. Allen; J. F. S. Banks; B. J. Bentley; R. T. W. Butter; J. M. Cunliffe; W. Dermitt; E. Dowland; W. T. C. Edwards; A. D. Ellis; A. Fleming; A. Gill; E. T. Griffiths, I.S.O.; W. S. Grimshaw; D. G. Hackston; A. B. Hadden; N. B. Hall; N. Hannah; H. C. Hart; F. D. Johns; R. F. Jones; N. Kinder; N. J. Knights; J. E. Lawrance; J. Livesey; R. F. McKie; F. T. J. Magee; P. L. O'Leary; L. F. Robins; G. D. Rugen; A. B. Scott, V.R.D.; K. C. Southall; J. A. Stephenson; T. J. Thomson; L. A. Varty, O.B.E.; C. M. Walker; J. K. Ward; C. G. Ware; A. E. Willingale; A. S. Wray	£4,125
<i>Senior Inspectors (at Head Office)</i> , J. B. Anderson; A. Ashton; A. J. Baynes; E. A. Becker; C. W. Bland; K. R. Brown; P. Burman; E. J. Burnett; B. S. Caley; W. A. B. Carter; W. J. Cooke; E. A. Crossland; B. N. Eady; E. Earnshaw; A. J. Edwards; W. T. Edwards; J. W. Elliott; Miss M. Evans; R. J. Fairlie; J. P. G. Fysh; D. N. C. Gray; F. R. Griffin; G. F. Hamilton; M. Harrison; A. Hewison; J. J. H. Hopkins; G. M. Howell; E. Howie; S. R. Hunt; D. T. Jones; K. J. D. Keighley; G. E. Lane; S. Lonsdale; D. M. Loudon; A. D. Main; L. Morawetz; H. Mundell; R. J. Nicol; W. A. Page; A. G. Penney; W. S. Pexton; J. K. Phillips; W. E. Pool; D. M. Portsmouth; W. S. Rankin; R. F. Ratcliff; J. E. L. Ratty; J. H. Roberts; J. D. Robertson; J. F. A. Robertson; Miss D. M. Sirett; P. H. Skelton; K. A. Skinner; D. H. Stanton; P. J. Stevenson; L. G. Taylor; K. V. Tucker; Miss K. B. Walker; W. Watson; A. F. Weightman; A. W. Whalley; W. B. Wilkinson; S. J. Wood.....	£2,897 to £3,625

Valuation Office

Finsbury Square House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2	
<i>Chief Valuer</i> , D. P. Iguldien, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	
<i>Deputy Chief Valuers</i> , H. C. Grenyer; W. A. Hobbs, C.B.E.....	£5,125
<i>Assistant Chief Valuers</i> , T. Broad, C.B.E.; R. J. Cowling; H. S. Ford; D. F. Mills; E. M. Neville; W. P. Rees, M.C.; C. H. Tinsley	£6,300
<i>Superintending Valuers (at Head Office)</i> , E. A. Bullock; R. A. Garner; J. B. Hyne; L. Kerridge; J. H. Martin; K. J. Morgan; D. C. Papworth; E. Passingham; L. W. Perrins; M. I. Prevett; F. P. G. Rudge.....	£4,750
<i>First Class Valuers (at Head Office)</i> , J. V. C. Anthony; R. M. Barraball; P. J. Borrett; G. Crawshaw; R. G. Edwards; M. C. Fuller-Hall, O.B.E.; S. G. Hope; W. A. Stewart Jones; J. F. Parker; R. E. Raynsford; G. W. Robinson; D. E. J. Rottenbury; R. J. Schumacher; G. M. Scudamore; W. A. Swallow; G. S. Teviotdale; V. C. Turner; D. T. J. Wilkins.....	£3,755 to £4,300
<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> , D. W. G. Bragg	£3,256 to £3,701
<i>Senior Executive Officers</i> , L. N. Fletcher; A. H. Haggart; D. McCluskey.....	£2,985 to £3,525
	£2,345 to £2,845

INLAND REVENUE (SCOTLAND)

Comptroller of Stamps and Taxes
16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

<i>Comptroller</i> , D. Glass.....	£3,600 to £4,600
<i>Deputy Comptroller</i> , L. J. E. Hatchett	£2,960 to £3,500
<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> , D. M. Watson	£2,860 to £3,400
<i>Principal Collector</i> , B. Etty.....	£2,860 to £3,400
 <i>Estate Duty Office</i>	
10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1	
<i>Registrar of Death Duties</i> , R. L. Balfour.....	£4,105
<i>Deputy Registrar of Death Duties</i> , I. W. Grant	£3,576
 <i>Chief Examiners</i> , J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; J. W. Grant; E. G. Lucas; A. M. McPake; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb.....	£2,571 to £3,107
 <i>Solicitor's Office</i>	
16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1	
<i>Solicitor</i> , J. K. W. Dunn.....	£4,625
<i>Senior Legal Assistants</i> , G. H. Brown, O.B.E.; A. H. S. Neave; G. K. Petrie-Hay	£2,625 to £3,500
 <i>Valuation Office, Scotland</i>	
43 Rose Street, Edinburgh 2	
<i>Chief Valuer for Scotland</i> , D. S. Glenn, I.S.O.	£4,825
<i>Assistant Chief Valuers</i> , M. L. Barclay; J. Beggs	£3,755 to £4,175
 SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX	
Turnstile House, High Holborn, W.C.1	[01-836-2407]
The Special Commissioners are an independent body appointed by the Treasury to hear appeals against surtax, and in some cases income tax, assessments.	
<i>Presiding Special Commissioner</i> , R. A. Furtado	
<i>Special Commissioners</i> , D. E. Barrett; W. E. Bradley; G. R. East, C.M.G.; B. James; N. F. Rowe; H. G. Rowland; H. G. Watson.....	£5,550
<i>Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax</i> , F. W. J. Boggiss.....	£4,950 to £3,525
 LAND COMMISSION	
Government Buildings, Kenton Bar, Newcastle upon Tyne 5	
[Newcastle: 869811]	
(Chairman's London Office), Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1	01-828-1103
<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Henry Wells, C.B.E.	
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , G. R. Chetwynd, C.B.E.	(part-time) £7,500
<i>Director (and Commissioner)</i> , H. W. Cauthery	(part-time) £3,500
<i>Other Commissioners (part-time)</i> , C. D. Calverley, C.B.E.; J. Farquharson; The Lord Mais, O.B.E., E.R.D., T.D.; M. W. Rosser (each £1,000); Sir Harold Samuel (unpaid); Sir Frank Small, C.B.E. Under Secretary (Lands Policy and Secretariat), J. Catlow.....	£6,300
<i>Deputy Directors</i> , M. W. Bennett (Lands and Levy Policy); D. C. Jones (Establishments, Finance and Training).....	£3,850 to £4,950
<i>Legal Adviser</i> , P. W. E. Currie, M.C.	£5,250
<i>Chief Estate Officer</i> , A. J. Potter	£4,825
<i>Valuation Liaison Officer</i> , E. A. Bullock	
<i>Controllers</i> , L. J. May (Northern Region); J. Kennedy (Yorkshire and Humber Region); F. K. Boyle (East Midlands Region); E. W. Last (Eastern Region); P. K. Charleton (London and South Eastern Region); C. Beadsmore (Southern Region); H. Griffiths (South Western Region); W. T. Elsworth (Office for Wales); F. S. M. Clarke (West Midlands Region); D. C. James (North Western Region); D. G. Blyth (Office for Scotland)	£3,259 to £3,837

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2

[or-405-3488]

The registration of title to land was first introduced in England and Wales by the Land Registry Act, 1862. Many changes have been made to the original system by subsequent legislation and H.M. Land Registry operates today under the Land Registration Acts, 1925 to 1966. The object of registering title to land is for dealings with it to be made more simple and economical. This is achieved by maintaining a register of land owners whose title is guaranteed by the State and by providing simple forms for the transfer, mortgage and other dealings with real property. Under the Land Registration Act 1966, the voluntary first registration of land in non-compulsory areas was severely curtailed in order to facilitate an accelerated programme for the extension of the compulsory system to cover all the built-up areas of the country within a few years. The intention is that registration of title shall ultimately be universal throughout England and Wales. Nevertheless, a great deal of land was formerly registered voluntarily in non-compulsory areas and it is still possible to register building estates, upon certain conditions, throughout the country. A great deal of land in some non-compulsory areas is therefore already registered. H.M. Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar and the work is decentralized to a number of regional offices. The Chief Land Registrar is also responsible for the Land Charges Department and the Agricultural Credits Department.

Headquarters Office

Chief Land Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff, C.B.E.

£6,300

Deputy Chief Land Registrar, S. L. Whiteley £5,250

Chief Assistant (Establishment Officer), K. E. Aris £4,000

Land Registrar, R. B. Roper £3,650 to £4,500

Controllers, H. R. Goose (North); B. M. White (South) £3,150 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, P. Gittings; E. W. Hannam; J. L. Memory; D. C. King; J. C. Poynter; L. A. Jenks; T. Chipperfield; G. H. Fisher; R. B. Parker £2,751 to £3,209

Establishment and Accounts

Deputy Establishment Officer, G. E. Marriott, O.B.E. £3,150 to £3,500

Finance Officer, J. H. Haynes £2,751 to £3,209

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Department

Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[or-852-9191]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant, M.B.E. £2,115 to £2,580

*Tunbridge Wells District Land Registry*Curtis House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent
[Tunbridge Wells 26141]

District Land Registrar, D. P. Chivers £3,650 to £4,500

Land Registrar, P. Kendall £3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; Miss M. Gray; J. S. R. Bevington; J. S. Hunt; D. G. Thomas; F. G. D. Emmer £2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, J. C. Eames, M.B.E. £2,751 to £3,209

Lytham District Land Registry

Birkendhead House, Lytham St Annes, Lancs.

[Lytham: 7541]

District Land Registrar, C. N. T. Waterer £3,650 to £4,500

Land Registrar, R. E. Shorrocks. £3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, A. P. Roberts; B. E. Berry; K. L. Charles £2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, P. J. Dix £2,751 to £3,209

Nottingham District Land Registry

Chalfont Drive, Nottingham

[Nottingham: 291111]

District Land Registrar, A. G. W. James £3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, N. U. A. Hogg; Miss C. M. Bannister; J. A. Hicks; D. L. Groom; F. G. Adamson £2,625 to £3,500
Area Manager, R. Palmer £2,751 to £3,209

*Harrow District Land Registry*Lyon House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex
[or-427-8811]

District Land Registrar, C. C. Scarth

£3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, Miss J. E. Bagshaw; A. D. Dewar; Miss A. M. Phillips; P. A. Meehan

£2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, A. G. Caudle £2,751 to £3,209

*Gloucester District Land Registry*Elmbridge Court, Longlevens, Gloucester
[Gloucester: 21421]

District Land Registrar, C. W. K. Donaldson

£3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrar, A. O. Viney

£2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, W. H. Norris £2,751 to £3,209

*Stevenage District Land Registry*Brickdale House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts.
[Stevenage: 44881]

District Land Registrar, C. W. Furneaux

£3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, M. H. Baines; D. M. T. Mullett £2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, A. C. Forrester £2,751 to £3,209

Durham District Land Registry

Aykley Heads, Durham

[Durham 61361]

District Land Registrar, Miss M. M. F. G. Walker

£3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrar, E. J. Pryer

£2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, F. E. J. Allen £2,115 to £2,580

Croydon District Land Registry

Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon

[or-668-4211]

District Land Registrar, S. Jacey £3,650 to £4,500

Land Registrar, U. Davidson £3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Land Registrars, G. A. Weddell; R. G. Glenister £2,625 to £3,500

Area Manager, A. M. Wallace £2,751 to £3,209

Plymouth District Land Registry

Railway Offices, North Road, Plymouth, Devon

[Plymouth 69381]

District Land Registrar, W. D. Hosking

£3,650 to £4,500

Area Manager, A. J. Davies £2,115 to £2,580

H.M. Land Registry, Swansea

37, The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam.

[Swansea 50971]

Area Manager, H. J. Wiles £2,115 to £2,580

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

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JONES, Q.C., M.P. £13,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. K. Archer,

M.P.

Solicitor-General, SIR ARTHUR IRVINE, Q.C., M.P. £9,000

Legal Secretary, T. C. Hetherington, T.D. £3,650 to £4,500

Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies, V.R.D. £3,650 to £4,500

LIBRARIES
BRITISH MUSEUM
See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh x
 [031-225-4104]

Open free. Reading Room, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Saturdays 9.30 to 1. Map Room, weekdays, 9.30 to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 9.30 to 1; Sundays, 11 to 5. During Edinburgh International Festival open till 8.30 p.m. on weekdays. (Sundays, 2 to 5.)

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, B.T., G.B.E.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, Prof. William Beattie, C.B.E..... £4,500

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 (+ allce. £217) £1,744 to £2,914

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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES
LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
 Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.); closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains nearly 2,000,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Approved by the Master of the Rolls as a repository for manorial records and tithe documents, and by the Lord Chancellor for certain legal records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, E. D. Jones, C.B.E.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Store Street, W.C.1
 [01-636-0755]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Department of Education and Science, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, adult education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is the national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) and periodicals to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library; and also to and from foreign libraries through their national centres. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Other work undertaken by the Library includes loans to organized classes of adult students; and the recording of duplicates and discarded books and periodicals and their distribution to appropriate libraries at home and abroad; also the establishment of a catalogue of Slavonic books and periodicals in British libraries. The Library's own stock for loan comprises about 400,000 volumes.

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, S. P. L. Filon.
Deputy Librarian, I. P. Gibb.

NATIONAL LENDING LIBRARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Boston Spa, Yorkshire.

Officially opened on November 5, 1962, the library provides a postal loan service to organizations, including industrial companies, learned societies and educational establishments. Individuals can borrow through the public library system. It has stock of about 700,000 volumes and over 31,000 current periodicals. Part of the initial stock was drawn from the library of the Science Museum, London. Gross total annual expenditure £809,000. Director, D. J. Urquhart, Ph.D.

NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

See under British Museum

SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY

Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, ■

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 40,000 books is freely available to all. Photo-copying facilities. *Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.*

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Deputy Librarian, Miss C. E. G. Wright.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LONDON TRANSPORT BOARD
 55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

[01-222-5600]

Constituted under the Transport Act, 1962, "to provide or secure the provision of an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of passenger transport for the London Passenger Transport Area and to have due regard to efficiency, economy and safety of operation as respects the services and facilities provided by them".

Chairman, M. Holmes..... £11,000
Vice Chairman, A. Bull, C.B.E..... £9,500
Members, R. Bennett; R. M. Robbins; K. G. Shave (each £7,000 to £9,500); and (part-time) The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; J. Bedford, O.B.E.; The Lord Catto..... (each £1,000)
Secretary, W. E. G. Hewings.

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3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible

for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions and for assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. H. S. Wilson, Q.C.

Solicitor-General for Scotland, E. G. F. Stewart, M.C., Q.C.	£8,000
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Deputy Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, G. I. Mitchell	£6,300
Asst. Legal Secs. and Parity Draftsmen, J. M. Moran; A. C. B. Reid; J. F. Wallace	£5,375
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	£2,750 to £3,625

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House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is a Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Earl of Rocksavage, M.C. Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir Kenneth Mackintosh, K.C.V.O., R.N.

Clerks to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss G. D. Trentham; Miss P. A. Ayers.

LORD PRIVY SEAL

70, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, THE RT. HON. (THOMAS) FREDERICK PEART, M.P. Private Secretary, F. J. Ward.

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20 Park Crescent, W.1

[Museum: 5422]

The Council, formerly the Medical Research Committee established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920; a revised charter was issued in 1966. It is responsible to the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The Council's constitution enables it to pursue an independent policy for the advancement of knowledge in the medical sciences and to initiate and encourage research both in this country and abroad: it is advised by three Research Boards and a number of expert Committees covering particular fields. The Council supports research by employing its own scientific staff in the National Institute for Medical Research and other research establishments (listed below); by financing projects in university and other departments through various schemes of research grants; and by the award of fellowships and scholarships for training in research methods. The Council is supported by a Parliamentary grant-in-aid but is also in a position to receive funds from private sources.

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Medical Officers, M. Ashley Miller; Janet Hazell; D. M. G. Murphy; Elizabeth Neale.

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National Institute for Medical Research
Mill Hill, N.W.7
[Mill Hill: 3666]

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Clinical Research Centre
(Administrative Office)
164 Tottenham Court Road, W.1

Director, Prof. G. M. Bull, M.D.

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Unit for Research on Occupational Aspects of Ageing, University Department of Psychology, 7 Abercromby Square, Liverpool 7. Hon. Director, Prof. L. S. Hearnshaw.

Air Pollution Research Unit, St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. Director, P. J. Lawther.

Biophysics Research Unit, 26 Drury Lane W.C.2. Director, Prof. Sir John Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Group Reference Laboratory (administered for Ministry of Health), Gatliff Road, S.W.1. Director, K. L. G. Goldsmith, Ph.D.

Blood Group Research Unit, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Blood Pressure Research Unit, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, W.1. Director, A. F. Lever.

Body Temperature Research Unit, Dept. of the Regius Professor of Medicine, The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir George Pickering, M.D., F.R.S.

Brain Metabolism Research Unit, Dept. of Pharmacology, University Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh 8. Hon. Director, Prof. W. L. M. Perry, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Cardiovascular Research Unit, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, Prof. J. P. Shillingford, M.D.

Child Nutrition Research Unit, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. Director, R. G. Whitehead, Ph.D.

Department of Clinical Research, University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.1. Director, E. E. Pochin, C.B.E., M.D.

Common Cold Research Unit (Clinical Research Centre), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. Medical Superintendent, M. L. Bynoe.

M.R.C. Computer Unit (London), 242 Pentonville Road, N.1. Director, C. C. Spicer.

Cyclotron Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, D. D. Vonberg.

Demyelinating Diseases Research Unit, 13 Framlington Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2. Hon. Director, Prof. E. J. Field, M.D., Ph.D.

Dental Research Unit, Dental School, Lower Maudlin Street, Bristol 1. Hon. Director, Prof. A. I. Darling, D.D.Sc.

Clinical Endocrinology Research Unit, 2 Forrest Road, Edinburgh, 1. Director, J. A. Loraine, D.Sc.

Unit for the Study of Environmental Factors in Mental and Physical Illness, London School of

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Toxicology Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. Director, J. M. Barnes, C.B.E.

Trachoma Research Unit, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1 and M.R.C. Laboratories, Fajara, Bathurst, Gambia. Hon. Director, Prof. L. H. Collier, M.D.

Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica. Director, Prof. J. C. Waterlow, M.D., Sc.D.

Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Research Unit, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Director, W. Fox, M.D.

Unit for Research on Drug Sensitivity in Tuberculosis, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. Hon. Director, Prof. D. A. Mitchison.

Experimental Virus Research Unit, Institute of Virology, Church Street, Glasgow, W.1. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Subak-Sharpe, Ph.D.

Vision Research Unit, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. Director, H. J. A. Dartnall, D.Sc.

Biological Research Board

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 Executive Secretary, Miss N. S. Jones.

Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Home and Health Department.)

Chairman, Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer.
 Executive Secretary, Miss M. H. Grieve.

Tropical Medicine Research Board

(Appointment in consultation with the Ministry of Overseas Development)

Chairman, Prof. G. M. Bull, M.D.
 Secretary, B. S. Lush, M.D.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was constituted as a Public Trust under Acts of Parliament in 1857 and 1858, as amended by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Revision Order, 1965. The Board consists of not fewer than 16 and not more than 18 Members, six of whom are to be elected by shipowners, six by traders and four appointed by the Minister of Transport, the Board having power to co-opt not more than two persons to serve as Members.

Elective Members, M. D. Oliphant, M.B.E., T.D.; V. A. Arnold, M.C.; N. M. Bacon; A. J. Kentish Barnes; W. B. Briscoe; J. C. Brown; P. G. Clarke; G. P. Holt, M.B.E.; J. Paton; J. C. Taylor; M. S. Webster; J. D. Wilson.

Nominee Members, Sir Joseph Cleary; C. Hull; R. W. Johnson, C.B.E.; J. H. Wall.

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METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[01-837-3300]

The Board serves an area of about 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1968-69 being 3½ per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1968, amounted to £66,254,471. The supply for the year 1967-68 was 141,331,000,000 gallons (representing 63,000,000 tons), a daily average of 386.2 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, A. J. Gates, O.B.E.
 Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew.

THE ROYAL MINT Tower Hill, E.C.3

[01-488-3424]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 3 months in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.20 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.) Additional tours 2.50, 4.45 and 5.0 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays.

Master Worker and Warden, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £6,300

Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. E. Lucas £3,625 to £4,625

Professional Adviser to Deputy Master, H. W. Hobbs, C.B., C.B.E. £4,625

Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. J. Dowling, D.F.C. £3,281 to £3,625

Principals, D. H. S. Biggs; W. Greenwood £2,408 to £3,324

Chief Executive Officers, G. F. Howell; R. F. Liggins; L. E. Morgans; N. P. Howard; F. Cornell £2,751 to £3,209

Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Wright; C. L. Powell; J. D. Goddard; A. T. Layzell; R. Davy; G. M. Fletcher; E. L. Franklin; M. J. Mansley; B. Hatcher £2,115 to £2,580

Superintendent, Operative Department, W. T. Baird £4,125

Deputy do., E. M. Phillips £2,764 to £3,230

Mechanical Engineers, I. F. Harrington; S. J. Wellington; M. R. Tidmarsh; L. B. Burns; R. M. Rayner; A. R. Fisher. £2,010 to £2,635

Chemist and Assayer, E. G. V. Newman, O.B.E. £3,625 to £4,125

Senior Experimental Officer, D. J. Harvey £2,102 to £2,536

Chief Engraver, W. J. Newman, M.V.O. £2,380 to £2,623

Branch of the Royal Mint:

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. A. M. Cook.

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

■ Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[01-636-8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. It was again reconstituted and enlarged under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest. Under the 1965 Act this duty is extended to monopoly in the supply of services and to the merger of two or more enterprises, one at least carried on in the United Kingdom or under the control of a body incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Ashton Roskill, Q.C. £9,000

Deputy Chairman, Sir Henry Hardman, K.C.B.
 Members, Prof. T. Barna, Ph.D.; A. R. Barrowclough; A. H. Bruce, C.B.E.; H. Chisholm, C.B.E.; The Lord Douglass of Cleveland; R. Falk, O.B.E.; Prof. H. Hart; L. A. Hurt; W. E. Jones, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; Sir Bernard

Miller; R. G. Opie; E. L. Richards, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; S. A. Robinson; The Hon. T. G. Roche, Q.C.; Prof. R. S. Sayers; Z. A. Silberston; J. M. A. Smith, C.B.E.; L. H. Williams; Prof. B. S. Yamey.
Secretary, Miss M. W. Dennehy, C.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

■ Carlton Gardens, S.W.1
[or 930-0995]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman. The Earl of Rosse, M.B.E., F.S.A.

Members. The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; J. D. Cowen, M.C., T.D., F.S.A.; Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.R.S.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Prof. I. L. Foster, F.S.A.; The Earl of Halsbury; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.L.; Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B., F.S.A.; P. F. Scott; F. J. Stott; Sir John Witt, F.S.A.

Secretary. Miss A. L. T. Oppé.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1
[Museum: 1555]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays (including Bank Holidays) 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, (Tues.—Thurs., 9 p.m.), and Newspaper Room, (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £2,460,000 in 1968-69, and were met by vote under "Museums, Galleries and the Arts," Class VIII of the Civil Estimates. The constitution of the British Museum was revised under the terms of the *British Museum Act, 1963*.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Appointed by the Sovereign: The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O. *Appointed by the Prime Minister:* The Viscount Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O. (Chairman); The Lord Annan, O.B.E.; Prof. Misha Black, O.B.E.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., F.B.A.; The Viscount Boyd of Merton, F.C., C.H.; The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Prof. H. J. Emeleus, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Lord Evans of Hungershall, D.Lit.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, LL.D., M.P.; L. C. B. Gower, M.B.E., F.B.A.; Sir Ronald Nyholm, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; The Viscount Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Dame Mary Smeeton, D.B.E.; Sir Richard Thompson, Bt.

Nominated by the Royal Society, Royal Academy, British Academy and Society of Antiquaries of London: T. E. Allibone, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Royal Society); Sir Thomas Monnington, P.R.A. (Royal Academy); Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.H., C.I.E., M.C., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A. (British Academy); Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*Society of Antiquaries of London*).

Appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum: Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Kenneth Clark, C.H., K.C.B., F.B.A.; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Miss Kathleen Kenyon, C.B.E., D.Lit., L.H.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Stuart Piggott, F.S.A.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B. £5,550

Assistant Director, Maysie F. Webb £4,300 to £4,625

Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater £3,625 to £4,125

Assistant Secretary, M. Turner £1,869 to £3,039

Publications Officer, H. Jacob £1,869 to £3,039

Exhibitions Officer, Margaret Hall £1,865 to £3,039

Senior Executive Officers, Elsie G. Ding: J. F. W. Ryde; H. E. Cole £2,240 to £2,705

Guide Lecturers, O. E. Holloway; K. P. Whitehorn £2,102 to £2,536

Principal Keeper of Printed Books, A. H. Chaplin £4,300 to £4,625

Keepers, J. L. Wood; R. J. Fulford £3,625 to £4,125

Deputy Keepers, A. H. King; G. H. Spinney; H. M. Nixon; R. F. L. Bancroft; R. S. Pine-Coffin; P. R. Harris; Helen M. Wallis; P. J. Fairs £3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers, G. A. F. Scheele; *Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; Audrey C. Brodhurst; G. D. Painter; E. J. Miller; A. F. Allison; *H. G. Whitehead; *F. J. Hill; Anna E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; G. J. R. Arnold; T. T. Tuckey-Smith; D. E. Rhodes; O. W. Neighbour; P. A. H. Brown; I. R. Willison; P. C. Meade; J. W. Joliffe; R. J. Roberts; M. G. Atkins; Hanna M. Swiderska; D. B. Chrastek; G. B. Morris; Cynthia M. Howard; D. L. Paisley; D. T. Rodger; J. A. Mackay; R. A. Christophers; B. G. F. Holt; J. A. B. Townsend; J. R. Barr; L. L. Dethan; Patricia M. Taylor; Margaret Chaplin.

Superintendent, Newspaper Library (Colindale), P. E. Allen.

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, T. C. Skeat £3,625 to £4,125

Deputy Keepers, C. E. Wright; G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton £3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers, *Pamela J. Willets; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; M. A. F. Borrie; T. A. J. Burnett; T. S. Pattie; Janet M. Backhouse; Anita J. Stratford; Ann Payne; H. M. T. Cobbe.

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardner £3,625 to £4,125

Deputy Keeper, G. M. Meredith-Owens £3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers, M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead; J. Rosenwasser; R. F. Hosking; Albertine Gaur; G. E. Morrison.

<i>Keeper of Prints and Drawings</i> , E. F. Croft-Murray, C.B.E.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , J. A. G. Gere	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , P. H. Hulton; J. K. Rowlands; J. A. R. Wilton.	
<i>Keeper of Coins and Medals</i> , G. K. Jenkins	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , R. A. G. Carson	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , J. P. C. Kent; Marion M. Archibald; N. M. Lowick; M. J. Price.	
<i>Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities</i> , L. E. S. Edwards, C.B.E.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.	
<i>Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities</i> , R. D. Barnett	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , *E. Sollberger; T. C. Mitchell.	
<i>Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities</i> , D. E. L. Haynes.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , R. A. Higgins	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , D. E. Strong; Ann Birchall.	
<i>Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities</i> , R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , J. W. Brailsford.	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , G. H. Tait; G. de G. Sieveking; K. S. Painter; I. H. Longworth; M. R. Taylor; J. Cherry; Leslie E. Webster.	
<i>Keeper of Oriental Antiquities</i> , B. Gray, C.B.E.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , D. E. Barrett	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , R. H. Pinder-Wilson; W. Zwalf; L. R. H. Smith; Jessica M. Rawson.	
<i>Keeper of Ethnography</i> , A. Digby, C.B.E.	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , W. B. Fagg, C.M.G.	£3,064 to £3,625
<i>Assistant Keepers</i> , B. A. L. Cranstone; Elizabeth M. Carmichael; Sheila G. Weir.	
<i>Keeper of Laboratory</i> , A. E. A. Werner	£3,625 to £4,125
<i>Principal Scientific Officers</i> , A. D. Baynes-Cope; H. Barker.	£2,625 to £3,232

National Reference Library of Science and Invention
 Holborn Division, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2
 [01-405-8721]

Bayswater Division, 10 Porchester Gardens, W.2.
 [02-727-3021]

This Library is part of the Department of Printed Books of the British Museum. The Holborn Division incorporates the former Patent Office Library, which was transferred to the British Museum on April 1, 1966. Its stock of nearly half a million volumes of modern scientific and technical literature is primarily related to industrial and technological innovation. Most is on open-access and it includes some 17,000 periodicals and the only comprehensive collection in Britain of patent literature. The Bayswater Division is not yet open to the public.

Holborn Division open Mon. to Fri. 9.30 a.m.-9 p.m. (Foreign Patents Annex, 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.), Saturdays, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. (Foreign Patents Annex closed). No admission ticket is required. Closed on Sundays and public holidays.

Assistant Keepers, Barbara J. Youngman; S. P. Cooper; *A. Sandison; *M. W. Hill; G. J. Sassoone; Susan Lamble; J. R. Lansley; R. H. De Vere; P. J. Gazder; Amelia D. Crews; D. R. Jamieson; C. D. M. Johnston; Margaret Graham; J. R. Chiswell; R. R. O. Skelton; Dorothy E. A. Wijeyaratnam; D. T. Worthy; E. J. Copley; J. A. Leigh; Jane Britton.

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7
 [01-589-7321]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

The Natural History Museum originates from the natural history departments of the British Museum, Bloomsbury. During the 19th century the natural history collections grew so extensively that it became necessary to find new quarters for them and in 1881 they were moved to South Kensington. The British Museum Act, 1963, made the Natural History Museum completely independent with its own body of Trustees. The five departments are shown below. The Zoological Museum, Tring, bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the Museum since 1938. Research workers are admitted to the libraries and study collections by Student's Ticket, applications for which should be made in writing to the Director. Official Guide Lecturers conduct visitors round some of the exhibition galleries at 3 p.m. on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £1,011,000 in 1968-69.

Board of Trustees

Chairman, Sir Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E.
Appointed by the Prime Minister: The Viscount Boyd of Merton, P.C., C.H.; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P.; Prof. T. M. Harris, F.R.S.; The Viscount Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; The Hon. Miriam Rothschild; Dr. J. E. Smith, F.R.S.; Sir John Winnifred, K.C.B.; Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.

Nominated by the Royal Society: Prof. A. R. Clapham, F.R.S.

Appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History): Prof. O. M. B. Bulman, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Deer, F.R.S.

Director, G. F. Claringbull, Ph.D. £5,375
Secretary, A. P. Coleman (*Establishment Officer*)

£3,281 to £3,625

Assistant Secretary, W. L. Rombach £2,102 to £2,536

Librarian, M. J. Rowlands £2,375 to £3,232

Chief Exhibition Officer, C. P. Carter £2,696 to £3,124

Chief Guide Lecturer, A. G. Leutscher, £2,102 to £2,536

Department of Zoology

Keeper, J. P. Harding, Ph.D. £4,300 to £4,750

Deputy Keepers, R. H. Hedley, Ph.D.; J. G. Sheals, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, P. H. Greenwood, D.Sc.; N. B. Marshall, Sc.D.; D. W. Snow, D.Phil. £3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss A. M. Clark; G. B. Corbet, Ph.D.; I. C. J. Galbraith; Miss A. G. C. Grandison; Miss J. E. King; R. W. Sims; P. J. P. Whithead; C. A. Wright, Ph.D. £2,375 to £3,232

Chief Experimental Officer, S. Prudhoe £2,696 to £3,124

Department of Entomology

Keeper, P. Freeman, D.Sc. £3,625 to £4,125

Deputy Keepers, J. F. Perkins, Agr.D.; D. R. Ragge, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. Oldroyd £3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss T. R. Clay, D.Sc.; J. P. Doncaster, C.B.E.; V. F. Eastop, Ph.D.; D. E. Kimmins; P. F. Mattingly, D.Sc.; I. W. B. Nye, Ph.D.; A. Watson; P. E. S. Whalley; I. H. H. Yarrow, Ph.D. £2,375 to £3,232

Department of Palaeontology

Keeper, H. W. Ball, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125

Deputy Keepers, C. G. Adams, Ph.D.; W. T. Dean, D.Sc. £3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officers, A. J. Charig, Ph.D.;

M. K. Howarth, Ph.D.; R. P. S. Jefferies, Ph.D.;
 A. J. Sutcliffe, Ph.D. £2,375 to £3,232
Chief Experimental Officer, H. A. Toombs
 £2,696 to £3,124

(Sub-Department of Physical Anthropology)
Deputy Keeper, K. P. Oakley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.B.A.
 F.S.A. £3,625 to £4,125

Department of Mineralogy
Keeper, A. A. Moss, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, J. D. H. Wiseman, Ph.D.
 £3,625 to £4,125

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, M. H. Hey, D.Sc.
 £3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officers, R. J. Davis, D.Phil.; S. E.
 Ellis. £2,375 to £3,232

Department of Botany
Keeper, R. Ross £4,300 to £4,750
Deputy Keeper, A. Melderis, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, W. T. Stearn, D.Sc.
 £3,625 to £4,125

Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. M. Cannon; P. W.
 James; J. Lewis; N. K. B. Robson, Ph.D.
 £2,375 to £3,232

MUSEUM OF LONDON

This museum, which will amalgamate the London and Guildhall Museums under a Board of 18 Governors, appointed (6 each) by the Government, the Corporation of London and the Greater London Council, was approved by Act of Parliament in 1965. When amalgamation takes place, the Museum will be controlled by the Board of Governors and financed in equal shares by the three authorities. It will eventually be housed in a new building to be erected in the City at the west end of London Wall. Meanwhile its two constituent parts will continue to be housed in their present buildings.

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8.

[01-937 9816]

The collections illustrate the history of London from the earliest times to the present and include archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes, and royal relics. Originally housed at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914, where they remained till 1950, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality and conferences, and the museum was again granted temporary accommodation at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes, and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.
Assistant Keepers, 1st Class, B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.;
 J. T. Hayes, Ph.D.

THE GUILDHALL MUSEUM

55 Basinghall Street, E.C.2

[01-606 3030]

The collection contains archaeological remains excavated from within the boundaries of the City of London, and other material illustrating the history of the City. It is specially strong on the Roman and medieval periods, including the splendid marble statuary and other finds from the Temple of Mithras.

Director, N. C. Cook, F.S.A.
Assistant Director, R. Merrifield, F.S.A.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to
 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.
 The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £613,000 for 1968-69.
Director and Secretary, Sir David Follett £5,375
Museum Superintendent, J. A. Reeve
 £2,696 to £3,124

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward, C.B.E. £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, V. K. Chew £2,050 to £3,256
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. B. Sahiar
 £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Chemistry

Keeper, F. Greenaway £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, D. B. Thomas £2,086 to £3,256
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. G. Thoday
 £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Transport, Mining and Circulation Collections

Keeper, W. Winton £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keepers, P. L. Sumner; T. M. Simmons
 £2,086 to £3,256

Department of Electrical Engineering, Communications and Agriculture

Keeper, D. Chilton £3,625 to £4,125
Assistant Keepers (First Class), Mrs. L. A. West;
 B. P. Bowers; W. K. E. Geddes
 £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships
Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt £3,625 to £4,125
Assistant Keepers (First Class), W. J. Tuck; B. W.
Bathe £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering
Keeper, K. R. Gilbert £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, G. B. L. Wilson £2,086 to £3,256

Assistant Keeper (First Class), R. J. Law
 £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics
Keeper, S. E. Janson £3,625 to £4,125
Keeper Emeritus, H. R. Calvert £1,869 to £3,039

Deputy Keeper, J. Wartnaby £2,086 to £3,256
Assistant Keeper, C. St. C. B. Davison
 £1,869 to £3,039

Department of Museum Services
Keeper, Miss M. K. Weston £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, G. W. B. Lacey £2,086 to £3,256
Assistant Keeper (First Class), M. R. Preston
 £1,869 to £3,039

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied science, 405,000 volumes, 19,100 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 5,000 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holiday weekends. Admission free. Photo-copying service.

Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker £2,086 to £3,256
Assistant Keepers (First Class), L. R. Day; Miss H. D.

Phippen £1,869 to £3,039

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
 South Kensington, S.W.7
 [Kensington: 6371]
 Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays);

Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library (10 to 5.45) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Department of Education and Science.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex. Administrative expenses of the Museum were estimated at £1,046,000 for 1968-69. Director and Secretary, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E. £5,375

Department of Architecture and Sculpture
Keeper, T. W. L. Hodgkinson, C.B.E. (also Sec. to Advisory Council) £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, J. G. Beckwith £1,899 to £3,039†

Department of Ceramics
Keeper, R. J. Charleston £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, J. G. Ayers £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keepers I, J. V. G. Mallet; D. M. Archer £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Circulation
Keeper, H. G. Wakefield £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, C. Hogben £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keepers I, Mrs. B. J. Morris; Miss E. M. Aslin £1,899 to £3,039

Library
Keeper, J. P. Harthan £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, T. M. MacRobert £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keeper I, R. C. Kenedy £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Metalwork
Keeper, B. W. Robinson £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, C. Blair £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keepers I, R. W. Lightbown; Mrs. S. J. Bury £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Public Relations
Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith £3,625 to £4,125
Assistant Keepers I, Mrs. M. Mainstone; J. F. Physick £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Prints and Drawings
Keeper, A. G. Reynolds £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keepers, J. H. Mayne; B. E. Reade; P. W. Ward-Jackson £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keeper I, C. M. Kauffmann £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Textiles
Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby £3,625 to £4,125
Deputy Keeper, D. King £1,899 to £3,039†
Assistant Keeper I, Miss N. K. A. Rothstein £1,899 to £3,039

Department of Woodwork
Keeper, P. K. Thornton £3,625 to £4,125
Assistant Keepers I, D. J. V. Fitzgerald; S. Jervis £1,899 to £3,039

Indian Section

Keeper, J. C. Irwin £3,625 to £4,125
Assistant Keepers I, J. J. Lowry; R. W. Skelton £1,899 to £3,039

Conservation Department

Keeper, N. S. Brommelle £3,625 to £4,125

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter, I.S.O. £2,985 to £3,525
† Plus Allce. £217.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872 (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section. (6) 20th-century decorative arts.

Officer-in-Charge, Miss E. M. Aslin.

£1,899 to £3,039

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

Kensington High Street, W.8

[01-937 8252]

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which Sir Saville Garner, G.C.M.G. is the Chairman and Sir Julian Crossley, Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Director, Sir Kenneth Bradley, C.M.G. £4,625
Deputy Director, Mrs. M. Burke £3,089 to £3,629
Chief Education Officer, Mrs. J. Russell

£2,985 to £3,525

Accountant and Establishment Officer, E. E. Crowhurst £2,345 to £2,845
Curator, Exhibition Galleries, J. H. Swain £2,345 to £2,845

Curator, Art Gallery, D. G. Bowen, F.R.S.A. £2,345 to £2,845

Librarian, A. J. Horne £2,345 to £2,845
Public Relations Officer, J. R. Turner £2,345 to £2,845

Education Officer, A. J. Spicer, O.B.E. £2,345 to £2,845
Conference Organizer, J. F. Callander £2,345 to £2,845

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[01-735 8922]

Open free daily (except Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day), 10 a.m.: Sundays, ■ p.m. Closes at 6 p.m. Reference Dept. open Monday-Friday (except on public holidays), 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

The Museum was founded in 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 to record all aspects of the First World War. In 1939 its terms of reference were enlarged to cover the Second World War, and in 1953 they were again extended to cover all operations involving British or Commonwealth troops since August 1914. The Museum was opened in its present home, formerly Bethlem Hospital, in 1936. Displayed in the public galleries are weapons and equipment of all kinds, including aircraft, armoured fighting vehicles and field guns, as well as models, decorations, uniforms, posters, photographs and paintings. The Art Collection comprises over 8,000 paintings, drawings and pieces

of sculpture, which constitute a unique eyewitness record of wartime scenes and personalities. The Photographic Library holds over 3,000,000 prints, and the Reference Library contains more than 100,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages. The Film Library holds about 25,000,000 feet of film. Administrative expenses of the Museum, 1968-69, £203,000.

Director, A. N. Frankland, D.F.C., D.Phil.... £4,085
Deputy Director and Assistant Director for the Records Division, C. H. Roads, Ph.D.... £3,024 to £3,625

Keeper of Art Department (vacant)

Keeper of Exhibits Department, P. J. Simkins

£1,860 to £3,039

Keeper of Department of Archives and Libraries, D. G. Lance..... £1,869 to £3,039

Establishment Officer, D. P. Mayne

£2,062 to £2,496

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10

[01-858-4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6.
Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament in 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is in two groups of buildings, in Greenwich Park, the Main Buildings, centred round the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617-35) and the Old Royal Observatory, including the Wren Flamsteed House, to the south. The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £232,000 for 1968-69.

Director and Accounting Officer, B. J. Greenhill, C.M.G.

£4,575

Keeper, G. P. B. Naish..... £3,575 to £4,075

Secretary, D. W. Waters..... £3,014 to £3,575

Deputy Keepers, J. Munday; M. S. Robinson, M.B.E.

£3,014 to £3,575

Assistant Keepers (First Class), E. H. H. Archibald; B. T. Carter; H. D. Howse, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Dr. A. P. McGowan; A. W. H. Pearseal; M. W. B. Sanderson; A. N. Stimson

£1,811 to £2,989

Establishment Officer, E. A. Philip.

(For other Museums in England—see Index).

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDdfa GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (April to Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Sundays 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained principally by annual grant from the Government and partly by Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of: (Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals and fossils) from all parts of Wales with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, Melville-Tomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archaeology), Welsh

prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry), The history and development of industry in Wales, illustrated by models, dioramas, original objects and machines. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well represented; the Gwendoline and Margaret Davies Bequests of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters, Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Earl of Plymouth, F.R.S.A.

Vice-President, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E.

Director, G. O. Jones, Ph.D., D.Sc.

Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.

Keepers (Geology), D. A. Bassett, Ph.D. (Botany),

S. G. Harrison; (Zoology), J. A. Bateman; (Archaeology), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (Industry), D. Morgan Rees; (Art), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum Amgueddfa Werin Cymru St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a tannery from Radnorshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, four farmhouses, a turnpike house, a cottage and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. A new museum building is in course of construction.

Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.

Keepers (Material Culture), F. G. Payne, F.S.A.; (Oral Tradition and Dialects), V. H. Phillips.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon Caerleon, Mon.

Open on weekdays (April-September) 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and at other times to application to the Caretaker.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and its suburbs.

Turner House Art Gallery

Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open weekdays, 11 a.m.-12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays, except Bank Holidays.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, ■

[031-225-7534]

Open free, Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sun. 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, W. I. R. Finlay, C.B.E..... £4,500

Keeper, Department of Art and Archaeology, C. Aldred £2,965 to £3,530

Keeper, Department of Technology, A. G. Thomson, Ph.D..... £2,965 to £3,530

Keeper, Department of Natural History, A. R. Waterston, O.B.E..... £2,965 to £3,530

Keeper, Department of Geology, C. D. Waterston, Ph.D..... £2,965 to £3,530

Assistant Keepers (First Class), A. S. Clarke, R. Oddy; H. G. Macpherson; E. C. Pelham-Clinton; J. D. Storer; H. O. A. F. Fernandez;

Miss J. M. Scarce; I. H. J. Lyster £1,685 to £2,815

**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES
OF SCOTLAND**

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2
[031-556-5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1853. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Annexe at 18 Shandwick Place (closed on Sundays).

Keeper. R. B. K. Stevenson £4,000
Assistant Keepers. S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall; A. Fenton.

Senior Scientific Officer. Dr. H. McKerrell.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES AND INCOMES

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
[01-834 9444]

Chairman. The Rt. Hon. Aubrey Jones.

Deputy Chairmen. The Lord Peddie, M.B.E.; R. Turvey.

Members. E. Brough; D. A. C. Dewdney, C.B.E.; M. B. Forman, T.D.; W. L. Heywood, C.B.E.; R. G. Middleton, D.S.C.; Dr. Joan Mitchell; J. E. Mortimer; W. B. Reddaway; Prof. H. A. Turner, Ph.D.; Miss J. Woodward; The Lord Wright of Ashton under Lyne, C.B.E.

Secretary. K. H. Clucas.

Under Secretaries. J. A. Bergin; J. Cassels; E. V. Merchant.

Assistant Secretaries. L. H. Brandes; Miss J. M. Brewster; Miss S. M. Cohen; R. J. S. Cory; W. Deakin; H. J. Gummer; W. Hancox; C. A. Larsen; C. B. Nixon; G. W. Robertson; Dr. D. H. Sharp; M. W. Smart.

Chief Statistician. R. F. Burch.

Senior Economic Adviser. R. M. Dodwell.

Senior Industrial Relations Adviser. Dr. F. J. Bayliss.

Principal Accountant. S. M. Williams, O.B.E.

Press Officer. M. Gapper.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 2020]

The Coal Industry Nationalization Act received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947.

Chairman. The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.

(plus allowances £1,000) £12,500

Deputy Chairman. D. J. Ezra, M.B.E.
(plus allowances £500) £10,000

Members. L. Grainger, A. W. John, C.B.E.; W. V. Sheppard, C.B.E.; Sir William Webber, C.B.E.

(plus allowances £500) each £7,000 to £9,500

Part-time Member. C. H. King £1,000

Secretary. K. S. Jefferies.

Regional Chairmen. R. W. Parker, C.B.E. (Edinburgh); W. Reid, C.B.E., Ph.D. (Gateshead); J. Brass, C.B.E. (Doncaster); W. L. Miron, O.B.E., T.D. (Mansfield); A. H. Kellett, C.B.E. (Cardiff).

Chairman, Coal Products Division. A. W. John, C.B.E.

Chairman, Brickworks and Opencast Executions. J. M. Pumphrey, O.B.E., T.D.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Payment of Government
Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General. A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G.

£5,375

Asst. Comptroller. F. D. Ashby £3,281 to £3,625

Chief Executive Officer. S. J. Payne £2,696 to £3,124

Senior Executive Officers. R. G. Smith; W. G.

Stevens; G. F. W. Berry £2,102 to £2,536

Brokers. Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.1

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946*.

Chairman. E. T. Grint, C.B.E.

General Manager and Secretary. M. R. Haddock, C.B.E.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Millbank Tower, 21-41 Millbank, S.W.1.

[01-834-3811]

Council

Government Members. The Prime Minister (Chairman); The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; the Minister of Technology; the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity; the President of the Board of Trade. **Management Members.** J. E. Davies; Sir Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; K. A. Keith; A. G. Norman; E. J. Partridge; Sir Stephen Brown, K.B.E. **Trade Union Members.** A. W. Allen; The Lord Carron; The Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath; The Rt. Hon. Frank Cousins; S. F. Greene; The Rt. Hon. George Woodcock, C.B.E. **Nationalized Industries.** Sir Ronald Edwards, K.B.E.; The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C. **National Board for Prices and Incomes.** The Rt. Hon. A. Jones. **Independent Members.** Sir Steuart Mitchell; Prof. D. J. Robertson. **National Economic Development Office.** H. F. R.atherwood (Director-General).

Secretary. J. L. Edwards.

Industrial Director. T. C. Fraser.

Industrial Advisers. J. M. Beales; R. E. Close; J. R. S. Human; D. E. M. Fiennes; N. A. Morling; P. B. Hypher.

Economic Director. T. A. Kennedy.

NATIONAL GALLERIES
See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE
(under Ministry of Health)

NATIONAL PORTS COUNCIL

17 North Audley Street, W.1

[01-493-7911]

The Council was established by the *Harbours Act, 1964* with the principal duties of formulating and keeping under review a national plan for the development of harbours in Great Britain, encouraging the efficient functioning of harbour authorities, and giving advice to the Minister of Transport on matters relating to port improvement, maintenance and management. The Council also has research and training functions and is empowered to consider and determine appeals against ship, passenger and goods dues imposed by statutory harbour authorities.

Chairman. Sir Arthur Kirby, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman. J. L. Jones, M.B.E.

Members. J. Morris Gifford (Director-General); F. D. Arney, C.B.E.; F. B. Bolton, M.C.; The Lord Cooper; Sir Clifford Dove, C.B.E., E.R.D.; S. A. Finnis, O.B.E., E.R.D.; Sir Alexander Glen, K.B.E., D.S.C.; A. G. McCrae; The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.; A. W. Suddaby, C.B.E.

Joint Secretaries. R. C. Livesey; K. A. Heathcote.

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Kingsgate House, Victoria Street, S.W.1

[01-828-3400]

The National Research Development Corporation operates under the *Development of Inventions Acts, 1948-65*. Its function is to secure "where the public interest so requires" the development and exploitation of inventions derived from publicly

supported research, and from other sources. It promotes technological advance by investing money, usually on joint venture basis, with industrial firms, to assist development of their own inventions and projects.

*Chairman, The Lord Black..... unpaid
Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth..... £10,000*

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2
[01-836-1599]

*President and Chairman, Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C.
Vice-Presidents, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.
Vice-Chairmen, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon Williams, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. G. Woodcock, C.B.E.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.; Sir Alfred Owen, C.B.E.; J. Anstey, C.B.E., T.D.*

Members, R. S. Allen, O.B.E.; J. Archbold, O.B.E. (National Union of Teachers); R. G. Armstrong, M.C., T.D. (Post Office); R. Bennett, O.B.E.; L. G. Bowles (Association of Education Committees); W. Brown, C.B.E.; E. A. G. Caroe, C.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); Sir William Cocker, O.B.E.; M. Connacher; H. E. Davies, O.B.E.; W. M. Dick, M.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks Association); Mrs. O. L. Farquharson (National Federation of Women's Institutes); W. Fisk, C.B.E.; G. Freeman, O.B.E.; J. Gayler, O.B.E.; C. R. Gray, M.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, C.B.E.; H. Hayhow, O.B.E.; E. E. Y. Hales (Department of Education and Science); A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G. (National Debt Office); G. C. Jones, O.B.E. (Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants); W. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Trades Union Congress); P. C. J. T. Kirkman; H. R. Mathys, T.D. (Confederation of British Industry); S. Morgan, O.B.E.; C. Mudge; Sir Tom O'Brien (Trades Union Congress); R. J. Painter (Treasury); D. H. Peacock, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (National Street, Village and Social Groups Advisory Committee); A. L. Ruscoe, M.B.E. (Post Office); Mrs. J. Sich (Women's Royal Voluntary Service); H. W. Smart, C.B. (Post Office); C. E. Trott, M.B.E. (Joint Stock Banks); E. J. N. Warburton, C.B.E.; H. H. West (Stock Exchange); H. F. Wood, O.B.E.; J. S. Woodrow, O.B.E.

OFFICERS

*Secretary, D. R. Davidson, O.B.E..... £4,500
Director of Establishment and Finance, J. Hurst, O.B.E.
£3,156 to £3,500
Director of Publicity, J. W. King..... £3,156 to £3,500
Chief Commissioner, K. T. Pinch..... £3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officer, A. G. Cranner, I.S.O.
£2,860 to £3,400*

Commissioners, S. Burke; K. G. Burton; D. J. Creswell, M.B.E.; J. N. G. Davies; F. Dyer; H. G. D. Gabriel, M.B.E.; J. Gilmour; K. J. Griffin; R. J. Heathorn; K. Nicholas; R. Rees, M.B.E.; J. C. Timms, O.B.E.... £2,860 to £3,400

NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE FOR SCOTLAND

68 George Street, Edinburgh =
[031-225-5486]

*President, The Lord Erskine of Rerrick, G.B.E.
Chairman, The Hon. Lord Birsay, C.B.E., T.D.
Members, A. R. Abercromby, O.B.E.; A. Bonthrone; Lt.-Col. G. Borwick, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.; T. Broad, M.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks' Association); J. Craig (Ass. Registrar of Friendly Societies); Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, O.B.E.; G. N. Hamilton (National Coal Board); H. Humble, M.B.E.; A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir Ian Johnson-Gilbert, C.B.E.; W. S. Lanham; A. B. Lawson (Association of Directors of Education in Scotland); J. McCluskey, M.B.E. (Scottish T.U.C.); M. Neil (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce); J. B. L. McTavish (H.M. Treasury); The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon (R.C. Church); J. F. Ormiston (Episcopal Church in Scotland); Mrs. R. E. Purvis, O.B.E. (W.R.V.S.); Mrs. R. J. L. Raeside (Scottish Women's Rural Institute);*

H. W. Smart, C.B. (P.O. Savings Dept.); E. L. Thomas, T.D.; J. J. Thompson; E. T. Vallance, E.R.D. (Post Office); The Rev. G. N. Warner (Church of Scotland); A. Yeaman, O.B.E.
Secretary, A. M. Swanson, O.B.E. £3,156 to £3,500
Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson £2,750 to £3,209

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Alhambra House, 27/33 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
[01-930-9232]

The Natural Environment Research Council was established by Royal Charter on June 1, 1965, under the Science and Technology Act, 1965, to encourage, plan and conduct research in those sciences, both physical and biological, that relate to man's natural environment.

The component bodies of the Council are: the Institute of Geological Sciences, the Institute of Hydrology, the National Institute of Oceanography, the Nature Conservancy, the British Antarctic Survey and the Research Vessel Unit.

It is also responsible for supporting: the Marine Biological Association, the Scottish Marine Biological Association, the Freshwater Biological Association, the Fisheries Helmithology Unit and the Marine Invertebrate Biology Unit.

These bodies have their own governing boards or advisory committees. In addition the Council advises the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland on the research programmes of their fisheries laboratories. It also has responsibility for long-term forestry research in consultation with the Forestry Commission. Much of the Council's activities is related to university research in the environmental sciences, which it supports by post-graduate training awards, research grants and fellowships.

Chairman, Prof. V. C. Wynne Edwards, F.R.S.E.

Members, Sir Frederick Bawden, F.R.S.; Prof. J. N. Black, D.Phil., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S.; N. L. Falcon, F.R.S.; The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving, K.B.E., C.B.; Prof. M. J. Lighthill, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. J. D. Matthews, F.R.S.; J.C. Mitcheson, C.B.E.; N. A. F. Rowntree; Prof. S. K. Runcorn, S.C.D., F.R.S.; Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Secretary, R. J. H. Beverton, C.B.E.

Institute of Geological Sciences Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

[01-589-9441]

45 Princes Gate, Kensington, S.W.7

[01-684-6465]

(Geochemical Division: 64-78 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 [01-242-4531]; North of England Office: Ring Road, Halton, Leeds, 15 [0162-649161]; Scotland Office: Southpark, 29 Grange Terrace, Edinburgh, 9 [031-667-6203]; Global Seismology Unit: 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9 [031-667 3434]; Geomagnetism Unit: Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux [317141]; Geological Survey in Northern Ireland: 20 College Gardens, Belfast, 9 [0232-666595]; Magnetic Observatories: Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire; Hartland, N. Devon.)

Museum of Practical Geology, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7 Admission free on weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Director, K. C. Dunham, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Geologist (Deputy Director), S. Buchan, Ph.D.

National Institute of Oceanography Wormley, Godalming, Surrey

[Wormley: 2122]

Whale Research Unit, British Museum of Natural History, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
Director, G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

The Nature Conservancy
19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[01-235-3241]

Director, M. E. D. Poore, Ph.D.

Institute of Hydrology
Howbery Park, Wallingford, Berks.
[Wallingford: 2381]

Director, J. S. G. McCulloch, Ph.D.

British Antarctic Survey
30 Gillingham Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 3678]

Director, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Ph.D.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory
Herstmonceux, Sussex
[03-2181-3171]

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the Department of Navigation and Astronomy of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and six equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work, and the Isaac Newton telescope, a 98-inch reflector for the use of any qualified British astronomer, was completed in 1967. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom and the time zones of the world are based on Greenwich Mean Time.

Astronomer Royal, Sir Richard Woolley, O.B.E.,
Sc.D., F.R.S. £5,250

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, A. Hunter, Ph.D.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. Linden-Bell,
Ph.D.; C. A. Murray; B. E. J. Pagel, Ph.D.

Principal Scientific Officers, G. A. Harding; W.
Nicholson; H. M. Smith; D. V. Thomas; R. H.
Tucker; G. B. Wellgate £3,500 to £4,000

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

The Nautical Almanac was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E.

£4,175 to £4,625

Principal Scientific Officers, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler
(part-time); G. A. Wilkins, Ph.D.

£2,100 to £2,900

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by Order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Royal Observatory
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9
[031-667-3321]

The Observatory, founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818 on Calton Hill, was moved to its present site in 1896. Its work, which is closely linked to that of the Astronomy Department of Edinburgh University, is concerned with the physics of stars and interstellar matter and the

structure and evolution of the Galaxy. Observational data are secured with four telescopes on Blackford Hill and one at an outstation at Monte Porzio, Italy. Satellite tracking is pursued at a second outstation in Peeblesshire. Much of the work of the Observatory is directed to the design and construction of new instruments and to the introduction of automation into astronomy. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, Prof. H. A. Brück, C.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, V. C. Reddish, Ph.D.

OVERSEAS AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street,
S.W.1
[01-930-8307]

The Accounts of most of the dependent territories overseas are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the territories affected.

Director General of the Overseas Audit Service, F. E. L. Carter, C.B.E. £5,650
Assistant Director, G. C. Jarvis, O.B.E. £3,625

MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Eland House, Stag Place, Victoria, S.W.1
[01-834-2377]

The Ministry of Overseas Development was set up in October, 1964, to deal with the assistance given by the British Government to overseas countries for development purposes. The Department is responsible for direct financial aid in the form of capital; for contributions from Britain to the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in development; and for technical assistance to overseas countries, mainly by way of providing specialist staff abroad and training facilities in the United Kingdom. In order to help discharge its technical assistance functions the Ministry of Overseas Development absorbed the former Department of Technical Co-operation, and the technical organizations allied to it.

Minister of Overseas Development, THE RT. HON. REGINALD ERNEST PRENTICE, M.P. £8,500
Private Secretary, G. W. Thom, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. I. Marquand, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, A. E. Oram, M.P. £3,750
Permanent Secretary, G. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G.
£8,600

Private Secretary, Miss M. Norman, M.B.E.
Deputy Secretary (vacant).

Under-Secretaries, R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; R. B. M. King, M.C.; N. Leach, C.M.G.; J. Mark, M.B.E.; L. C. J. Martin; W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; J. K. Thompson, C.M.G. £5,250

Controller of Special Projects, A. H. P. Humphrey, C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,000

Director-General of Economic Planning, W. A. B. Hopkin, C.B.E. £6,300

Deputy-Director-General of Economic Planning, R. S. Porter, O.B.E. £5,250

Director, World Economy Division, J. P. Hayes £5,250

Director, Statistics Division, C. H. Harvie, C.B.E. £4,825

Director of Geographical Division, Economic Planning, D. J. Ovens. £4,825

Director of Population Bureau, Dr. D. Wolters £3,825

Advisory and Specialist Staff
Land Tenure Adviser, S. R. Simpson, C.B.E. £3,500 to £4,000

Agricultural Adviser, A. R. Melville, C.M.G. £4,175 to £4,625

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Deputy Agricultural Adviser , M. F. H. Selby | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Hankey, O.B.E.; W. Hobman; A. W. Horner, C.M.G., T.D.; J. W. Howard; C. R. O. Jones; D. M. Kitching; J. C. D. Lawrence, O.B.E.; A. N. McCleary; P. S. McLean, O.B.E.; W. D. Maniece; Miss E. O. Mercer, O.B.E., Ph.D.; H. A. Moisley; S. J. Moore; K. O. H. Osborne; P. G. Ottewill, G.M.; D. A. Pott, O.B.E.; R. M. Prideaux; A. G. Ridley, M.V.O.; A. K. Robertson; Mrs. M. C. Rosser; J. C. Rowley; A. K. Russell, D.Phil.; D. I. Scanlan, M.V.O.; O.B.E.; J. M. Scoular; D. F. Smith; D. A. T. Thain, M.B.E.; G. W. Thom, O.B.E.; J. E. Whitelegg; J. M. Willson; Miss E. M. Young |
| Educational Adviser , Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | $\text{£}2,475$ to $\text{£}3,425$ |
| Deputy Educational Adviser , J. E. C. Thornton, O.B.E. | $\text{£}4,175$ to $\text{£}4,625$ | Temporary Principals , J. J. Aldie, C.M.G.; G. Cunningham; Sir John Field, K.B.E., C.M.G.; E. J. Gibbons, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. E. Glason; R. C. H. Greig; C. M. H. Harrison; F. D. Hibbert, C.M.G.; Mrs. J. M. A. N. Hotchkiss; H. E. O. Hughes, C.B.E.; P. H. Johnston, C.M.G.; G. C. Lawrence, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. N. F. Odgers, C.M.G.; M. F. Page C.B.E.; C. C. Ricketts, L.C.P. to L.C.425 |
| Woman Educational Adviser , Miss F. H. Gwilliam, C.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Appointments Officers , H. L. Adams, C.M.G., T.D.; A. B. Cozens, O.B.E.; *C. J. Denton; Sir George Duntze, Bt., C.M.G.; C. W. Footman, C.M.G.; *W. A. R. Gorman, O.B.E.; F. L. Greenland; N. G. Hardy; *J. F. Hart, O.B.E.; *R. J. Harvey; *G. C. M. Heathcote; H. Holmes; A. I. Kellar, C.M.G., O.B.E.; *D. J. Powell; *A. G. Simpson; *M. F. G. Wentworth, C.M.G., O.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; *L. 2,250 to L.2,817 |
| Adviser on Technical Education , Dr. G. E. Watts, C.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Senior Chief Executive Officers , S. N. Adams, M.B.E.; F. E. Bland; J. H. D. Gambold; G. C. Kesby, O.B.E.; L. V. Martin; *L. 3,064 to L.3,500 |
| Assistant Adviser on Technical Education , J. W. Galler. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Chief Executive Officers , F. W. Attwell; B. D. Barber; E. A. Bennett; J. Blades; C. J. Chamberlain; F. W. Foreman; K. G. W. Frost; K. G. Fry; S. A. Gibbins; J. C. Jeaffreson; B. T. Jordan; K. D. Law; Miss M. P. Maguire; B. G. Meara; W. D. J. Morgan; D. G. Perrin; F. E. Sitch; A. H. Tansley; A. M. Trick; J. L. West; K. J. Windsor; T. D. Wright, M.V.O. |
| Assistant Educational Adviser , D. J. S. Crozier, C.M.G. | $\text{£}2,250$ to $\text{£}3,107$ | $\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$ |
| Adviser on Engineering Appointments , F. H. Woodrow, C.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Senior Executive Officers , A. J. T. Allen, M.B.E.; Miss J. W. Ballis; Miss M. P. Bell; W. T. Birrell; D. H. Braun; Miss M. Bristol; R. O. Carter; B. Cook; A. D. Cooper; L. E. Dawes; D. W. Goodman, M.B.E.; A. H. Harrison; F. J. Holloway; L. A. Lampard; C. A. Maher; K. H. R. Mundy; Miss E. M. Murphy, M.B.E.; Miss D. Nicholls; S. C. Pennoch; G. Robertson; Miss E. F. Saracco; E. Scott; V. R. B. Shalson; E. T. Sinclair; G. H. Sinclair; Miss B. E. Skinner; G. F. H. Stapley; W. J. C. Tomlinson; R. J. Walksgrave; Miss E. M. Ware; S. C. Watkins; J. R. Watson; S. Wellington; D. M. Whitecross; P. M. Wilson; K. A. Woolverton; R. W. Woottton; L. 2,220 to L.2,720 |
| Fisheries Adviser , D. N. F. Hall. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Anti-Locust Research Centre
College House, Wright's Lane, W.8
[01-937-6084] |
| Forestry Adviser , J. Logan-Smith. | $\text{£}4,500$ | Director , P. T. Haskell, Ph.D.... L.4,175 to L.4,625 |
| Overseas Labour Adviser , G. Foggon, C.M.G., O.B.E. | $\text{£}4,175$ to $\text{£}4,625$ | Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries
Eland House, Stag Place, S.W.1
[01-828-3665] |
| Deputy Labour Adviser , Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Secretary , H. M. Collins, O.B.E.... L.2,475 to L.3,425 |
| Adviser on Water Development , D. S. Ferguson (part-time). | $\text{£}1,260$ | Directorate of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys
Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 8661] |
| Assistant Adviser on Water Development , P. H. Stern | $\text{£}2,817$ to $\text{£}3,107$ | Director , D. E. Warren.... L.4,175 to L.4,625 |
| Medical Adviser , J. M. Liston, C.M.G. | $\text{£}5,525$ | Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas
33 Bedford Place, W.C.1
[01-636-8926] |
| Deputy Medical Advisers , P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E.; W. J. M. Evans, C.B.E. | $\text{£}4,175$ to $\text{£}4,625$ | Secretary , *I. C. M. Maxwell.... L.3,500 |
| Adviser on Marketing Problems , H. C. Biggs | $\text{£}3,600$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau
Eland House, Stag Place, S.W.1
[01-828-4366] |
| Nursing Adviser , Miss B. G. Schofield, O.B.E. | $\text{£}2,731$ to $\text{£}3,093$ | Director and Head of Bureau , Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G.... L.3,400 |
| *Adviser on Social Development , A. R. G. Prosser, M.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | |
| *Head of British Development Division, Caribbean (Bridgetown) , W. L. Bell, M.B.E. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| *Head of Middle East Development Division (Beirut) , P. P. Howell, C.M.G., O.B.E. | $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| Assistant Secretaries , J. D. Anderson, M.C.; K. G. Ashton; R. L. Baxter; E. C. Burr; F. P. Dunnill; J. H. Francis; S. Fryer; I. H. Harris; N. B. J. Huijsman; A. G. Hurrell; W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; H. B. McKenzie-Johnston; F. W. Marten, C.M.G., M.C.; L. C. J. Martin; L. W. Norwood; D. L. Pearson; A. J. Peckham; C. R. A. Rae; R. E. Radford; J. E. Rednal; B. E. Rolfe; D. M. Smith; M. G. Smith; W. J. Smith; W. D. Sweaney, C.M.G. (Establishment Officer); A. M. Turner; E. M. West; D. Williams | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| Head of Information Department , R. T. G. Miles | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| Chief Statistician , W. L. Kendall | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| *Statisticians , R. M. Allen; H. Fell; Miss M. Robson | $\text{£}2,250$ to $\text{£}3,107$ | |
| *Senior Economic Advisers , G. A. Bridger; H. C. Hawkins; G. W. Maynard (part-time); T. H. Silcock. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| Economic Advisers , *R. M. Ainscow; D. F. V. Ashby; *M. S. Brown; J. H. Healey; *G. A. C. D. Houston; A. J. Killick; *S. G. Sandford; *J. T. Winpenny. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,500$ | |
| Senior Principal Scientific Officer , D. C. Mandeville, O.B.E. | $\text{£}2,475$ to $\text{£}3,425$ | |
| Principals , A. D. Beaty; H. H. Bracken, C.B.E.; R. A. Browning; S. A. Bunce; J. A. Burgess, O.B.E.; M. L. Cahill; D. E. B. Carr; N. H. L. Chesshyre, C.B.E.; Miss R. M. B. Chevallier; D. H. Christie; K. M. Critchley; R. F. R. Deare; A. J. A. Douglas, C.M.G., O.B.E.; P. C. Duff; J. C. Edwards; M. de N. Ensor, O.B.E.; A. S. Fair; D. S. Foster; Miss S. K. L. Guilton; Hon. C. A. | $\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$ | |

**Tropical Pesticides Research Headquarters
and Information Unit**

Tropical Products Institute, 56/62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1
[101-142-5412]

Director, H. S. Hopf, Ph.D. £2,475 to £3,425
Tropical Pesticides Research Unit
Porton Down, nr. Salisbury, Wilts.
[Idmiston: 211]

Director, *A. B. Hadaway, Ph.D. £3,576
Tropical Products Institute
56/62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 5412]

Director, P. C. Spensley, D.Phil. £4,175 to £4,625
*Temporary.

**OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME
TAX OFFICE**

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development on behalf of some 30 Overseas Governments for whom he acts as agent in the United Kingdom in relation to the income tax liability of certain companies and pensioners resident in the United Kingdom and in dealing with general enquiries regarding overseas tax. He also runs a Training School for overseas tax officials.

Official Representative, J. E. Courten, O.B.E. £4,555

**OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY
COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION**
Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[101-799-6551]

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration was appointed by the *Parliamentary Commissioner Act*, 1967, for the investigation of administrative action taken on behalf of the Crown. He is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an Address from the two Houses of Parliament. His function is to investigate complaints referred to him by Members of the House of Commons from members of the public who claim to have sustained injustice in consequence of maladministration in connection with actions taken by or on behalf of Government Departments but not other public bodies. Under the Act, the Commissioner is required to report the results of an investigation to the Member of the House. He is also required to report to Parliament on the performance of his functions and he may make special reports to Parliament upon cases of maladministration where it appears to him that an injustice has not been or will not be remedied.

Parliamentary Commissioner, Sir Edmund Compton, K.C.B., K.B.E. £8,600

Secretary, E. L. Sykes, C.M.G. £5,335

Directors, J. F. T. Cheetham; T. W. Jones, O.B.E.; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E. £4,085

Establishment Officer, D. G. Plaister, M.B.E. £2,751 to £3,209

Chief Executive Officers, R. F. G. Foster; D. H. Grattidge; Miss J. Horsham; R. W. S. Haines; C. S. Hutton; P. J. C. Keemer £2,751 to £3,209

PAROLE BOARD

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1

[101-799-3488]

The Board was constituted under section 59 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967 and the Members were appointed on November 7, 1967.

The function of the Board is to advise the Secretary of State for the Home Department with respect to: (1) Release on licence under section 60 (1) or 61 and recall under section 62 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967 of persons whose cases have been referred to the Board by the Secretary of State; (2) The conditions of such licences, and the variation and cancellation of such conditions; and (3) any other matter so referred which is connected with release

on licence or recall of persons to whom section 60 or 61 of the Act applies.

Chairman, The Lord Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Members, S. Brown, Q.C.; A. A. Dumont; R. D. Fairn; C. R. Hewitt; Mrs. P. J. Jacobson; Mr. Justice James; Miss M. M. Jordan; R. D. King; A. D. Leigh, M.D.; M. A. Partridge, D.M.; W. H. Pearce; Mr. Justice Roskill; P. E. Russell; H. C. Scott, Q.C.; R. J. Webb; D. J. West, M.D. Secretary, L. R. Jacobs £2,345 to £2,845

PATENT OFFICE
(and Industrial Property and Copyright
Department, Board of Trade)
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[101-405-8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1967 the Patent Office sealed 38,999 patents and registered 6,792 designs and 10,429 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B. £5,850

Assistant Comptrollers, J. Field £5,125

W. Wallace, C.M.G.; E. Armitage £4,950

Superintending Examiners, R. D. Satchell, C.B.E.;

J. V. Hudson, C.B.E.; S. H. Biles, C.B.E.; E. T. Vincent; T. C. Taylor; L. F. W. Knight; H. S. Walton; J. E. Mirams; C. Vincent-Smith, T.D.;

K. M. Smith £4,750

Assistant Registrar, Trade Marks, R. L. Moory £4,125

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4
Keeper, W. E. Edwards, M.B.E. £1,977 to £2,411

Patent Office Library

Now the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division). See under British Museum.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Way, Crawley, Sussex

[10293-27833]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Its function is that of paying agent for Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. Most of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of many types of public service pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £827,000 for 1968-69.

Paymaster-General (and Leader of the House of Lords)

THE LORD SHACKLETON, P.C., O.B.E. £7,625

Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch, C.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500

Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., F. J. Clay, O.B.E. £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, N. C. Norfolk, I.S.O.; F. T. Simmons; D. M. Wheble £2,860 to £3,400

Senior Executive Officers, Miss H. M. Bottrell, M.B.E.; D. J. P. Dutton; Miss E. M. Hart; R. A. Heavens; Miss K. M. Kennerell; A. J. Kennett; A. Lawrence; H. C. Leng; B. J. McCarthy; I. J. Pelis; H. T. Reading; G. F. Tidy; E. F. Webster; G. T. Wheway £2,220 to £2,720

**POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE**

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Lord Crathorne, P.C. T.D.

Members, The Lord Rea, P.C., O.B.E.; The Baroness Summerskill, P.C., C.H.

Secretary, P. S. Milner-Barry, C.B., O.B.E.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
[01-481-2000]

The Port of London Authority was established under the Port of London Act, 1908 on March 31, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving and improving the Port of London.

Under the Harbour Revision Order, 1967, the Board was reduced to not fewer than 15 and not more than 16 members as from October 1, 1967. The members are appointed by the Minister of Transport after consultation with interested organizations as follows: National Ports Council (2 members). The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and the London General Shipowners' Society (3). The London Chamber of Commerce and the British Shippers' Council (3). The London Wharfingers' Association (1). The Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners in London (1). The Greater London Council (1). The Corporation of the City of London (1). The Corporation of Trinity House (1). Persons representative of organized labour (2). The sixteenth member is the Director-General who is co-opted by the Board.

The working of the Port for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1967, showed a deficit of £1,600,000. Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G. Vice-Chairman, Sir Andrew Crichton.

Officers

Director-General, G. D. G. Perkins.
Director of Engineering, G. A. Wilson, C.B.E.
Director of Finance, J. Lunch.
Director of Marketing, W. Bowey.
Director of Personnel, P. A. R. Lindsay.

Chief Docks Manager, S. Turner.
River Superintendent and Harbour Master, Cmdr. G. V. Parmiter, R.N. (ret.).
Solicitor, I. Hughes.

Head of Planning and Management Services, N. N. B. Ordman.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

Surrey Commercial Docks, Docks Manager, G. S. Aldrick; Dockmaster, Capt. G. Murray.
India and Millwall Docks, Docks Manager, J. Gabony; Dockmaster, Capt. W. G. Lloyd.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V Docks, Docks Manager, J. Morrish; Dockmaster, Capt. C. D. Turner.
Tilbury Docks, Docks Manager, P. Padgett; Dockmaster, Capt. E. Asiworth.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, S. C. Peacock.

Australasia and S.E. Asia

P.O. Box R.152, Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, C. L. Webb.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1
[01-432-1234]

Postmaster-General, RT. HON. JOHN THOMAS STONEHOUSE, M.P. £8,500
Private Secretary, M. Morris.
Assistant Private Secretaries, J. D. H. Roxby; N. M. K. Worman.
Assistant Postmaster General, J. Slater, B.E.M., M.P. £3,750

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

Director of Buildings and Welfare, H. A. Daniels £5,250
Director of Management Development, J. M. Newton, C.B. £5,250
Director of National Data Processing Service, F. J. M. Laver. £5,250
Director of Personnel, Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E. £5,250
Director of Public Relations, T. Dawson. £4,825
Director of Radio and Broadcasting, K. Hind, E.R.D. £5,250

Director of Reorganization, M. O. Tinniswood	£5,250
Director of Statistics and Business Research, S. Wood	£5,250
Solicitor, Sir John Ricks.	£6,300
Assistant Secretaries, S. Horrox; D. C. Balaam; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; D. G. C. Lawrence; C. E. Lovell; J. M. Harper; W. A. Kirkpatrick; G. T. Pocock; D. E. Baptiste.	£3,500 to £4,500
Principals, J. F. Hanson; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; Miss P. A. Peverett; R. A. Browne; P. V. Jackson; I. Barr; D. T. Tudge; J. M. Goose; N. M. Johnson; T. U. Meyer; J. M. Norman; P. W. F. Fryer; R. A. Giles; H. C. Greenwood; R. W. Storey; V. P. Savill; M. A. G. Veal; N. A. Perkins.	£2,475 to £3,425
Principal Executive Officers, C. E. Beauchamp; F. J. L. Clark; N. O. Johnson.	£4,000
Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. C. Brunning; Miss D. E. Furbank; A. N. James; C. W. Shephard	£3,256 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Hart; J. Woods; A. O. Carter; D. G. Clarke; G. A. L. Everett; W. G. Fox; J. McChesney; D. E. Chapman; Miss R. O. Corke; Miss H. I. Robinson; D. C. Thomson; B. H. Arundel; L. N. Heatherington; Miss E. A. Scillitoe; K. H. Maundier; Mrs. J. M. Goodman; S. G. Munday; D. H. Sutcliffe; J. P. Stables; A. A. Mead; R. O. Bradbury; J. M. Campbell; J. L. Bradby; P. E. A. Faulkner; C. D. Curr; C. B. Davis; A. L. Evans; R. W. Groves; T. E. Harries; J. L. Howells; K. W. Lawrence; Miss J. M. Milne; P. B. Milne; H. G. M. Pullen; P. C. A. Raby; I. H. Slee; Miss J. M. Gordon.	£2,860 to £3,400
Chief Statisticians, P. J. Lane; H. Palca	£3,500 to £4,500
Statisticians, R. A. Hastie; J. H. Hayter; W. F. Simpson; J. J. Wheatley; J. F. Woods	£2,475 to £3,475
Chief Catering Officer, N. H. Bennett, C.B.E.	£3,256 to £3,500
Senior Catering Officer, J. G. New	£2,860 to £3,400
Staff Engineer, N. V. Knight	£3,500 to £4,000
Assistant Staff Engineers, E. W. F. Spratley; D. J. Harding; R. T. Mayne	£2,639 to £3,105
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, L. W. Hill	£3,500 to £4,000
Principal Scientific Officer, K. M. Jasinski	£2,250 to £3,107
Economic Adviser, R. J. Hall	£2,475 to £3,425
Principal Information Officers, K. J. Ley; E. J. Grove	£2,860 to £3,400
Investigation Division	
Controller, R. J. Mitchell	£3,156 to £3,720
Deputy Controllers, W. I. Shaw; W. H. C. Thomas	£3,156 to £3,500
Assistant Controllers, F. A. Carr; W. J. Edwards; J. Johnston; C. J. Saunders	£2,860 to £3,400
Wireless Telegraph Establishment	
Inspector, R. M. Billington	£3,300 to £3,800
Deputy Inspector, G. H. M. Gleadle	£2,673 to £3,082
Assistant Inspectors, J. L. Hyatt; A. Whalley; G. F. Wilson; R. Wilson; F. Thorne	£2,370 to £2,740
Department for National Savings	
Director of Savings, A. Curall, C.M.G.	£6,300
Deputy Directors, P. E. Plummer (£4,000); R. G. Armstrong; M.C., T.D.; J. Littlewood	£3,500 to £4,500
Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. P. Wilde; J. Higgins; Miss B. K. Billot; H. R. West; G. W. Mantle.	£3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, C. W. Hand; M. Marshall; R. M. Dryden; Miss J. A. Tapsfield; B. C. Smith, M.B.E.; A. K. Grant; K. G. Taylor, E.R.D.; T. A. Martin; S. A. Ingham; A. Green; S. J. Allison; M. Morris; D. M. Jones; J. A. Cuthbertson;	£3,156 to £3,500

J. R. Acland; C. M. Roberts; C. F. H. Taylor;
A. Watson; L. W. Sturt; K. J. Thomas
£2,860 to £3,400

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir John Ricks..... £6,300
Principal Assistant Solicitors, P. Turner; A. T. Roberts..... £5,250
Assistant Solicitors, W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths; C. B. Maxted; J. H. Weston; S. Rothstein; L. J. N. Stanton; A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston; E. Lorkin; B. A. Ritchie
£3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants, D. Howells; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S. Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B. Collins; B. C. Gould; D. E. Follett; I. L. L. Jones; R. J. Harris; P. A. Sanderson; A. J. Harris; J. E. Levetus; W. B. Sneade; A. H. Bone; A. Langmaid; D. A. Trehearne; P. J. Gamble; A. R. C. Wadeson; D. M. Walbank; B. G. Smith; B. A. Holland; F. G. Packard; E. G. Ridgeway; A. J. G. Perlman
£2,625 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officer, W. T. Adams
£2,860 to £3,400

POSTAL HEADQUARTERS

Managing Director, Posts and GIRO, A. Wolstenholme, C.B.E..... £6,300
Director of Finance, N. F. Holman..... £5,250
Director of GIRO and Remittance Services, J. W. Grady..... £5,250
Director of Operations and Overseas, G. R. Downes, C.B.E..... £5,250
Director of Personnel, T. C. Carpenter..... £5,250
Director of Planning and Mechanization, N. C. C. de Jong..... £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. S. Baker; J. R. Baxter; Miss D. J. Fothergill; W. C. Harvey; D. J. McDougall; G. McMorran; C. H. Rose; T. Scott..... £3,500 to £4,500
Principals, C. H. Briscoe; A. G. Brown; Lt.-Col. A. F. Chown; D. M. Elliott; M. N. Harding; D. S. Haskett; A. R. Marsh; K. S. Noble; E. W. Pearcey; A. B. Roberts; B. L. Savage; B. L. Sprout..... £2,475 to £3,425

Principal Executive Officer, E. G. White..... £4,000
Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. F. Andrews; C. E. Haynes; D. S. Nagle..... £3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, W. D. B. Boyling; R. Brumby; R. C. Catterson; C. A. E. Chandler; Miss I. R. Fenning; Mrs. T. L. Frostick; J. Hall; S. T. B. Johns; W. W. Norris; Miss C. E. Skelton..... £2,860 to £3,400

Postal Controllers, R. O. Bonnett; H. C. F. Finch; B. G. Genn; A. S. Gomm; D. J. Jarman; A. E. F. Lane; W. J. Rowe; D. Stewart; B. H. Stroud; J. C. Williams..... £3,156 to £3,720
Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, D. W. Barker; P. K. Barker; T. Boyd; B. D. Chainey; T. F. Clay; G. E. Duckett; B. W. Evans; C. M. Ferguson; J. Furley-Smith; R. F. Haynes; D. K. L. Head; P. J. Howarth; V. A. Huckerby; D. C. Hurkett; J. A. Jessop; C. W. Johnson; K. C. Jones; W. G. Jones; D. F. King; L. H. Kingsbury; W. A. Low; R. D. Mildwater; J. H. Mottershaw; A. F. Murphy; J. Newcomb; W. A. Penn; R. Porter; F. Potter; J. M. Price; M. J. Reed; D. J. Sloper; D. G. Thornhill; J. H. Tolley; R. C. Wall; R. V. Watkins; K. Wooley..... £2,185 to £2,999

Staff Engineers, C. E. Clinch; G. P. Copping; I. C. White..... £3,500
Assistant Staff Engineers, J. D. Andrews; E. J. Castellano; E. W. Chapman; D. V. Davey; P. S. Gerard; E. G. Hills; P. E. Marriott; W. J. Smith
£2,639 to £3,105

Chief Motor Transport Officer, M. C. Humphrey..... £3,500 to £4,000
Motor Transport Officer I, H. A. Batt..... £2,639 to £3,105

Chief Information Officer, F. B. Savage..... £3,156 to £3,500
GIRO and Remittance Services Department
Director, J. W. Grady..... £5,250

Deputy Director, D. J. Hanton..... £3,500 to £4,500
General Manager, GIRO, R. Lock..... £4,000
Deputy General Managers, GIRO, R. Murray; H. G. Robson..... £3,150 to £3,500
Principals, Miss C. Crump; A. G. Bowers
£2,475 to £3,425
Managers, F. T. Roberts (Investment); T. S. Cocker (Remittance Services); G. W. Cox (Marketing); L. W. Hinton (Business Relations); G. W. Mayne (Operations); A. Speedie (Personnel); F. B. Timbrell (Accounts); D. W. Russell (Finance); W. L. W. Isdale (A.D.P.)..... £2,860 to £3,400

TELECOMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS

Managing Director, Telecommunications, A. W. C. Ryland, C.B.E..... £6,300
Senior Director of Operations, A. B. Harnden, T.D.

Senior Director of Personnel and Finance, E. W. Shepherd, C.B.E..... £5,950
Senior Director of Planning, H. G. Lillicrap..... £5,950
Senior Director of Research and Development, J. H. H. Merriman, O.B.E..... £5,950

Director of Development, C. E. Calvey, O.B.E. E.R.D..... £5,250
Director of External Telecommunications Executive, C. J. Gill..... £5,250

Director of Finance, R. C. Westlake..... £5,250
Director of Management Services, T. H. Southerton
£5,250

Director of Marketing, R. Martin, M.B.E..... £5,250
Director of Network Planning and Programming, H. Barker..... £5,250

Director of Operational Programming, L. Hill..... £5,250
Director of Personnel, J. T. Baldry..... £5,250
Director of Purchasing and Supply, K. H. Cadbury, M.C..... £5,250

Director of Research, W. J. Bray..... £5,250
Director of Service and Sales, F. E. Jones, M.B.E..... £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, L. T. Andrew; A. Ashworth; H. Beastall; R. S. Broadbent; J. M. Emery; K. H. Ford; J. E. Golothan; R. E. Jordan; Miss E. A. Knight; A. J. Levell; C. A. Powis; D. S. Pullin; D. Pearman; F. W. J. Webber; W. H. Maddison..... £3,500 to £4,500

Deputy Director, C. R. Dancey..... £4,500
Director of Studies, E. S. Loosemore..... £3,720
Principals, M. Argent; G. G. Brooks; B. F. Cockle; H. G. Corpse; G. I. Dennis; P. J. Head; L. R. Jones; P. M. Newey; D. H. Pentecost; B. T. Wright; K. C. Grover; D. J. Kinder
£2,475 to £3,425

Principal Executive Officers, N. Gandon; F. G. Phillips; K. S. Nash..... £4,000
Staff Controller, W. J. Manning..... £3,156 to £3,720

Senior Chief Executive Officers, H. V. Holden; G. P. Olver; Miss R. L. Spencer; W. J. F. Wells
£3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, L. Abbott; J. V. Bond; H. A. Fricker; P. G. Frostick; N. H. Harper; R. V. Hatton; H. K. Kirby; W. R. Parry; S. H. Partridge; C. F. Robertson; J. Smith; A. F. R. Sturges..... £2,860 to £3,400

Deputy Directors of Engineering, H. Stanbey; D. C. Blair; E. W. Anderson; W. A. Humphries, T.D.; D. Wray; M. B. Williams; Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough; J. A. Lawrence, T.D.; A. E. Jamieson; J. Piggott; T. J. Rees; J. S. Whyte..... £4,825

Deputy Directors of Research, J. R. Tillman, D.Sc.; H. B. Law..... £4,825
Staff Engineers, F. J. D. Taylor, O.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin, O.B.E.; A. Cook; G. N. Davison; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.; T. Kilvington; D. E. Watt-Carter; T. F. A. Urben; J. K. S. Jowett; R. W. White, O.B.E.; S. C. Gordon; L. K. Wheeler; C. F. Davidson; F. A. Horne, M.B.E., E.R.D.; E. C. Swain; D. L. Richards; W. T. Duerdorff; A. J. Barnard; C. A. M. May; J. F. P. Thomas; L. R. F. Harris; F. Scowen; J. C. Bilen; C. F. Floyd; J. Y. Morton; T. C. Harding; B. R. Horsfield; A. E. T. Forster; E. V. Partington; K. A. Hannant; P. J. Edwards; L. Thomas; A. C. Croisdale, M.B.E.; D. Breary; F. E. Williams;

M. Mitchell, M.B.E., E.R.D.; H. T. McGrath; S. G. Young.....	£3,500 to £4,000
Assistant Staff Engineers, L. L. Hall, I.S.O.; J. L. Creighton; H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; A. E. Wood; W. C. Ward; E. C. H. Seaman; F. E. Williams; H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; G. E. Styles; A. C. Hales; R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; W. B. Jago; J. Smith; D. G. Jones; J. P. Harding; R. K. Hayward; J. F. Bampton; R. O. Bennett; A. C. Eley; N. Walker, M.B.E.; Dr. P. R. Bray; J. E. Haworth, M.B.E.; D. B. Balchin; A. C. Frost; E. Croft; B. B. Gould; P. R. Hutton-Pennan; G. H. Horner; S. J. Little; K. W. Hix; D. W. Morris; R. D. Thirk, D.F.C.T., T.D.; P. T. F. Kelly; R. R. Walker; G. Hale; H. Banham; M. J. Rogers; G. D. Allery; D. Turner; K. J. Chapman; J. H. Combridge; G. Mitchell; H. Thwaite; D. C. Masters; D. C. Smith; E. Aspinall; W. G. Simpson; R. E. G. Back; D. J. Withers; R. H. Adams; C. H. J. Fleetwood; F. N. Martin; N. G. Bailey; D. Holmes; J. Spinks; R. W. Barton; S. H. Granger; M. Stephenson; L. W. J. Chilver; H. J. C. Spencer; A. W. Welsh; R. Holden; I. A. Ravenscroft; D. R. B. Ellis; L. H. Catt; J. B. Sewter; R. G. W. Nunn; K. W. Stoeate; R. C. Belton; J. B. Holt; J. Martin; C. J. Hughes; M. J. Rubin; D. L. Benson; S. Lillie; E. L. Bubb; R. J. Turner; J. R. Walters; E. G. Collier; S. Munday; F. A. Wilson; H. E. Pearson; R. B. Archbold; H. F. Lloyd; K. E. Stotesbury; R. A. Dilworth; S. A. Taylor; J. W. Whittaker; G. F. Swann; V. C. Meiller; H. G. Smith; W. D. Hatfield; R. C. Kyme; H. J. Thurlow; D. M. Gambier; D. Kelson; A. H. Hunt; W. A. Ellis; R. H. Tridgell; C. J. Maurer; K. W. Morris; J. Pritchett; A. G. Leighton; J. A. Povey; B. A. Lowe; B. Spry; G. L. Smith; W. F. J. Hall; G. E. Turner; R. D. Gauntlett; A. G. Hare; S. Rata; G. F. Machen	£2,630 to £3,105
Chief Motor Transport Officer, P. E. Brownlow	£3,500 to £4,000
Motor Transport Officer Class I, A. W. Thomas	£2,639 to £3,105
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. N. W. J. Lewis; A. C. Lynch; M. F. Holmes; E. W. Ayers; F. F. Roberts; J. I. Carassao; W. E. Thomson; Dr. F. H. Reynolds; Dr. J. M. Linke; Dr. A. W. M. Coombs.....	£3,500 to £4,000
Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. A. Fairweather; Dr. R. Taylor; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; E. F. Rickard; W. W. Chandler; D. C. Shotton; I. F. MacDiarmid; Dr. J. C. Harrison; R. W. Lawson; Dr. H. N. Daglish; Dr. M. M. Factor; A. S. Ellis; D. Baker; Dr. A. J. Cleaver; T. B. M. Neill; J. W. Alinatt; R. B. Dyott; D. Merlo; J. M. Rollett; J. C. Henderson	£2,250 to £3,107
Chief Experimental Officers, H. J. Bowcott; Dr. P. E. Taylor; M. R. Child; D. C. Griffiths	£2,571 to £2,999
Submarine Superintendent, Capt. I. R. Finlayson	£3,500 to £4,000
Deputy Submarine Superintendent, G. E. Alford	£2,639 to £3,105
Commanders, Capt. O. R. Bates, O.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Monarch); Capt. J. P. Ruddock, O.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Alert).....	£3,048 to £3,946
Capt. I. U. D. Nairne, D.S.C. (H.M.T.S. Iris); Capt. J. M. S. Lowe (H.M.T.S. Ariel)	£2,894 to £3,763
Chief Information Officer, R. M. Stanley	£3,156 to £3,500
Principal Information Officer, H. G. Petherick	£2,864 to £3,400
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, D. Allen; D. A. Andrews; R. J. Fell; A. E. Harvey; H. A. Iddies; P. A. Long; J. A. Rayner; E. Sucksmith.....	£2,571 to £2,999
Controller of Sales, J. R. Hayward	£2,860 to £3,400
External Telecommunications Executive	
Director, C. J. Gill.....	£5,250
Vice-Director, J. Hodgson.....	£3,850 to £4,850
Deputy Directors, A. H. Mowatt; H. Leigh; E. Sharpe, M.B.E., E.R.D.; A. G. Smith; J. V. R. Birchall.....	£3,500 to £4,500
Staff Engineer, C. W. Sowton, O.B.E.	£3,500 to £4,000
Staff Controller, Mrs. D. E. Mitchell	£3,156 to £3,720
Principals, A. P. Hawkins; W. G. Geddes; Col. A. J. Leahy, O.B.E.; R. L. Collins	£2,475 to £3,425
Assistant Staff Engineers, W. H. Lee; C. W. A. Mitchell; E. T. C. Harris.....	£2,639 to £3,105
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; A. T. Gray, S. R. V. Paramor; W. G. G. Rollason	£2,571 to £2,999
Telegraph Manager, V. J. Habberfield, M.B.E.	£3,304
Deputy Telegraph Manager, E. Bowden	£2,999
Purchasing and Supply Department	
Director, K. H. Cadbury, M.C.....	£5,250
Contracts Division	
Director, P. J. Maplebeck, C.B.E.....	£4,825
Deputy Director, R. Oliver.....	£4,000
Assistant Directors, T. J. Taylor; G. P. S. Coy; E. Williams.....	£3,156 to £3,500
Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton	£3,082 to £3,650
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Breckenridge; L. Hudson; J. R. Gregory; J. East	£2,860 to £3,400
Chief Accountants, E. Harmer (+alice); S. H. G. Clark; J. C. Gray; A. W. Webb; R. Nuttall	£2,860 to £3,400
Factories Division	
Controller, J. Balcombe.....	£4,295
Deputy Controller, R. A. Cooper.....	£3,500
Chief Factories Engineer, D. C. Smith	£2,639 to £3,105
Chief Executive Officer, R. Harry	£2,860 to £3,400
Factory Managers, D. J. Wood (London); A. L. Shearman (Birmingham)	£2,999; T. Bradley, B.E.M. (Cwmcaern)
Supplies Division	
Controller, H. W. Barnes.....	£4,500
Deputy Controller, G. M. Punnett.....	£4,000
Assistant Controllers, L. L. Ellis; H. A. Jenkinson; G. Luxton; R. E. T. Saunderson	£3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, J. H. Howard-Smith; D. R. Busst; R. E. Carter; L. Carnie; J. Borlace; R. H. Clarke; S. G. Hutton	£2,860 to £3,400
London Postal Region	
Director, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B., C.B.E.....	£5,250
Deputy Regional Director, W. Pounder.....	£4,000
Controllers, P. Dunn, M.B.E., E.R.D.; G. S. Pitman; D. E. Roberts, M.B.E.; E. A. Lovegrove; H. R. H. White, E.R.D.; G. M. Pollock	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller of Personnel Division, L. P. Palmer	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller of Staff Resources, B. Traynor	£3,156 to £3,720
Chief Regional Engineer, G. M. Mew	£3,500 to £4,000
Regional Finance Officer, D. Slater	£3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, R. A. Swan; H. J. Richardson.....	£2,860 to £3,400
Senior Assistant Controllers, H. S. Boddy; R. Brown; S. V. F. Hurrell; W. E. Stygle.....	£3,207
Assistant Controllers, S. J. Bowskill; L. J. F. Hocken; B. Charlton; J. A. Shepherd; S. G. Dawkins; B. R. Brewer; G. T. Woods; G. J. Norton; J. S. Briggs, V.R.D.; W. H. Line; A. D. Price; P. J. G. Baker; E. J. Passmore; R. O. Ellis; P. E. Martin; J. R. Smith; D. G. Rootsey	£2,860 to £3,400
Managers, G. W. Robson; W. Shires; J. L. T. Buckley; R. B. Trowbridge; J. M. Richards; F. W. B. Grant; D. Shaw; C. V. Bell	£2,785 to £3,207
Regional Security Officer, E. J. Passmore	£2,860 to £3,400

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, 181 High Holborn, W.C.1	
District Postmaster, A. E. Chappell	£2,785 to £3,207
Western, 2a Wimpole Street, W.1	£2,785 to £3,207
District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery, O.B.E.	£2,785 to £3,207
Paddington, London Street, W.2	£2,785 to £3,207
District Postmaster, J. M. Mudd	£2,785 to £3,207
Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1	£2,785 to £3,207
District Postmaster, G. G. Bremner, M.B.E., V.R.D.	£2,785 to £3,207

South Western, 9 Howick Place,
Victoria Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, F. J. S. Crabb	£2,785 to £3,207
Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11	£2,785 to £3,207

District Postmaster, G. C. Flagg	£2,785 to £3,207
South Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1	£2,785 to £3,207

District Postmaster, R. B. Salmon	£2,785 to £3,207
Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1	£2,785 to £3,207

District Postmaster, R. Askew	£2,785 to £3,207
North-Western, 220 Eversholt Street, N.W.1	£2,785 to £3,207

District Postmaster, R. K. Francis	£2,785 to £3,207
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London Telecommunications Region

Director, E. W. Weaver	£5,250
Deputy Regional Directors, H. E. Francis, O.B.E.; J. Baillie; D. Smith	£4,000; £3,500

Controller Sales, J. Baines	£3,500 to £4,500
Controller Service, S. R. Valentine	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Trunk Planning, E. Davis	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Local Planning, T. J. Morgan	£3,500 to £4,000

Controller Works, A. J. Thompson	£3,500 to £4,000
Controller Personnel, B. T. Wright	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Finance Officer, R. J. Stormer	£3,156 to £3,500
Deputy Controllers, A. J. Chappell; D. W. R. Cobbe; J. I. Collings; W. Fuller; F. C. Gould-Bacon; R. J. Griffiths; D. J. Harris; A. C. Mead; W. G. Roberts; D. E. Wadeson (£2,639 to £3,105); F. C. G. Greening; S. M. F. Roussel (£2,639 to £3,105 + £224 allce.); R. F. Bloxham; E. C. Carter; S. W. Dabbs; O. J. Luckier; D. M. McIntyre; G. S. C. Page; G. E. Price; C. A. Richardson; A. D. Rollings; C. Walker; Miss M. M. Wittich	£2,860 to £3,400

Telephone Managers, J. Boyd; G. E. Brett, E.R.D.; T. G. Gibson, M.B.E., E.R.D.; W. Liveridge (£3,720); G. J. N. Boister; N. V. G. Chapman; F. Cox; S. H. P. Croft; G. C. Goodwin; W. H. Owens; T. W. S. Rushton	£3,304
Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland	

Director, G. H. Coates, M.B.E., E.R.D.	£4,500
Postal Controller, J. R. Hall	£2,571 to £3,255

Regional Engineer and Telecomms. Controller, F. C. Haliburton	£2,639 to £3,105 (+ £196 allce.)
Staff Controller, G. H. Clemitson	£2,571 to £3,255

Finance Officer, W. W. McKitcheon	£2,860 to £3,400
Telephone Manager, Belfast, T. S. Wylie	£3,304

Head Postmaster, Belfast, E. E. Mason	£3,229 to £3,500
Post Office Headquarters, Scotland (Postal)	

Director, E. T. Vallance, E.R.D.	£4,825
Controller Operations, W. T. Park	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Planning, T. Frankland	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Personnel and Finance, P. S. Bell	£3,156 to £3,720

Deputy Chief Accountant, W. Carr	£3,020
Regional Engineer, P. M. Mansfield	£2,639 to £3,105

Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, A. L. Dean; H. A. Greening; S. D. Odd; F. W. Walton; A. J. S. Wightman	£2,185 to £2,999
Post Office Headquarters, Scotland (Telecommunications)	

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

(Telecommunications)

Director, H. J. Revell	£4,825
Controller Planning, E. H. Truslove	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Service, W. N. Lang, E.R.D.	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Personnel, J. P. Bell	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Finance Officer, B. E. Hearn	£3,156 to £3,720
Regional Engineers, W. E. Adams; R. W. G. Carden; R. N. Palmer; H. C. Stevenson, M.B.E.	£2,639 to £3,105

Chief Executive Officers, J. T. Forbes; W. S. Wicks	£2,860 to £3,400
Telephone Managers—Aberdeen, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.; Edinburgh, I. Matheson; Scotland West, W. T. Warnock (£3,304); Dundee, A. F. Dollman (£2,999); Glasgow (vacant)	£2,185 to £2,999

Post Office Headquarters,

Wales and Border Counties (Postal)

Director, R. B. Bailey	£4,825
Controller Operations, F. M. Ash, O.B.E., E.R.D.	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Planning, K. E. Spurlock, M.B.E.	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Personnel and Finance, H. S. Hughes, E.R.D.	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Engineer, F. A. L. Goddard	£2,639 to £3,105
Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, R. Collings; L. O. Davies; A. Fish; K. St. C. Rothwell	£2,185 to £2,999

Post Office Headquarters,

Wales and Border Counties (Telecommunications)

Director, T. H. Davies	£4,825
Controller Planning, S. D. Mellor	£3,500 to £4,000

Controller Service, D. M. Rogers	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Personnel, D. J. Richman	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Finance Officer, G. Dawson	£3,156 to £3,500
Regional Engineers, R. P. Glover; G. Jackson; A. Rolls; F. Warren; J. E. Officer	£2,639 to £3,105

Telephone Managers—Cardiff, E. L. Perkins, I.S.O. (£3,304); Chester, R. Chivers; Shrewsbury, G. F. Arnold; Swansea, G. L. Jeffries	£2,999
Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland	

Eastern Postal Region

Director, G. H. G. Tilling	£4,825
Controller Operations, J. A. V. Teesdale	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Planning, D. H. Loosemore	£3,156 to £3,720
Controller Personnel and Finance, J. H. B. Cantley	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Engineer, T. Pilling	£2,639 to £3,105
Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, L. Baxter; K. A. Fowler; G. E. Duckett; H. Simons; A. C. Goddard	£2,185 to £2,999

Eastern Telecommunications Region	
Director, D. P. Wratten	£4,825

Controller Planning, A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.	£3,500 to £4,000
Controller Service, G. C. Goodman	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Personnel, J. T. Beddoe	£3,156 to £3,720
Regional Finance Officer, T. E. Stappard	£3,156 to £3,720

Regional Engineers, S. H. Shepherd; S. T. E. Kent	£3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officer, R. C. Head	£2,860 to £3,400

Telephone Managers—Bedford, H. Jeffs; Cambridge, S. J. Marsh; Colchester, R. N. Hamilton; Norwich, J. C. Saunders; Oxford, P. E. Buck; Southend, R. M. Watson	£2,185 to £2,999
Midland Postal Region	

Director, E. G. Hucke	£4,825
Controller Operations, D. Henry	£3,156 to £3,720

Controller Planning, D. J. Bartlett	£3,156 to £3,720
Midland Postal Region	

Controller Personnel and Finance, A. G. Kruger	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Principal Telecommunications Superintendent, W. L. Hall.....	$\text{£}2,571$ to $\text{£}2,999$
Regional Engineer, J. Greenall.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$	Telephone Managers—Liverpool, B. Lloyd; Manchester Central, H. W. Peddle ($\text{£}3,720$); Manchester South, L. A. Trifit; Preston (vacant) ($\text{£}3,304$); Blackburn, J. H. Stanier; Lancaster (vacant); Manchester North, F. Broadhurst.....	$\text{£}2,999$
Chief Executive Officer, H. W. Izzard	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$		
Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, A. B. Barlow; J. C. Denham; J. E. Pigg; D. J. Reeves; K. S. J. Webb; D. J. Wilkins; P. H. Williams; J. G. Bentley; J. G. Webber	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$	South Eastern Postal Region	
Midland Telecommunications Region		Director, F. G. Fielder.....	$\text{£}4,825$
Director, W. L. A. Coleman.....	$\text{£}4,825$	Controller Operations, R. G. Treagus.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Planning, H. Todkill, I.S.O.	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Planning, L. W. Higgins, O.B.E. (personal) $\text{£}4,000$	
Controller Service, J. F. Hetzel.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Personnel and Finance, W. F. Stacey.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Personnel, J. A. Wilkinson	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Regional Engineer, H. C. Hornsby.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$
Regional Finance Officer, H. Davies	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,500$	Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, P. J. Manson, M.C., E.R.D.; W. E. Phillips; S. W. Thake; S. E. Veater.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$
Deputy Controller, G. A. Probert.....	$\text{£}2,863$ to $\text{£}3,329$		
Regional Engineers, J. W. H. Cheesborough; C. L. Holliday; J. W. Rance.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$	South Eastern Telecommunications Region	
Chief Executive Officers, Miss E. Bowen; Miss E. M. Dolphin.....	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$	Director, L. J. Glanfield, O.B.E.....	$\text{£}4,825$
Telephone Managers—Birmingham, G. J. Alston ($\text{£}3,720$); West Midland, Major J. Reid; Leicester, P. H. Paul; Nottingham, F. H. Saxby; Coventry, H. G. Gray ($\text{£}3,304$); Stoke on Trent, K. Gray; Peterborough, K. G. Burling.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$	Controller Planning, A. H. C. Knox, I.S.O.	$\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$
North Eastern Postal Region		Controller Service, A. E. Hammond.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Director, D. Wesil.....	$\text{£}4,825$	Controller Personnel, R. W. C. Alford.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Operations, D. G. J. Wilkey, D.S.C.	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Regional Finance Officer, E. W. Dixon.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,500$
Controller Planning, D. Baker.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Regional Engineers, A. J. Barker; E. Hoare; E. J. Master; T. Moxon.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$
Controller Personnel and Finance, D. H. Williams	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Chief Executive Officers, E. W. Smale; L. K. Hinton.....	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$
Regional Engineer, W. D. Cranston	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$	Principal Telecommunications Superintendent, S. Wright.....	$\text{£}2,571$ to $\text{£}2,999$
Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, F. C. Buckley; J. M. Ensor; R. P. Hassell; R. J. Kibble; R. V. King; A. D. Wiltshire.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$	Telephone Managers—Brighton, W. A. Stripp; Canterbury, P. D. Gilbey; Reading, G. A. Bennett ($\text{£}3,304$); Guildford, E. A. Mayne; Portsmouth, A. D. Neate; Tunbridge Wells, J. S. Meikleham.....	$\text{£}2,999$
North Eastern Telecommunications Region			
Director, D. E. Knapman, C.B.E.....	$\text{£}4,825$	South Western Postal Region	
Controller Planning, H. S. Holmes	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Director, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D.....	$\text{£}4,825$
Controller Service, J. Knox, E.R.D.	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Operations, V. C. Lucas.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Personnel, F. Lawson.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Planning, A. Heaton.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Regional Finance Controller, J. Anderson	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,500$	Controller Personnel and Finance, R. Corp.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Regional Engineers, J. V. Day; W. Hawking; F. Haworth; E. A. Schooley.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$	Regional Engineer, H. W. N. Long.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$
Chief Executive Officer, C. Fletcher	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$	Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, N. I. Cameron; R. A. Clinton; K. W. Mills; W. A. Morton; C. C. Warren; G. Westlake.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$
Principal Telecommunications Superintendent, W. W. Seed.....	$\text{£}2,571$ to $\text{£}2,999$		
Telephone Managers, Bradford, J. Dixon; Leeds, J. E. Whitehead; Newcastle, W. L. Surman; Sheffield, R. H. Thompson ($\text{£}3,304$); Lincoln, K. M. Hunt, M.B.E.; Middlesbrough, J. E. Mapley; York, P. W. Abbott.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$	South Western Telecommunications Region	
North Western Postal Region		Director, S. J. Edwards.....	$\text{£}4,825$
Director, F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.....	$\text{£}4,825$	Controller Planning, C. A. L. Nicholls, O.B.E.	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Operations, K. Thomas.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Service, E. A. Bracken.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Planning, L. E. Nice.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Controller Personnel, D. Johnson.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$
Controller Personnel and Finance, J. E. Morris	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$	Regional Finance Officer, D. W. Knott.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,500$
Regional Engineer, G. K. Hudson.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$	Sub-Controller Planning, V. Roberts.....	$\text{£}2,999$
Assistant Postal Controllers Class I, M. W. Colgan; J. Fletcher; A. E. Lawson; D. G. C. Rew; C. N. Rose.....	$\text{£}2,185$ to $\text{£}2,999$	Regional Engineers, D. F. Bidgood; C. G. Glass; C. D. S. G. Robertson; E. S. Rusbridge.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$
North Western Telecommunications Region		Telephone Managers—Bristol, K. F. Jalland ($\text{£}3,304$); Bournemouth, F. K. Radcliffe; Southampton, J. E. Collins; Taunton, W. F. Hickox, E.R.D.; Exeter, R. Clinick; Gloucester, S. A. F. Adam; Plymouth, H. C. O. Stanley, O.B.E.....	$\text{£}2,999$
Director, J. V. Greenlaw.....	$\text{£}4,825$		
Controller Planning, Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas, E.R.D.	$\text{£}3,500$ to $\text{£}4,000$		
Controller Service, J. H. W. Tatum	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$		
Controller Personnel, E. K. May.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$		
Finance Officer, J. Bate.....	$\text{£}3,156$ to $\text{£}3,720$		
Regional Engineers, G. R. Lunn; A. J. Stevens; G. F. Trueman; H. Tomlinson.....	$\text{£}2,639$ to $\text{£}3,105$		
Chief Executive Officer, S. F. Kelly	$\text{£}2,860$ to $\text{£}3,400$		

MINISTRY OF POWER
Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[01-222-7000]

The Ministry of Power has a general responsibility for the fuel and power industries and for iron and steel. The Minister appoints the boards in the nationalised coal, electricity, gas and iron and steel industries and their capital investment plans and programmes of research are subject to his approval. The Ministry is responsible for Government relations with the petroleum industry. The Minister

has a statutory responsibility for safety and health in mines and quarries, a function which he discharges largely through the Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries. Under the Chief Scientist to the Ministry, the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment reflects the Minister's special responsibility in this field. The Minister is also responsible for the licensing and inspection of nuclear installations (other than those of the Atomic Energy Authority or of other Government Departments) in England and Wales with particular reference to safety. Since 1962 the construction and operation of pipe-lines has also been subject to his control. The search for and getting of petroleum and natural gas in the United Kingdom and on those parts of the Continental Shelf in the United Kingdom jurisdiction are subject to the Minister's control by licensing.

Minister of Power, R.T. HON. ROY MASON, M.P. £8,500

Private Sec., A. Blackshaw.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, N. Haseldine, M.P. (unpaid)

Parliamentary Secretary, R. Freeson, M.P. £3,750

Secretary, Sir David Pitblado, K.C.B., C.V.O. £8,600

Deputy Secretaries, R. B. Marshall, C.B., M.B.E.; J. L. Rampton. £6,300

Chief Scientist, E. C. Williams. £6,300

Chief Scientific Officer, L. H. Leighton. £5,000

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, E. W. Eden, Ph.D.

S. Masterman, O.B.E., M.D. £4,175 to £4,625

Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.B., C.M.G.;

W. R. G. Bell; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; B. Gottlieb;

D. le B. Jones; J. G. Livermore, O.B.E.; H. Scholes; Mrs. J. M. Spencer, C.B.E.; C. G. Thorley

£5,375

Director of Statistics, C. I. K. Forster, C.B.E. £5,375

Director of Economics, Prof. E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (part-time). £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Campbell; G. C. Campbell; P. G. M. Clark; R. E. L. Cleaver; R. E.

Dearing; J. W. Farrell; W. E. Fitzsimmons; M. R. Garner; L. J. Goss; A. T. Gregory; J. F.

Gwynn; J. R. Jenkins; Mrs. E. C. Jones; N. E.

Martin, D.F.C.; Mrs. D. P. C. Milne; A. R. D.

Murray; A. B. Powell, C.M.G.; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; R. G. Stuart; B. G. Tucker, O.B.E.; A.

Warrington; R. H. Willmott; J. R. Wilson; E. Wright. £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Statisticians, G. W. Clarke; I. J. Whittington. £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Engineering Inspector, A. H. F. Linton. £4,625

Chief Fuel Engineer, J. C. Henly, O.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Information Officer, C. G. Moyie

£3,625 to £4,625

Pipe-lines Inspector, W. M. C. Jones

£2,764 to £3,230

Controller of Gas Standards, M. W. Jones, O.B.E.

£3,500 to £4,000

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, H. S. Stephenson. £5,850

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, J. W. Calder, O.B.E.; G. D. Nussey, T.D. £5,125

Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D. (part-time) £2,970

Principal Inspectors for Special Development Duties, J. Carver; E. J. Raine. £4,800

Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, S. J. Ayres. £4,800

Principal Electrical Inspector, B. J. Burkle. £4,800

Divisional Inspectors, H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (Scotland);

W. Widdas, C.B.E. (Northern); G. Miller (West

Midlands and Southern); G. D. E. Rowland (East

Midlands); C. Leigh (South Western); J. A. Peasegood, T.D. (North Eastern); J. Lane, O.B.E. (North

Western); L. D. Rhydderch (South Western)

£4,675

Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations

Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, T. Griffiths

£5,375

Assistant Chief Inspectors, F. R. Charlesworth; R. Gaudsen. £4,625

Safety in Mines Research Establishment
Central Laboratories, Red Hill, Off Broad Lane,
Sheffield
and Field Laboratories, Harpur Hill,
Buxton, Derbyshire

Director, H. T. Ramsay, C.B.E. £5,250
Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, H. S. Eisner, Ph.D.;
C. A. A. Wass, Ph.D. £4,175 to £4,625

Scottish Office
72 George Street, Edinburgh 2
Senior Scottish Officer, D. J. Turner, C.B.E.
£3,500 to £4,500

Welsh Office
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff,
Senior Officer for Wales, H. Deadman, C.B.E.
£3,500 to £4,500

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1
Lord President of the Council, R.T. HON. RICHARD HOWARD STAFFORD CROSSMAN, O.B.E., M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, F. D. K. Williams.
Assistant Private Secretary, J. W. Hoena.

Clerk of the Council, Sir Godfrey Agnew, K.C.V.O.
Deputy Clerk of the Council, N. E. Leigh, C.V.O.
£5,375
Senior Clerk, J. K. Dixon, M.B.E. £2,923 to £3,845

£2,220 to £2,705

OFFICE OF THE LORD PRESIDENT
Under Secretary, P. R. Odgers, M.B.E. £5,375
Assistant Secretary, H. C. Salter, D.F.C.; P. R. Oglesby. £3,625 to £4,625

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS
Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

101-735-7611

The Ministry of Public Building and Works has responsibilities which include the design, building and furnishing of Government offices and of our Embassies abroad; the building programmes of the Navy, Army and Air Force, at home and overseas; the construction of equipment for scientific research stations; building for the Post Office; maintaining the Royal Palaces; maintenance and new construction for the Houses of Parliament; managing the Royal Parks; preserving historic buildings and ancient monuments; co-ordinating building research and development throughout the Government services; and encouraging the building and civil engineering industries and the building materials industries to adopt the best modern methods and techniques.

The Ministry is responsible for nearly all the construction work directly carried out by the Government. It encourages efficiency and increased production in building by its development projects and by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Public Building and Works, Rt. Hon. ROBERT JOSEPH MELLISH, A.P. £8,500

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. S. Hilton, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, The Lord Winterbottom

Secretary, Sir Michael Cary, K.C.B. £8,600
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Mark Tennant, K.C.M.G., C.B.;
W. P. D. Skillington, C.B. £6,300

Secretariat
Under-Secretaries, C. Y. Cartstairs, C.B., C.M.G.; H. H. Hobbs, C.B.; K. Newis, C.B., M.V.O.; E. H. A. Stretton. £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. W. Barrow; H. A. Criuland;

A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; P. Jenkins; T. L. Jones; G. S. Knight, M.V.O.; G. May; G. M. Patrick, C.M.G., D.S.C.; D. W. Royle; E. Vickers	£3,500 to £4,500	Accounts Division Comptroller of Accounts, B. Roberts..... £4,825 Directorate of Contracts Director, A. Chadwick, C.B.E..... £4,825
Directorate of Establishments		
<i>Under-Secretary</i> , T. H. Shearer (<i>Director of Establishments</i>).....	£5,250	<i>Supplies Division</i> <i>Controller of Supplies</i> , H. Leadbeater..... £5,250
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. H. S. Burgess; R. P. Cooke, C.B.E., T.D.; I. W. T. Pritchard £3,500 to £4,500		
<i>Director</i> , O. R. Bosson, O.B.E.....	£4,500	<i>Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings</i> <i>Chief Inspector</i> , A. J. Taylor..... £3,235
<i>Principal Executive Officer</i> , R. J. Smith.....	£4,000	
<i>Director of Computer Services</i> , B. Roberts.....	£4,825	<i>Royal Parks Division</i> <i>Bailiff of the Royal Parks</i> , Maj. I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.V.O., M.C..... £3,156 to £3,500
<i>Chief Information Officer</i> , W. S. G. Smele	£3,500 to £4,500	
Controller General's Division		
<i>Controller General</i> , Sir Donald Gibson, C.B.E.	£7,700	<i>Regional Organization (Home)</i> <i>North Eastern (Leeds)</i> <i>Director</i> , J. S. Crichton..... £4,825
<i>Director-General of Production</i> , R. T. Walters, C.B.E.	£6,300	<i>Eastern (Cambridge)</i> <i>Director</i> , G. S. Cooper, O.B.E..... £4,825
<i>Director of Special Architectural Services</i> , E. Bedford, C.B., C.V.O.....	£5,725	<i>South Eastern (Hastings)</i> <i>Director</i> , A. W. T. Ellis..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director of Central Services</i> , L. R. Creasy, O.B.E.	£5,250	<i>Southern (Reading)</i> <i>Director</i> , L. C. Chapman..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director of Headquarter Services</i> , W. T. Jackson, C.B.E.	£5,250	<i>South Western (Bristol)</i> <i>Director</i> , F. S. Butler..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director of Home Regional Services</i> , A. F. J. Grant	£5,250	<i>Midland (Birmingham)</i> <i>Director</i> , A. B. Moore..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director of Overseas Services</i> , R. Turner, C.M.G.	£5,250	<i>North Western (Manchester)</i> <i>Director</i> , S. Ashburner..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director of Lands and Accommodation</i> , L. F. Savourin, C.M.G.....	£5,250	<i>Central Office for Wales (Cardiff)</i> <i>Director</i> , G. G. Walters, C.B.E..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Director-General of Research and Development</i> , J. T. Redpath, M.B.E.....	£4,825	
<i>Under-Secretary</i> , H. Glover.....	£5,250	<i>Regional Organization (Overseas)</i> <i>Germany</i> <i>Director</i> , B. E. Willett, C.B.E..... £4,825
<i>Director of Engineering Services Development and Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer</i> , W. L. Wilson, C.B., O.B.E.....	£5,725	<i>Fay East (Singapore)</i> <i>Director</i> , K. J. Jarvis..... £4,825
<i>Director of Quantity Surveying Development</i> , D. Bishop.....	£5,250	<i>Gulf (Bahrain)</i> <i>Director</i> , J. A. Skinner..... £3,500 to £4,000
<i>Director of Building Development</i> , G. H. Wiggle- worth.....	£5,250	<i>Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus)</i> <i>Director</i> , L. G. Hiddleston..... £3,500 to £4,000
<i>Director of Building Management</i> , C. E. D. Wooster	£4,825	<i>Central Mediterranean (Malta)</i> <i>Director</i> , R. G. Wilson, M.B.E..... £3,500 to £4,000
<i>Director of Research and Information</i> , W. J. Reiners	£5,250	<i>Western Mediterranean (Gibraltar)</i> <i>Director</i> , L. E. Atkins..... £3,500 to £4,000
<i>Director of Economic Intelligence</i> , N. Digney	£5,250	
<i>Chief Statistician</i> , M. L. M. Neifield	£3,500 to £4,500	SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS 122, George Street, Edinburgh 2 [031-220-2531]
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , W. J. S. Batho; W. H. Formoy; I. H. Lightman; A. B. Saunders	£3,500 to £4,500	
<i>Director of Professional Staff Management</i> , A. J. Isaac	£3,500 to £4,500	<i>Administration</i>
<i>Directing Grade "A"</i> , C. E. Bedford; T. A. Burn- side; C. L. Champion; J. M. Curry, C.B.E.; G. Ford, O.B.E.; R. C. Miller; C. A. Richards, O.B.E.; J. O. Stevens; R. Struthers.....	£4,825	<i>Under-Secretary</i> , P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D..... £5,250
<i>Directing Grade "B"</i> , W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; R. Campbell; J. E. Carpenter; F. E. P. Clear; M. J. Cotton; R. P. Haines, O.B.E.; N. E. Higgitt; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James; R. Johnson, E.R.D.; J. C. Knight; C. E. Loveridge, O.B.E.; E.R.D.; R. P. Mills; T. E. Salvin, M.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd, I.S.O.; L. J. F. Stone, O.B.E.; A. M. Trewin, O.B.E.; C. A. Wales; A. B. Watson; W. J. F. Wellard, O.B.E.; M. Woolfson.....	£4,825	<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , D. F. Mann..... £3,500 to £4,500
<i>Building Research Station</i> Garston, Watford, Herts. [477-4040]	£4,500	<i>Directorate General of Production</i>
<i>Director</i> , J. C. Weston.....	£5,525	<i>Directing Grade "A"</i> , H. A. Snow..... £4,825
<i>Deputy Director</i> , F. G. Thomas.....	£5,000	<i>Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Scientific Officers</i> , L. F. Cooling; J. B. Dick; R. W. B. Nurse; K. W. Pepper; J. W. Rice.....	£4,175 to £4,625	<i>Regius Keeper</i> , Dr. H. R. Fletcher £4,175 to £4,625
<i>Finance</i>		
<i>Under-Secretary</i> , Mrs. J. Toohey.....	£5,250	PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE 24 Park Crescent, W.1 [Museum: 2223]
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , K. P. Leary....	£3,500 to £4,500	The Service was originally set up in 1939 as an emergency service to augment the existing public health resources of England and Wales in combat- ing outbreaks of infectious diseases such as might arise from enemy action or abnormal conditions in time of war. In 1945 the Government decided to retain the Service on a permanent footing, and statutory authority for doing so was included in the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister of Health being empowered to provide a Bacterio- logical Service in England and Wales for the con- trol of the spread of infectious diseases. The Service was administered by the Medical Research Council, as agents of the Ministry of Health until August 1, 1961, when, under the provision of the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, a new

Public Health Laboratory Service Board was established as a statutory body capable of acting in its own right ■ agent for the Ministry.

Members of the Board: E. T. C. Spooner, C.M.G., M.D. (Chairman); F. A. Adams, C.B.; Prof. A. C. Cunliffe, M.D.; J. M. Davies, M.D.; Prof. A. W. Downie, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.; A. A. Driver, M.D.; Prof. R. Knox, M.D.; J. R. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; R. M. Shaw, C.B.; C. C. Stevens; J. F. Warin, M.D.; G. I. Watson, O.B.E., M.D.; Prof. P. Wildy, F.R.S.E.

Director, I. W. Howie, M.D., Q.H.P.

Deputy Director, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.

Secretary, J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E.

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY, LONDON, N.W.9

Director, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.

REFERENCE LABORATORIES (With names of Directors)

Cross-Infection Reference (incorporating Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference) M. T. Parker, M.D.

Diagnostic Reference Laboratory, C. E. D. Taylor, M.D.

Disinfection Reference, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.

Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.

Enteric Reference, E. S. Anderson, M.D., F.R.S.

Leptospirosis Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), L. H. Turner, M.B.E., M.D.

Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), I. G. Murray.

Mycoplasma Reference, B. E. Andrews.

Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.

Tuberculosis Reference, The Parade, Cardiff.

J. Marks, M.D.

Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.1.

A. E. Wilkinson, O.B.E. (part-time).

Virus Reference, A. D. Macrae, M.D.

SPECIAL LABORATORIES (With name of Director)

Computer Trials, S. P. Lapage.

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, T. M. Pollock.

Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E.

Hope-Simpson, O.B.E. (part-time).

Food Hygiene, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.

National Collection of Type Cultures, S. P. Lapage.

Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs.

C. M. P. Bradstreet.

CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; Bedford, W. F. Lane;

Birmingham, J. G. P. Hutchison, M.D.; Bournemouth,

J. G. King; Bradford, H. G. M. Smith, Ph.D.;

Brighton, J. E. Jameson; Bristol, H. R. Cayton;

Cambridge, G. R. E. Naylor, M.D.; Cardiff, Prof.

Scott Thomson, M.D.; Carlisle, D. G. Davies, M.D.;

Carmarthen, H. D. S. Morgan; Chelmsford, R.

Pilsworth, M.D.; Chester, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.;

Colindale, C. E. D. Taylor, M.D.; Conway, A. J.

Kingsley Smith; Coventry, J. E. M. Whitehead;

Dorchester, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.; Epsom, D. R. Gamble;

Exeter, B. Moore, M.D.; Guildford, G. T. Cook,

M.D.; Hereford, D. R. Christie; Hull, J. H. McCoy;

Ipswich, P. K. Fraser, M.D.; Leeds, G. B. Ludlam,

M.D.; Leicester, N. S. Mair; Lincoln, J. M. Croll;

Liverpool, G. C. Turner, M.D.; London, Miss J. R.

Davies, M.D. (County Hall); D. G. Fleck, M.D.

(St. George's Hospital, Tooting Grove); Luton, A. T.

Willis, M.D.; Maidstone, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; Man-

chester, J. O'H. Tobin; Middlesbrough, R. Blowers,

M.D.; Newcastle, J. H. Hale, O.B.E., M.D.; Newport

(Mon.), R. D. Gray, M.D.; Northallerton, J. G. Wal-

lace; Northampton, L. Hoyle; Norwich, Miss L. M.

Dowsett, M.D.; Nottingham, E. R. Mitchell; Oxford,

W. H. H. Jebb, M.D.; Peterborough, E. J. G. Glen-

cross; Plymouth, C. H. Jeppard; Portsmouth, D. J. H.

Payne; Preston, L. Robertson; Reading, J. V. Dad-

well; Salisbury, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; Sheffield, E. H.

Gillispie; Shrewsbury, A. C. Jones; Southampton,

J. M. Graham; Southend, J. A. Rycroft; Stafford,

W. L. Hooper; Sunderland, P. B. Crone, M.D., M.B., Swansea, W. Kwantes; Taunton, J. A. Boycott, D.M.; Truro, G. I. Barrow, M.D.; Wakefield, L. A. Little; Watford, B. R. Eaton; Winchester, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; Worcester, R. J. Henderson, M.D.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

101-405-43001

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under ■ will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1968, was £707,000,000.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as ■ private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be ■ joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, E. W. Eldridge, C.B., O.B.E. £6,075

£5,375

Assistant Public Trustee, C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan

£5,375

Chief Administrative Officers, N. D. Ouvry; W. Ross

Taylor (Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund)

£3,775 to £4,625

Acceptance Officer, S. A. Williams

£2,750 to £3,625

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, E. T. R.

Connell

£2,750 to £3,625

Trust Officers, R. C. Annis; J. A. Boland; V. J. Burt;

A. P. Carlton Smith; J. S. Chapman; B. L. M.

Davies; H. H. W. Duffy; B. W. James; H. K.

Mackinder; J. Radford; J. C. Rowe; D. A.

Wakeford; R. O. A. Wertheim; F. Wheatley

£2,750 to £3,625

Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allen; A. J. Dawes;

S. J. Dunn; C. E. Lowe

£2,750 to £3,625

Establishment Officer, L. A. Widden

£2,876 to £3,334

Deputy Establishment Officer, G. Davison

£2,240 to £2,705

Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden

£3,281 to £3,625

Asst. Chief Accountant, P. Habgood

£2,876 to £3,334

Accountants, F. A. Boocock; A. A. Philpott; E. N. T.

Platt; Miss J. E. Randles; R. R. Smith

£2,240 to £2,705

Income Tax Officer, M. J. Blyth

£2,240 to £2,705

Chief Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; A. C. B.

Urwin

£3,281 to £3,625

Senior Investment Manager, F. A. Beecham

£2,876 to £3,334

Investment Managers, I. L. Brydon; A. L. Childs;

R. A. Cunningham; K. Stilliard

£2,240 to £2,705

Securities Officer, F. A. W. Fry

£2,240 to £2,705

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler, O.B.E.

£2,764 to £3,230

Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; R. Myers

£2,019 to £2,635

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

29 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[01-606-6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the National Loans Act, 1968, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are authorised from time to time by Parliament and are drawn from the National Loans Funds. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1968, advances totalling £465,664,325 were made.

Chairman	Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	[unpaid]
Deputy Chairman	I. Binns, C.B.E.	[unpaid]
Other Commissioners	F. R. Althaus; C. J. J. Clay; J. E. A. R. Guiness; F. Haywood; J. W. Hough, O.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; E. Maxwell, O.B.E.; A. W. Mead; W. A. Shail; R. W. Wailes	[unpaid]
Secretary	A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G. (Secretary to National Debt Commissioners—q.v.)	
Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer	H. W. Darryll	£3,156 to £3,500
Senior Executive Officers	E. D. Cronin; P. A. Goodwin	£2,220 to £2,720

RACE RELATIONS BOARD

Gaywood House, Great Peter Street,
S.W.1

[01-799-2314]

The Board was constituted for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of section 1 of the Race Relations Act, 1965, and the resolution of difficulties arising out of these provisions. The Board is required to constitute local Conciliation Committees for such areas in Great Britain as it considers necessary.

Chairman	The Hon. Mark Bonham Carter	[unpaid]
Board Members	Sir Lericle Constantine, M.B.E.; B. S. Langton, C.B.E.	[unpaid]
Secretary	W. A. Evans	£2,085 to £3,525
Chief Conciliation Officer	J. G. Lytle	£2,000 to £2,500

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[01-405-0741]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 10 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols.), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the Gunpowder Plot papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, H. C. Johnson, C.B.E.

£5,375

Deputy Keeper, J. R. Ede

Records Administration Officer, N. J. Williams

£3,625 to £4,125

Establishment Officer, F. T. Williams, D.F.M.

£2,876 to £3,334

Principal Assistant Keepers, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (Modern Records); Miss D. H. Gifford (Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography); R. F. Hunnissett (Publications and Editorial); E. K.

Timings (Public Search Rooms); A. W. Mabbs; E. W. Denham (Records Administration)

£3,064 to £3,625

Assistant Keepers, First Class, Miss P. M. Barnes; L. Bell; J. H. Collingridge, C.B.E.; N. E. Evans; A. A. H. Knightbridge; C. A. F. Meekings; R. F. Monger, M.B.E.; P. A. Penfold; M. Roper

£1,869 to £3,039

Inspecting Officers, R. L. Anslow; J. A. Gavin; H. A. Johnston; J. G. Wickham

£2,240 to £2,705

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC RECORDS

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Created by the Public Records Act to advise the Lord Chancellor, as minister responsible for public records, on matters concerning public records in general and, in particular, on those aspects of the work of the Public Record Office which affect members of the public who make use of its facilities. Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Members, Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; Alan Bullock, F.B.A.; Prof. H. Butterfield, F.B.A.; The Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Prof. A. G. Dickens, F.B.A.; C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C., M.P.; H. J. Habakkuk, F.B.A.; Prof. P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E.; Dame Mary Smeeton, D.B.E.; G. D. Squibb, Q.C.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.; W. T. Williams, Q.C., M.P.

Secretary, A. A. H. Knightbridge.

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

[01-930-0240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497, however, the records of Parliament have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and their production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 2,000,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House of Lords from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1610, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572), which include plans and annexed documents relating to Private Bill legislation from 1818. The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Assistant Clerks of the Records, H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.; D. J. Johnson

£3,314 to £3,875

£1,869 to £3,039

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane

W.C.2

[01-242-2081]

National Register of Archives, [01-242-3205]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was first appointed by Royal Warrant in 1869, and was empowered to make enquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of historical interest and with the consent of the owners to publish their contents. The Commission was reconstituted by Royal Warrant in 1959, with wider terms of reference, including the preservation of records and assistance to other bodies working in the same field. The Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman of the Commission, now exercises

through the Commission his responsibility under the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1924, and the Tithe Act, 1936, for manorial and tithe documents. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of printed reports upon manuscripts of historical import, and under its authority is compiled the *National Register of Archives*, which now contains over 12,000 typed reports upon privately-owned records, with extensive indexes, and may be consulted by historical researchers. At present a grant-in-aid is made through the Commission to the *Records Preservation Section* of the British Records Association. The Commission undertakes to advise owners upon the preservation and use of their manuscripts and records.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Sir J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Dame Veronica Wedgwood, D.B.E., L.L.D.; Sir David L. Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.; Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bt., L.L.D.; The Very Rev. S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. Beckett; The Lord Kenyon, F.S.A.; Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, L.L.D., F.S.A., M.P.; Prof. A. Goodwin; The Hon. Nicholas Ridley, M.P.

Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.

Assistant Secretary, H. M. G. Baillie, M.B.E., F.S.A.
Registrar, National Register of Archives, Miss F. Ranger.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh
[Edinburgh Waverley: 6585]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9 to 4.45; Saturdays, 9 to 12.30. Museum section open daily, 10 to 4.30 (Saturdays 10-12) in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bt. £4,000

Curator of Historical Records (Deputy Keeper), J. Imrie £2,939 to £3,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh
[031-556-2561]

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, G. Black, O.B.E. £4,000

Deputy Keeper, W. P. Armit £3,156 to £3,500

Assistant Keepers, G. M. MacGregor; D. R. Peatie;

T. R. Wilson £2,751 to £3,209

Accountant, J. Hutchon £2,325 to £2,790
Senior Examiners, W. A. J. Cunningham; A. R. Fullerton; J. Galloway; A. M. Manson; I. D. Robertson; J. F. Stewart; J. Thomson; D. Williamson £2,115 to £2,580

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2

[01-606-3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957; ancient custumals; Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial rolls and books from 1252 and Council minutes from 1275; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.

Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones, O.B.E.

Assistant Keeper, Miss B. R. Masters.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF RESTRICTIVE TRADING AGREEMENTS

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

(01-242-2858)

Registrar, Sir Rupert Sich, C.B. £6,300

Principal Assistant Registrar, P. Harris £5,250

Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956

Registration Division

Assistant Registrar, G. V. Rogers. £3,735 to £4,585

Senior Legal Assistants, W. A. N. Alstead; M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C. £2,710 to £3,585

Legal Assistants, Lt. Col. M. J. D. Drummond; Miss S. Jacobs; A. F. Lobo £1,639 to £2,516

Proceedings Division

Assistant Registrar, E. G. Marriott

£3,735 to £4,585

Senior Executive Officers, V. A. Frost; Miss H. M. Sparks. £2,062 to £2,496

Resale Prices Act 1964

Registration and Proceedings Division

Assistant Registrar, D. M. J. Gwinnell

£3,735 to £4,585

Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. P. M. Baggs; L. F. Tivey. £2,062 to £2,496

Services Branch

Establishment Officer (Senior Executive Officer), A. W. Wood. £2,062 to £2,496

Scotland

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh, 3.

(Caledonian 3185)

Head of the Scottish Section (Senior Executive Officer), A. Purves. £2,062 to £2,496

Northern Ireland

21 Linenhall Street, Belfast 2.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2. Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh

CITY CHAMBERS. — *Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, G. C. Emslie, Q.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, W. R. H. Thomson, B.E.M. (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, C.B.E., W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7
[01-589-3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E.

Chairman, Board of Management, The Lord Murray of Newhaven, K.C.B.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Prof. Sir Ronald Nyholm, F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Cabinet Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

Set up on January 17, 1967, to advise the Government on the most effective national strategy for the use and development of our scientific and technological resources.

Chairman, Sir Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S. *Members*, Sir Eric Ashby, F.R.S.; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, C.H., F.R.S.; A. H. Cottrell, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Rt. Hon. F. Cousins; F. S. Dainton, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; F. E. Jones, F.R.S.; Sir Harry Massey, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. R. C. O. Matthews; Prof. A. B. Pippard, F.R.S.; Dr. L. Rotherham; R. D. Young. *Secretaries*, F. H. Allen; T. Swain.

SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

State House, High Holborn, W.C.1
[01-242-1262]

The Science Research Council, established by Royal Charter following the passing of the Science and Technology Act, came into existence on April 1, 1965.

It covers the whole field of fundamental science, other than those parts which are the responsibility of the Agricultural, Medical, Natural Environment and Social Sciences Research Councils. It supports research in engineering and technology in universities. Its charter makes provision for it to carry out research and development through its own establishments; to encourage and support similar research by any other person or body; to provide and operate equipment for common use by universities, technical colleges and like institutions; to make grants for postgraduate studies and to disseminate knowledge of science and technology.

Chairman, Prof. B. H. Flowers, F.R.S.

Members of the Council, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.; E. Eastwood, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. H. Ford, F.R.S.; M. R. Gavin, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Prof. J. C. Gunn, F.R.S.E.; The Earl of Halsbury; Prof. H. Hoyle, F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Ewart Jones, F.R.S.; Prof. H. L. Kornberg, F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Bernard Lovell, O.B.E., F.R.S.; K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. W. Menter, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. Sir Ronald Nyholm, F.R.S.; Prof. P. A. Sheppard, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. D. H. Wilkinson, F.R.S.

Secretary, W. L. Francis, C.B.E., Ph.D.

London Office

Director, Finance and Establishment and Organization Division, R. St. J. Walker.

Director, University Science and Technology Division, C. Jolliffe.

Director, Astronomy, Space and Radio Division, J. F. Hosie, O.B.E.

Director, Nuclear Physics Division, T. G. Pickavance, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks. *Director*, J. A. Saxton, D.Sc.

Rutherford High Energy Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Berks., *Director*, T. G. Pickavance, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Daresbury, nr. Warrington, Lancs. *Director*, Prof. A. W. Merrison.

Atlas Computer Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Berks. *Director*, J. Howlett, Ph.D.

For Observatories, see under Royal Observatories.

SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

Secretary of State for Scotland, THE RT. HON. WILLIAM ROSS, M.B.E., M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, J. Cormack.

Assistant Private Secretary, G. A. D. Philip.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. Oswald, M.P. unpaid

Minister of State, DR. J. DICKSON MABON, M.P. £5,625

Private Secretary, D. J. Essery.

Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; B. Millan, M.P.; N. F. Buchan, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Douglas Haddow, K.C.B. £8,600

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, J. H. McGuiness, C.B.; W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O. £5,250

Administrative Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland

I. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

II. Scottish Education Department.

III. Scottish Home and Health Department.

IV. Scottish Development Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1

[01-355-8404]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

[01-930-6151]

Secretary, H. Whitby, C.B. £6,300

Fisheries Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B., F.R.S.E. £5,250

Under-Secretary, J. I. Smith. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, W. Baird; A. T. Brooke; W. W. Gauld; J. S. Gibson; Miss I. F. Haddow; T. F. S. Hetherington; J. Lawless; T. L. Lister; H. G. Robertson; W. Russell; N. J. Steele; R. C. Tucker. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, R. Barrie; A. H. Bishop; T. M. Brown; J. Glendinning, M.B.E.; B. Gordon; J. R. Gordon; R. M. Jackson; D. A. Leitch; J. G. C. Richardson; A. G. Ross; Miss J. L. Ross; A. T. Rush; J. Smith; D. C. Todd; A. Woodburn; S. H. Wright. £2,408 to £3,324

Senior Chief Executive Officer, J. S. Robertson. £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, J. Borland; J. Cruickshank; J. N. Dick; J. W. Dougal; J. A. Downie; D. A. Flett; N. H. Kelly; Miss A. Murdison; A. S. Neilson; G. B. Robinson; T. G. Strong; D. C. Thompson; B. G. S. Ward; R. M. Williamson. £2,751 to £3,209

Senior Executive Officers, O. Beattie; R. M. Bell; Miss E. A. Buglass; J. Coltherd; W. G. Dalgleish; Miss M. I. Davis; W. Dinnie; J. A. C. Fairbairn; P. Gowans; Miss A. M. Hamilton; G. G. Lyall; J. I. McBeath; J. A. M. MacLeod; J. G.

Milne, M.B.E.; A. J. Monk; D. M. W. Napier; W. A. Strain; D. M. Younger £2,125 to £2,580
Chief Civil Engineer, A. L. Archibald..... £4,000
Senior Civil Engineers, T. P. Bulloch; R. P. Fraser; P. Martin; S. D. Phoenix; J. Storry £2,771 to £3,260

Chief Agricultural Economist, O. J. Beilby £4,000 to £4,500

Chief Flock Officer, A. Scott..... £2,571 to £3,209
Chief Inspector, W. Craib, C.B.E..... £4,500

Deputy Chief Inspectors, S. Ishister; J. P. Struthers (General Duties); G. C. Smith (Livestock) £3,500 to £4,000

Senior Inspectors (General Duties), A. H. Boggan; H. M. David, Ph.D.; J. M. Esslemont; A. Edwards; G. S. Lawrie; C. Mackay; D. F. Mackenzie; I. L. MacKenzie; D. Paterson; R. J. Scott, O.B.E.; G. S. Whimster (Livestock), D. C. Collie; J. Dean (Horticulture), T. Robertson £2,651 to £3,345

Chief Lands Officer, J. S. Weddell..... £4,500
Divisional Lands Officers, P. C. Jack; J. White, M.B.E. £3,500 to £4,000

Senior Lands Officers, J. Bett; A. N. Black; D. W. Cunningham; R. J. F. Fairlie; T. B. Macdonald; A. Manson; D. Miller; A. W. Renfrew £2,771 to £3,260

Librarian, A. G. Brown..... £2,115 to £2,580
Chief Marketing Officer, A. M. N. Steward £2,751 to £3,209

Chief Surveyor, D. Grant..... £4,500
Deputy Chief Surveyor, G. D. Mowat £3,500 to £4,000

Senior Surveyors, J. Alexander; F. G. G. Angus; Q. Bone, M.B.E.; A. P. Borrie; J. G. Cullen; C. R. N. Duncan; J. P. Hastie; F. C. McLachlan; A. Malcolm..... £2,771 to £3,260
Technical Development Officer, W. O. Kinghorn £4,175

Agricultural Scientific Services

East Craigs, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12.
[031-334-3361]

Director, D. W. Williams, Ph.D. £4,175 to £4,625

Deputy Director, J. R. Thomson £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, D. C. Graham, Ph.D.; J. L. Hardie, Ph.D.; Miss M. J. M. Noble, I.S.O., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; R. D. Seaton; J. M. Todd £2,250 to £3,107

Fisheries Research Services

Marine Laboratory, Victoria Road, Torry,
Aberdeen.

[0224-53281]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. £5,000

Deputy Director, B. B. Parrish, F.R.S.E. £4,175 to £4,625

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; B. B. Rae, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; T. H. Simpson, Ph.D.; J. H. Steele, D.Sc. £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Craig; R. Johnstone, Ph.D.; R. Jones; A. D. McIntyre; J. Pope; A. Saville; H. J. Thomas; R. S. Wright £2,250 to £3,107

Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory,
Faskally, Pitlochry, Perthshire

[Pitlochry: 329]

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, K. A. Pyefinch, F.R.S.E.; T. A. Stuart, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £3,500 to £4,000

Principal Scientific Officers, A. V. Holden; W. R. Munro..... £2,250 to £3,107

Sea Fisheries Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, C. Sim..... £3,500

Deputy Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, J. M. Steven £2,751 to £3,209

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, S. D. Sedgwick £2,431 to £3,170

Marine Superintendent, Captain D. T. MacCallum, O.B.E., D.S.C..... £2,985 to £3,280
Engineer Superintendent, S. G. Blyth £2,660 to £2,850

Crofters Commission

9 Ardross Terrace, Inverness
[0463-32711]

Chairman, J. S. Grant, C.B.E..... £5,250
Members (part-time), R. H. W. Bruce, C.B.E.; A. Fraser, Ph.D.; A. Gillespie, M.B.E.; N. A. MacAskill; J. MacDonald; G. McIver, C.B.E.; J. McNaughton, O.B.E..... £1,200

Secretary and Solicitor, D. J. MacCuish £3,500 to £4,500

Assistant Secretary, D. F. Campbell £2,751 to £3,209

Assistant Solicitor, N. R. Y. Agnew £2,625 to £3,500

Chief Technical Officer, A. McArthur £3,500 to £4,000

Red Deer Commission

Elm Park, Island Bank Road, Inverness
[0463-31751]

Chairman, Lt.-Col. P. C. H. Grant..... £1,700
Secretary, J. Dooner £2,115 to £2,580

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh ■

[031-556-6591]

Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[01-930-6151]

The Scottish Education Department is responsible for the administration of the *Education (Scotland) Acts* and in general for the development of public education in Scotland.

Secretary, N. W. Graham, C.B..... £6,300
Under Secretaries, I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.; J. M. Fearn..... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, J. Kidd; S. C. Aldridge (Establishment Officer); J. B. Beaumont; I. M. Wilson; W. A. M. Good; Miss P. A. Cox; G. M. Fair

£3,500 to £4,500

Principals, J. J. Farrell; D. R. McFarlane; J. F. McClellan; B. J. Bennett; D. G. McCulloch; A. W. Brodie; Mrs. E. C. G. Craghill; D. Connolly; W. A. P. Weatherston; J. W. Sinclair; R. R. Hillhouse (Accountant); A. C. Wilson; H. Robertson, M.B.E..... £2,408 to £3,324

Statistician, W. J. Fearnley..... £2,418 to £3,324
Chief Executive Officers, A. J. C. Mitchell; D. H. Bayes; A. C. Easson; G. A. T. Hanks, M.B.E. (Liaison Officer); Miss I. W. Inglis (Asst. Establishment Officer); T. Drummond; Miss W. J. Strongman..... £2,751 to £3,209

Senior Executive Officers, W. A. Bruce; L. C. Watterson; R. Scott; Miss C. M. Steele; R. J. Edie, D.F.C.; G. H. J. Bell; Mrs. E. M. A. Montgomery; R. Taylor; A. W. M. Heggie; Miss A. C. Smart; Miss E. A. Stocks; Miss J. M. Lawson; J. P. Wallace; T. B. Haig; R. J. W. Clark; R. J. T. S. Walker; N. Wood

£2,115 to £2,580

H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, D. Dickson, Ph.D..... £5,250

Chief Inspectors, J. P. Forsyth; J. Shanks; C. A. Forbes; W. S. Gray; N. Fullwood; J. Bennett, M.B.E.; J. F. McGarry..... £4,325

Inspectors, R. Macleod, O.B.E.; A. J. Mee, O.B.E.; L. Pendleton; Miss M. S. Thomson, O.B.E.; J. Gilbert, Ph.D.; J. A. McPherson; T. L. Taylor, C. Murray; W. Gillies, O.B.E.; J. J. Reid; W. Cunningham; J. R. M. M. Brown; J. B. Caird; R. Morrison; J. Cumming; G. J. Brown; J. F. MacDonald; A. Garden; W. Mitchell; W. K. Ferguson; D. S. Petrie; W. C. Brown

Miss H. J. S. Sandison; A. D. Chirnside; A. K. Forbes; J. H. Thomson; J. Rankin (each £3,909); W. A. Milne; B. S. Fraser; J. Deans; J. Robertson, Ph.D.; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; I. A. MacDonald; D. Young; T. Crippin; E. F. Thompkins; R. Alain; W. Anderson; Miss M. K. G. Fraser;

Miss M. I. Brown; Miss C. S. Cameron; J. Mackinnon; D. B. Kane; Miss M. M. Lawson; A. A. Macpherson; Miss E. M. W. Thomson; G. C. Morrison; G. S. Mutch; D. G. Marwick; A. Nisbet; J. C. Leitch; P. D. B. Walker; G. M. McGavin; Miss A. H. M. Prain; W. A. Gatherer, ph.D.; J. Kiely; J. G. Morris; J. S. Murphy; G. M. Sinclair, ph.D.; J. A. Ferguson; J. Stark, ph.D.; M. G. Scott; H. F. Smith; A. R. Gallon; H. L. Philip; S. T. S. Skillen; J. A. Sloggie; S. Thornton, ph.D.; R. S. Johnston; G. Wallis; W. R. Ritchie; A. W. Jeffrey; J. McAlpine; A. W. Finlayson; Miss M. P. Abbott; J. Inglis; T. Brown; J. Nisbet; Miss G. C. Campbell; J. C. Rankine; G. A. B. Craig, D.F.C.; J. W. Burdin; D. S. Graham; S. E. McClelland, ph.D.; R. B. Prescott; T. F. Williamson; L. Clark; Miss M. D. Mackay; Miss C. L. Boyle; D. M. Whyte; Miss M. J. Hay; W. F. L. Bigwood; A. H. B. Davidson; W. Nicol; Miss E. R. Mowat; J. Bryce; H. Smith; H. Walker; I. Lawson; A. H. Ferguson; E. S. Kelly; J. Howgood; Mrs. J. G. Pillans..... £2,390 to £3,657

SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[031-556-8501]
Dover House, Whitehall, London,
S.W.1
[01-930-6151]

The Scottish Home and Health Department was constituted in June 1966 following a redistribution of the functions of the former Scottish Home Department and the former Department of Health for Scotland, and is responsible for the central administration in Scotland of functions relating to law and order and of the National Health Service and associated welfare services. It is the Department concerned with the Scottish police and probation services, criminal justice, legal aid and the services needed by the courts; and it is directly responsible for the administration of Scottish prisons and Borstal institutions. The Department is the central authority in Scotland for the fire service and civil defence and for legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas and licensed premises.

The Department is responsible for the central administration in Scotland of the National Health Service comprising the hospital service, the general medical, dental and ophthalmic services and the local authority health services. The associated welfare services include the supervision of local arrangements for the care of the aged and handicapped, and medical and surgical treatment of war pensioners.

Secretary. R. E. C. Johnson, C.B..... £6,300
Under Secretaries. R. D. M. Bell, C.B.; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. Hogarth; H. H. A. Whitworth, M.B.E..... £5,250
Assistant Secretaries. G. F. Belford; F. H. Cowley; D. J. Cowperthwaite; J. B. Hume; W. Hutchinson; J. O. Johnston; J. H. F. G. Kelly; Miss M. K. Macdonald; A. H. M. Mitchell; A. T. F. Ogilvie (Finance Officer); A. F. Reid; A. L. Rennie; I. L. Sharp; J. Scrimgeour (Director of Scottish Prison Service); C. D. Smith (Establishment Officer)

£3,500 to £4,500

Principal Executive Officer. G. Robertson... £4,000
Principals. Brig. A. I. Chapman-Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Miss H. M. Connor, O.B.E.; J. Cormack; J. E. Fraser; C. Gilbrath; F. A. Hamilton; I. D. Hamilton; J. J. Haughney; J. Inglis; W. P. Lawrie; G. A. M. McIntosh; A. Mackay; D. G. Mackay; A. M. Macpherson; F. H. Roberts; J. A. Scott, M.V.O.; N. E. Sharp; A. M. Stephen; P. Stevenson; V. C. Stewart; Miss B. S. Thomson; J. E. Tinkler; J. Utterton; J. Walker; G. R. Wilson..... £2,408 to £3,324
Chief Executive Officers. G. Aithie; I. M. L. Batts; D. H. Bayes; R. D. M. Calder; J. P. Fraser; T. B. Hamilton; T. C. Hole; J. J. Hunter, D.F.C.;

R. J. Inglis; A. Mackenzie, O.B.E.; D. S. MacKenzie; A. McLanahan; W. R. Miller; G. Paterson; E. Redmond; A. D. Robertson; I. S. Scott; J. E. Smith..... £2,751 to £3,209
Senior Executive Officers. R. C. Allan; D. C. Anderson; J. Borthwick; Miss M. H. B. Brown; J. S. Burnett; D. Clark; J. N. Davison; J. S. Dick; C. S. Donaldson; C. S. W. Forbes; E. E. Hancock; W. W. Howitt; G. Leadbetter; J. Leitch; J. Linn; J. S. C. Little; W. H. McCulloch; A. Macdonald; A. Macdonald; R. W. Macintosh; T. M. MacNair; G. H. Rigg; D. D. Rose; R. M. Russell; G. Scott; W. J. Shiels; R. C. Sinclair; G. G. Stewart; R. S. Stewart; W. H. Stewart; J. Taylor; A. Walker; R. W. Williamson; Miss M. J. Yeats..... £2,115 to £3,580

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor. J. S. Dalgetty..... £5,725
Principal Assistant Solicitor. J. A. Beaton..... £5,250
Assistant Solicitors. K. J. A. Greig; R. W. Deans; *A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; E. S. Robertson; D. Cunningham; C. J. Workman, T.D.

£3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants. W. Thomson; A. A. MacMillan; A. J. F. Tannock, M.C.; D. H. A. Mitchell; J. E. Taylor; *J. D. Shepherd; *H. D. Glover; A. J. Sim; J. B. Allan; A. Kennedy; Miss D. M. Mackay..... £2,625 to £3,500
Council to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), *Counsel.* C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; T. W. Strachan, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[031-556-8501]

Director. W. M. Ballantine, C.B.E., M.V.O.

£3,500 to £4,500

Principal Information Officer. J. W. P. Dundas, M.V.O.

£2,751 to £3,209

Senior Information Officers. T. L. Speirs; D. F. Mackenzie, M.B.E.; E. Reoch; *P. G. Drumm; †J. S. Gorie; C. M. McPhail..... £2,115 to £2,580

† At Dover House.

*Seconded to another department.

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer. J. H. F. Brotherton, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P..... £5,725
Deputy Chief Medical Officer. J. Smith, O.B.E.

£5,250

Principal Medical Officers. H. B. Craigie, C.B.E.; M. A. Heasman; I. N. Sutherland; I. M. Macgregor; W. K. Henderson; G. D. Forwell £4,825

Senior Medical Officers. J. K. Hunter, O.B.E.; Elspeth M. Warwick; A. Laurie; A. A. Gordon; R. M. Gordon; I. S. MacDonald; J. B. Barr.... £4,500

Medical Officers. Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; F. M. Richardson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. M. McAlpin; B. R. Nisbet; R. A. W. Ratcliff, M.D.; G. A. Scott; D. W. A. McCreadie; R. G. Walker; J. A. Ward; J. T. Baldwin, O.B.E.; D. M. Pendreich; W. T. Thom, O.B.E.; J. D. Donnelly; S.W. MacGregor (part-time); H. Miller; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.F.; Elizabeth M. Whiteside; A. Yarrow; L. F. Howitt.... £2,837 to £3,895

Regional Medical Officers. T. W. Buchan, I.S.O.; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; R. I. T. Dunnachie; J. Watson; J. H. Leckie; J. W. Gibb; F. B. Davidson; J. W. Logan; D. B. N. Morrison; A. F. Nelson; J. H. Grant; K. T. Gruer; A. B. Walker (part-time)..... £2,837 to £3,895

Chief Dental Officer. J. W. Galloway..... £4,025

Senior Dental Officer. A. Pacitti..... £4,265

Dental Officers. R. A. Morrison; A. B. Potts; A. Boyd; G. G. Chester..... £2,779 to £3,720

Chief Nursing Officer. Margaret M. Macnaughton, O.B.E..... £2,764 to £3,141

Miscellaneous Appointments

Chief Adviser on Social Work in Scotland, 39 Lauriston Street, Edinburgh 3, Miss B. Jones..... £4,825
Chairman, After Care Council, The Very Rev. The Lord McLeod of Fuinary, M.C. D.D.

H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, A. Meldrum, C.B.E.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, J. J. Dingwall, O.B.E. £5,400

Commandant, Scottish Police College, Col. R. C. Robertson-Macleod, D.S.O., M.D., T.D..... £4,000

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, J. D. McNicol, O.B.E..... £3,200 to £3,750

Commandant, Scottish Fire Service Training School, D. A. Palmer, M.B.E..... £2,411

Chief Food and Dairy Officer, M. E. M. Anderson £2,651 to £3,345

Chief Welfare Officer, Marjorie M. McInnes £2,658 to £3,020

Chief Pharmacist, R. Higson..... £2,639 to £3,105

Chief Communications Officer, J. E. Young £2,210 to £2,878

State Managements Districts, Scotland

30 George Square, Glasgow

[Central: 4101]

General Manager, G. Thwaytes.. £3,156 to £3,500

Prisons Division

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11

[031-41-4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, J. Scrimgeour..... £3,500 to £4,500

Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Inspector of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, J. Oliver..... £3,720

Educationist, T. S. Robertson..... £2,390 to £3,657

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, W. Williamson..... £2,143 to £2,476

Edinburgh, J. McIntyre..... £2,704 to £3,109

Glasgow (Barlinnie), D. Mackenzie..... £3,443

Greenock, Miss E. L. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E., T.D.

Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw..... £2,143 to £2,476

Peterhead, A. Angus..... £2,704 to £3,109

Polmont Borstal Institution, J. H. A. Frisby

£2,704 to £3,109

Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland

68-70 George Street, Edinburgh, 2

Commissioners, R. H. McDonald, M.C., Q.C. (Chairman), £750; Mrs. Joan Wolridge-Gordon: Prof. W. M. Millar; Lt.-Col. R. C. M. Monteith, M.C., T.D.; R. W. Paterson; J. F. A. Gibson; E. J. C. Hewitt..... £241 10s.

Medical Commissioners, Anne N. M. Brittain; J. M. Loughran..... £4,500

Medical Officers, J. M. McAlpin; Elizabeth M. Whiteside..... £2,837 to £3,805

Secretary, J. S. Dick..... £2,115 to £2,580

Regional Hospital Boards

Northern, Reay House, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. *Chairman*, Dr. D. J. Macdonald. *Secretary*, W. A. Stevens.

North-Eastern, 1 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. *Chairman*, W. M. Farquharson-Lang. *Secretary*, A. R. Batchelor.

Eastern, Vernonholme, Riverside Drive, Dundee. *Chairman*, L. F. Robertson. *Secretary*, J. K. Johnston.

South-Eastern, 11 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Chairman* (vacant). *Secretary*, W. L. Douglass.

Western, 35 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. *Chairman*, S. Stevenson. *Secretary*, R. D. R. Gardner.

SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1

[031-556-8545]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

[01-930-6511]

Secretary, A. B. Hume, C.B..... £6,300

Under Secretaries, R. A. Dingwall-Smith; A. A. Hughes; J. Macpherson..... £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Butler; A. C. Cowan; R. D. Cramond; F. Dawson; J. R. Fleming;

W. K. Fraser; E. L. Gillett; T. R. H. Godden; F. M. M. Gray; G. F. Hendry; T. V. Hughson;

J. Kerr; J. A. M. Mitchell, C.V.O., M.C.; G. J. Murray; J. M. Ross; J. E. Stark; I. S. Scott-Whyte..... £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, G. B. Baird; D. A. Bennet; J. A. Cowell; I. R. Duncan, O.B.E.; B. J. Fiddes; P. K. Harrison;

J. Keeley; J. F. Laing; G. Macdonald; H. McNamara; J. B. More; G. S. Murray; M. H. Orde, O.B.E.; I. D. Penman; T. Rarity; Miss S. D. Riddell; R. E. S. Robinson; A. W. Russell;

R. E. Smith; A. M. Thomson £2,250 to £3,107

Economic Liaison Officer, P. M. Scola £2,250 to £3,107

Statistician, J. Grant, O.B.E..... £2,250 to £3,107

Chief Executive Officers, R. M. Alexander; D. H. Collier; A. J. Crawford; F. B. Drysdale; H. C. Fraser; A. Gow; K. Mackay; Miss M. A.

McPherson; R. Mowat; J. Pettigrew; J. Ramsay; J. Rodger; J. M. Thomson; J. Torrance £2,571 to £2,999

Senior Executive Officers, D. Bannatyne; T. Cooper; P. W. Daley; A. B. Fairweather; L. J. Fotheringham; T. G. Gass; Miss A. M. Hamilton;

G. Hardie; T. E. H. Hartland; Miss M. E. Hay; A. Heyworth; J. M. Howieson; L. Jobson; R. M. Laidlaw; G. K. Lambie;

G. P. McConnell; K. B. T. Mackenzie; W. A. McKenzie; W. R. McKie; G. L. McLaughlin;

G. Mason; T. J. Muirhead; S. G. Patterson; Miss M. A. Potter; G. T. Reed; W. M. Robertson; B. A. F. Vincent; Miss A. C. S. Waddell £1,977 to £2,111

Professional Staff

Chief Engineer, J. W. Shiell..... £5,250

Deputy Chief Engineer, S. C. Agnew..... £4,500

Chief Architect, B. P. Beckett..... £5,250

Deputy Chief Architect, R. Woodcock..... £4,500

Superintending Architects, D. I. Black; I. S. Gavin; A. M. Graham; R. S. Morton; J. N. Pollock £3,500 to £4,000

Chief Planning Officer, W. D. C. Lyddon..... £5,250

Deputy Chief Planning Officer, A. B. Wylie, M.B.E. £4,500

Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; A. S. Hood; G. A. Lyall..... £3,500 to £4,000

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait £3,500 to £4,000

Chief Road Engineer, J. S. McNeil C.B.E.... £5,250

Deputy Chief Road Engineer, R. A. H. Allan £3,755 to £4,500

Superintending Engineers, W. Henderson, M.B.E.; G. C. W. Hurry; K. C. Westhorp £3,500 to £4,000

Chief Chemical Inspector, Dr. E. A. B. Birse, O.B.E. £4,000

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE (Scotland)

New Register House, Edinburgh 2

[031-556-3952]

Registrar General, J. A. Ford, M.C.

Deputy Registrar General, R. MacLeod £3,500 to £4,500

Chief Executive Officers, J. Boyd; J. A. Hamilton; J. Travers..... £3,156 to £3,500

Senior Executive Officers, W. Anderson; D. J. Baird; G. F. Baird; A. R. Clark; J. C. Duncan; A. M. Dunlop..... £1,977 to £2,411

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY BOARD

235 Old Marylebone Road, N.W.1

[01-723-4414]

Established by the Shipbuilding Industry Act,

1967, with the principal object of promoting the ability of the shipbuilding industry in the United Kingdom to compete in world markets. The Board is empowered to make grants (with the approval of the Minister of Technology) to assist shipbuilding and main engine manufacturing undertakings to reorganize their resources and to make loans (with the approval of the Minister and the Treasury) to these undertakings for the purposes set out in the Act. The Board is also authorized to make recommendations to the Minister of Technology for the guaranteeing of financial arrangements made by British shipowners in connection with orders placed in British yards for the construction of ships.

Chairman, Sir William Swallow.

Members, A. S. Ashton; J. Gormley; H. W. Morris.
Director, B. Barker, M.B.E.

Secretary, J. S. W. Henderson.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY

to John Adam Street, W.C.2
[01-930-9066]

Supplementary Benefits Commission
6 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4
[01-236-2001]

The Ministry of Social Security was set up under the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966. The Ministry which includes the Supplementary Benefits Commission, replaces the former Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board, and is responsible for war pensions, national insurance, family allowances and supplementary benefits. Within the Ministry, the Supplementary Benefits Commission is responsible, subject to regulations made by the Minister, for guiding the scheme of supplementary benefits. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail in the main article (see Index).

Minister, The Rt. Hon. JUDITH MARY CONSTANCE HART, M.P. £8,500

Principal Private Secretary, M. Nelson.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss E. A. Singleton.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Dr. D. L. Kerr, M.P.; **Joint Parliamentary Secretaries**, C. W. Loughlin, M.P.; N. Pentland, M.P. £3,750

Chairman, Supplementary Benefits Commission, R. Hayward, C.B.E. £5,000

Deputy Chairman, Prof. R. M. Titmuss, C.B.E.

Members, Mrs. C. M. Carmichael; K. J. Griffin;

Prof. D. C. Marsh; Mrs. B. N. Rodgers; M. R.

F. Simson, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B. £8,600

Private Secretary, D. G. Kelly.

Deputy Secretaries, M. M. V. Custance, C.B.; Miss M. Riddelsdell, C.B.E. £6,300

WAR PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES

War Pensions

Under Secretary, R. Windsor. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; H. S. McPherson. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, J. B. Brown; Mrs. M. M. Davison; W. Scott-Moncrieff. £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officer, M. Alderton. £2,800 to £3,400

Insurance Department A

(Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances, Guardian's Allowances, Adjudication Arrangements and Overseas Matters)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot, C.B. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, I. G. Gilbert; J. C. Hobbs; A. Patterson, C.M.G.; J. W. Stacpoole. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, D. J. Carter, I.S.O.; J. Cartmell, C.B.E.; D. G. John; S. P. Martin, O.B.E.; M. E. H. Platt; B. W. Taylor. £2,475 to £3,425

Senior Chief Executive Officer, Miss D. A. Wade. £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, A. J. Bidgood; E. G. Burdsall; E. F. Hannam; Miss L. P. Parry; C. J. Russell; C. D. Wild. £2,860 to £3,400

Insurance Department B (National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

Under Secretary, R. S. Swift. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, H. Archer, D.F.C.; R. Dronfield; Miss N. Hellon, C.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, D. N. Donaldson; E. B. McGinnis; P. J. Sheppard; M. C. L. Simms. £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, A. J. Clarke; G. P. Gent; D. Hemsby; F. C. House. £2,860 to £3,400

Insurance Department C (Insurability, Contributions, etc.)

Under Secretary, J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, K. R. Malcolm, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. E. Parsons; J. H. Ward. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, J. E. Ashford; L. H. Hayward; J. D. Leach; J. Vaughan. £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, A. J. Astman; R. A. Banks; Miss M. E. Grainger; J. D. H. Long; F. Sutton. £2,860 to £3,400

Insurance Department D

(Planning of new earnings-related scheme)

Under Secretary, L. Errington, C.B. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, G. D. Caldwell; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.; S. B. Kibbey; E. L. Trew. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, Miss A. E. Bowtell; B. J. Ellis; T. A. Howell; M. J. A. Partridge; R. G. Wendt. £2,500 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officer, A. L. Parrott. £2,860 to £3,400

Supplementary Benefits Department I

Under Secretary, A. G. Beard. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, N. M. Hale; R. D. F. White-law. £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, Miss J. Barnes; B. Bridges; K. C. Humphrey; A. C. Palmer; G. R. S. Toumlin. £2,475 to £3,425

Supplementary Benefits Department II

Under Secretary, A. J. G. Crocker. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, Miss G. M. Jones; K. R. Stowe. £3,500 to £4,500

Principal Executive Officer, F. Jackson, O.B.E. £4,000

Social Work Adviser, Miss O. Stevenson. £3,500

Principals, D. V. Chislett; N. E. Clarke; M. D. Longford. £2,435 to £3,425

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. T. Hartland. £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, Mrs. V. M. Boniface; H. A. C. Ferraro; R. J. Forrest; M. Glen; N. Hanson; A. J. Selman-Smith. £2,860 to £3,400

Research, Statistics and Information Department

Under Secretary, H. A. Turner. £5,250

Assistant Secretary, G. G. Beltram. £3,500 to £4,500

Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O., M.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500

Chief Statistician, F. E. Whitehead. £3,500 to £4,500

Statistician, J. R. Howe. £2,475 to £3,425

Senior Research Officer, E. G. Firth. £3,156 to £3,500

Senior Chief Executive Officer, V. M. Thompson. £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, E. J. Brady; R. W. C. Cockedge; S. A. Evans; P. G. H. Ewer. £2,860 to £3,400

Principal Information Officers, J. B. Hewlett-Davies; J. Pilkington. £2,860 to £3,400

Economic Adviser's Office

Economic Adviser, J. L. Nicholson. £5,250

Principal, R. E. Tringham. £2,475 to £3,425

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, S. S. Menneet, C.B. £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, R. E. Higginson; R. Hobbins, C.B.E.; R. B. Hodgetts; E. T. Randall; T. C. Stephens. £3,500 to £4,500

Principal, Miss J. A. Bates..... £2,475 to £3,425
Senior Chief Executive Officers, N. S. Kiernan; T. C. Naylor (Controller of Office Services); D. Pilkington (Chief Instructions Officer)..... £3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Brodie; E. V. Brown; H. H. Carter; J. F. C. Cheater; S. C. Harket; J. P. Harrisson; G. G. Hilton; J. G. Lee; A. C. Mares; A. F. Raven; I. G. Scanlan; K. Shuttleworth; G. E. Simmons; G. D. Stredder; Miss J. M. Taylor..... £2,860 to £3,400

A.D.P. and Machines Division

Senior Chief Executive Officer, D. W. Polley £3,156 to £3,500
Chief Executive Officers, K. C. Cudby; D. J. Francis; J. M. Fraser £2,860 to £3,400

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, D. Overend, C.B..... £5,250
Assistant Secretary for Finance, E. W. Whittemore, M.M..... £3,500 to £4,500
Directors of Accounts, F. D. S. Waterton; W. L. Williams..... £4,000
Principal, D. C. Ward..... £2,475 to £3,425
Assistant Accountants General, L. J. Hayward; G. W. Horn; D. W. Scarth, O.B.E.; J. A. Worrall, I.S.O..... £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, J. E. Arthur; R. G. Cope; G. Cox; S. H. Duckering; F. J. Goodridge; F. E. Harrisson; J. McGowan; C. Pagdin; N. S. Sunderland; S. E. Wilkins..... £2,860 to £3,400
Regional Finance Officers, O. H. Holme (Northern); G. D. W. Middleton (Yorks. and Humberside); R. Cox (East Midlands and East Anglia); A. J. D. Pimm (London, North); E. H. Middleton (London, South); J. M. Watts (London, West); W. P. Sheppard (South Western); W. A. Gregory (Wales); J. Burns (West Midlands); R. W. Bampton (North Western); A. J. M. Petrie (Scotland) £2,860 to £3,400

Legal Department

Solicitor (vacant).
Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. H. Brinkworth, C.B.E. £5,250

Assistant Solicitors, Miss C. K. Bridgewater, O.B.E.; T. C. A. Butcher, O.B.E.; W. H. M. Clifford, C.B.E.; H. W. Hornsby; M. O'Connor; M. W. M. Osmond; R. F. N. Thoyts; R. N. Williams £3,650 to £4,500

Senior Legal Assistants, D. W. Alen; J. St. L. Brockman; R. J. Butcher; A. J. A. Compton; D. R. H. F. Davis; A. S. Dennis; J. Duckworth; C. A. Emanuel; Mrs. A. B. Farthing; R. R. Goodall; W. H. C. Hodges; E. W. Howard; S. E. Ingram; C. M. Jenkins; H. M. Jones; H. Knorpel; D. J. T. McCarthy; D. R. Mendum; H. Nuttall; H. L. Palmer; T. A. Parsons; H. Slavid; E. O. F. Stocker; A. E. Taylor; S. Taylor; H. F. M. Thomas; Mrs. G. M. V. Williams..... £2,625 to £3,500

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, J. Watkins-Pitchford, C.B. £5,810
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, J. W. James..... £5,335
Principal Medical Officers, A. Caplan; J. A. G. Carmichael; J. R. Connelly; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E. £4,825

Senior Medical Officers (H.Q. Regions and Blackpool Central Office), J. E. M. Barnes; S. Conlan; G. T. Cribb; J. M. Cribb; H. A. D. Doyle; J. B. Evans; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; W. G. Greene; E. Haigh; C. C. Harvey; M. R. Hayes; G. N. Hunt; R. St. J. R. Johnston; R. M. McGowan; G. O. Mayne; R. Medlicott; G. A. Miller; M. S. Patrick; E. D. Robson; W. Sagar; Miss A. C. N. Swanson; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; D. R. P. Wilkie; R. G. B. Williamson; E. G. Wright, O.B.E.; B. Yuill..... £4,500

Senior Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), J. Black; W. W. Jones; W. B. Lister; J. P. Lyons. £4,500
Medical Officers (H.Q. Regions and Blackpool Central Office), G. O. Airey; M. C. Anderson; J. A. Barclay; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; R. J. P. Blyth; A. D. Bourne; E. Bradbury; E. L.

Brittain, T.D.; W. S. Brown, T.D.; A. S. Browne; G. S. Caithness; H. P. Clark; N. G. Clements; J. W. Croall; S. P. B. Cullen; T. J. Dailey; F. J. Darby; S. B. Davis; B. Devlin, O.B.E.; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; E. J. Dowling; R. Dudley-Paget; W. H. Dyson; M. D. Edwards; R. S. Ellis-Brown; R. S. Flynn; D. S. Gideon; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; P. S. Hawkins; J. G. S. Holman, M.C.; E. G. Houghton; T. G. S. James; K. C. D. Jones; S. S. S. Keys; F. F. Kinnaird; A. M. Langwill; B. Lee; D. R. S. Leslie; D. T. Lewis; G. O. Lewis; E. Livingstone; G. Longworth-Krafft; J. B. McCallum; J. McIntosh; Mrs. A. D. Macalpine; W. R. Maxwell; F. W. Meichen; E. W. Melvin; G. M. M. Menzies, C.B.E.; R. D. Mehzies; T. R. W. Millar, T.D.; J. E. L. Morris; J. H. Morrison; W. I. Murdoch; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; M. Newman; W. A. Nicol; R. C. O'Grady; J. H. F. Pankhurst; R. S. Parkin; J. N. M. Parry; G. L. Pett; O. A. Prosser; T. B. Purdy; V. B. Reckitt; D. F. Rice; Miss A. F. Roberts; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; G. M. Scott; I. B. Sim; R. D. Simpson; W. Smith; W. R. C. Spicer; G. E. Stoker, M.C., T.D.; J. H. Taylor; D. R. Thomas; J. N. Threlfall; J. R. Tiller; E. C. Vardy; H. B. C. Wallace, O.B.E.; J. Weir; R. R. Wilson; H. W. Woolner

£2,837 to £3,895

Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), G. Ashe; W. R. Brown; A. C. Byles; D. M. Calvert; A. M. Campbell, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; M. K. Coles; D. L. Cran; A. N. Dempsey; D. M. Dunbar; M. G. Ellis; G. R. Hales; I. E. M. Hutchinson; D. C. Lindars; J. C. McVittie, O.B.E.; J. B. Menzies; C. Michie; F. H. Morrell; W. R. Parkes; R. S. H. Pasqual; R. Paul; T. J. G. Phillips; A. H. Pritchard; T. J. Reid; G. B. Rooke; G. J. Ryder; R. L. Sadler, E.R.D.; W. L. Sanders; V. E. Sherburn; R. W. Thomas; J. I. Walker; G. C. Whyte; A. R. Williams; Mrs. M. L. Williams..... £2,837 to £3,895

Blackpool Central Office

(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office)

Controller, V. W. B. Slater..... £4,000
Heads of Branch, J. Johnson, O.B.E.; J. M. Tones £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, C. Byrne; T. J. Crosbie; D. Jenner, O.B.E.; A. Richardson; O. Summers; G. D. Thraves..... £2,860 to £3,400

Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office

(Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, I. H. McCarthy, C.B..... £5,250
Heads of Division, J. A. Corry; R. J. Eayrs; P. J. Haddy..... £4,000

Heads of Branch, J. S. Campbell-Dick; J. Drummond, O.B.E.; Miss H. Marshall; J. M. Nicholson; J. C. C. Smith; E. Turner..... £3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officers, G. F. S. Bennett; F. W. Briggs; D. N. Clark; S. Crass; J. Crawford; G. Cryer; W. Hampson; K. W. Herdman; R. G. Jack; K. Jackson; A. J. Joint; J. Mulrennan; J. E. Plane, V.R.D.; D. Rafton; H. Reeks; Miss O. D. Spraggan; S. E. Stapley; H. F. Thomas; W. H. Wiseman..... £2,860 to £3,400

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3
Controller, W. B. Cowie..... £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy do. W. R. D. Greenan (£3,459 to £4,950); J. C. Moy..... £3,156 to £3,500

Assistant do. A. Bisset; L. Boyd; T. D. Brown; G. F. Cobban; J. R. Henry; J. S. Hill; Miss C. F. Murray; J. K. Nichol, I.S.O.; E. D. Potter

£2,860 to £3,400

Wales

Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff
Controller, D. E. Thomas..... £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy do. J. F. C. Parsons..... £3,156 to £3,500
Assistant do. V. W. P. Bellamy; G. T. Huws, I.S.O.; C. J. Jeffreys; C. Jones; T. J. Salmon

£2,860 to £3,400

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

<i>Regional Controller</i> , H. Wilson	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , R. Fish (3,259 to £3,839); S. Watson, D.F.C.	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , J. Grieve; J. C. Lancaster; J. M. Makin; G. Ward; G. Webster	£2,800 to £3,400

Yorkshire and Humberside—Leeds

<i>Regional Controller</i> , G. T. Davidson	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , W. S. Duthie (£3,259 to £3,839); G. Collins	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , M. Duncan; G. P. Hart; G. R. Kemp; L. MacDonald; B. Magee; G. M. Roberts	£2,860 to £3,400

East Midlands and East Anglia—Nottingham

<i>Regional Controller</i> , L. M. Maclean	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , F. R. Kirby, I.S.O. (£3,259 to £3,839); R. A. E. Tow	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , W. H. Arthur; J. Coates; J. E. Glynn; A. L. Heath; R. Orchard	£2,860 to £3,400

London North

<i>Regional Controller</i> , F. B. Hindmarsh	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , W. D. Shipton	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , C. Emerson; M. Fagan; R. Graham; F. E. Nex; B. C. Phillips; L. H. Picken	£2,860 to £3,400

London South

<i>Regional Controller</i> , S. H. Bate	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , J. L. Oxlaide	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , V. G. Hillbourne; G. S. Johnstone; E. H. Laws; K. D. Lucocca; H. F. Marshall; I. C. Redclift	£2,860 to £3,400

London West

<i>Regional Controller</i> , F. W. Goodchild, O.B.E.	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , J. Begbie, I.S.O.; L. C. H. Stadames	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , L. C. Baker; E. A. Connell; T. S. Ferguson; A. E. Goddard; R. C. Harris; Miss N. Trewhitt	£2,860 to £3,400

South Western—Bristol

<i>Regional Controller</i> , J. C. Lewis	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , J. K. Studley	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , R. E. Ball; F. G. Bullen; E. H. Cordwell; R. K. Meatty	£2,860 to £3,400

West Midlands—Birmingham

<i>Regional Controller</i> , W. R. Denaro	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , C. Randalls	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , E. W. Hewitt; G. F. Maltby, M.C.; S. F. J. Pilgrim, O.B.E.; J. M. Scamell	£2,860 to £3,400

North Western—Manchester

<i>Regional Controller</i> , G. H. A. Othen	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , J. H. C. Nightingall	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , J. F. Crampton; F. G. Dyson; A. J. Farmer; J. A. Rowe; J. H. Ward	£2,860 to £3,400

North-Western—Merseyside

<i>Regional Controller</i> , F. Hill, O.B.E.	£4,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , B. R. Brewer; R. Matther, I.S.O.	£3,156 to £3,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , T. K. Alcock, V.R.D.; J. W. Ball; J. B. Jeffrey; W. Riste, I.S.O.	£2,860 to £3,400

Canada

<i>Ministry Representative</i> , T. P. Boyd	£2,860 to £3,400
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NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[01-930-9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946 to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act.

These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, The Lord Evans of Hungershall.

Members, The Lord Collison, C.B.E.; J. A. Faris; Mrs. I. M. Howland, C.B.E.; L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.; Miss A. M. Patrick; D. H. Roper, O.B.E.; Prof. R. M. Titmuss, C.B.E.; N. C. Turner.

Secretary, Miss L. P. Parry.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-930-9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Social Security on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Sir Harry Crane.

Members, R. W. Butler; S. Chapman, C.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Cowan; C. R. Dale; Dr. J. S. Grant; H. J. Gray, C.M.G.; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Layborn, C.B.E.; Prof. C. R. Lowe; G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E.; J. Li. McQuitty, Q.C.; A. Martin; J. G. C. Milligan; I. G. Reid; S. A. Robinson; Dr. Alice M. Stewart; M. Vines. Secretary, J. Cartmell, C.B.E.

[01-930-9066]

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND INDUSTRIAL INJURIES JOINT AUTHORITIES

10 Adam Street, W.C.2

[01-930-9066]

Members, The Minister of Social Security; the Minister of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.

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PNEUMOCONIOSIS, BYSSINOSIS AND MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES BENEFIT SCHEME (1966) AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SUPPLEMENTATION) SCHEME (1966)

Norcross, Blackpool, Lancs.

[Blackpool: 52311]

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[or-242-9020]

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Deputy Registrar, F. C. King..... £2,220 to £2,720

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[or-730-9236]

23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2201]
7 Park Place, Cardiff
[0222-32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Family Allowances Acts, the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.
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Commissioners, H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; H. I. Nelson, Q.C.; D. W. E. Neligan, O.B.E.; D. Reith, Q.C.; H. B. Magnus, Q.C.; J. S. Watson, M.B.E., Q.C.; R. S. Lazarus, Q.C.; E. R. Bowen, Q.C.
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Government publications are of wide and varied range and over 6,000 publications are produced each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 80,000 titles and its subscriptions and standing order lists contain about 200,000 names. The annual sales total about 27,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department for 1968-69 was £36,739,000 (an increase of £6,689,000 on the same estimate for 1967-68).

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total require-

ment, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, premium bonds, National Insurance stamps, road fund licences, television and wireless licences.

The staff employed on April 1, 1968, was 7,613, including 1,885 in warehouses and 2,756 at printing works; the total space occupied was 2,000,000 square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 475,000 sq. ft. for the printing works. *Controller*, H. Pitchforth..... £6,300

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Statutory Publications Office

Queen Anne's Chambers, 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 7303]

Editor, A. B. Lyons £3,175 to £3,900
Assistant Editor, S. G. G. Edgar, C.B.E. £2,306 to £3,050

SUGAR BOARD*52, Mark Lane, E.C.3*

[01-400-6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated triennially by the Government and resells the sugar commercially at world prices. The Board also provides temporary finance for the British Sugar Corporation and receives from or pays to the Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the production and refining of home-grown beet sugar. The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home-produced sugar.

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Vice-Chairman, Sir Leslie Phillips, C.B.E. £2,500

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Director of Marketing, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.

Finance Officer, G. Keddie, M.B.E.

Joint General Manager and Marketing Officer, R. Holland, B.E.M.

MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY*Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.1*

[01-834 2255]

The Ministry of Technology has the general responsibility for guiding and encouraging the application of advanced technology and new processes in British Industry. It has a particular responsibility for research on, and the development and procurement of aircraft, guided weapons, nuclear weapons and electronic equipment for the Services; for research on, and development of, certain classes of equipment for civil use (e.g. some civil aircraft and industrial gas turbines) and for certain aspects of space research and technology.

The Ministry is the sponsor Department for the mechanical and electrical engineering industry generally, including electronics, telecommunications, instruments, computers, machine tools, motor vehicles, electrical and process plant, aircraft and aero engines and shipbuilding. It also has responsibility for engineering standards and weights and measures and Ministerial responsibility for the British Standards Institution. It has direct control of 15 research and development establishments and can call on the research facilities of the Atomic Energy Authority and some 45 grant-aided autonomous co-operative industrial research associations. It has a network of regional officers and industrial liaison officers who maintain nation-wide contact with industry.

In addition to its responsibilities towards the Services in the field of aviation, the Ministry is concerned with the development, production and proving of civil aircraft and for the promotion of exports of civil and military aircraft, aero-engines, guided weapons and aircraft equipment.

The Minister of Technology is responsible for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

and for the National Research Development Corporation.

The aggregate net estimate for the Ministry in 1968-69 amounts to £21,810,000. The gross estimate for the Ministry in 1968-69 amounts to £686,221,000.

Minister of Technology. THE RT. HON. ANTHONY NEIL WEDGWOOD BENN, M.P. £8,500
Principal Private Secretary, I. T. Manley.
Assistant Private Secretary, B. M. J. Smith.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. H. Dobson, M.P.

Minister of State, JOSEPH PERCIVAL WILLIAM MALALIEU, M.P. £5,625
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Burdett House,
15 Buckingham Street, W.C.2
[Trafalgar: 2441]

The conservation of the River Thames was originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857. In 1909 the Port of London Authority took over all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. The Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts and Orders, 1932 to 1966, now have jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below Teddington Lock, and are constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area for the purposes of the Land Drainage Acts, 1930 and 1961. The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation Authority are the maintenance and improvement of the navigation, and the registration and regulation of craft. The Conservators exercise jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the Thames Catchment Area (both surface and underground water), and over the fisheries in the River Thames from Cricklade to Teddington.

The Conservators also exercise the new water resources functions of River Authorities under the Water Resources Act, 1963, in respect of both surface and underground water in the Thames Catchment Area and underground water in London (the London "Excluded" Area), including the prevention of pollution.

The Conservators' income is obtainable by precept from the Councils of the various counties, county boroughs and London boroughs within the Thames Catchment Area, from the Greater London Council, licence fees and charges for water abstracted. In addition, the Conservators derive income from various navigation tolls, fees, licences and rents.

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2 Victoria Street, S.W.1
[01-222-7877]

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Assistant Secretaries, S. J. Gross, C.M.G.; J. Whaley; B. W. Meynell.	£3,500 to £4,500	Under-Secretary, B. E. Bellamy. £5,250
Import Licensing Branch		Assistant Secretaries, J. K. T. Frost; D. J. Gerhard; K. W. McQueen, O.B.E. £3,500 to £4,500
Senior Chief Executive Officer, E. J. Cornell.	£3,156 to £3,500	
Insurance and Companies Department*		
and Bankruptcy Department		
Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, S.W.1 [01-222-7877]		
Under-Secretary, C. W. Jardine, C.B.	£5,250	

Civil Aviation Division 1Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[or-836-1207]Under Secretary, D. F. Allen, C.B. £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, K. Taylor; R. Colegate
£3,500 to £4,500**Civil Aviation Division 2**Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[or-836-1207]Under Secretary, R. R. Goodison, C.B. £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, R. E. M. Le Goy; W. J. Coe;
G. Lanchin £3,500 to £4,500
Deputy Director (Operational Services Overseas), A. M.
Raffael. £3,050 to £3,825**Civil Aviation Division 3**The Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2
[or-836-1207]Under Secretary, J. E. Barnes. £5,250
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Simpson; A. V. Davies,
M.B.E.; J. Banfield; J. W. Edworthy
£3,500 to £4,500
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, F. L. Sawyer
£3,500 to £4,000**Civil Aviation Division 4**Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[or-836-1207]

Under Secretary, J. H. Riddoch, C.M.G. £5,250

Directorate-General of Safety and Operations
Director General, Group Capt. J. B. Veal, C.B.E.,
A.F.C.
Directors: G. C. Chouffot, M.B.E. (Flight Operations);
J. R. Neill (Flight Safety); R. Broadbent, D.F.C.
(Training and Licensing); M. H. Vivian (Advanced
Aircraft Operations); D. F. Peel (Aerodromes Technical);
K. A. Wood (All Weather Ops.); R. W.
N. B. Gilling (Admin. Safety and Ops.)
£3,825 to £4,500**Accidents Investigation Branch**

Chief Inspector, Capt. V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E. £4,825

**Controllerate of National Air Traffic
Control Services**The Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2
[or-836-1207]Control Services Controller, Air-Vice Marshal J. B.
Russell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. £4,581
Joint Field Commander, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E.
£5,250Chief of Telecommunications, E. L. T. Barton, C.B.E.,
E.R.D. £4,825Chief Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. M. Kyreke-
Smith, O.B.E. £3,895 to £4,500Directors, Air Cdrc. R. Berry, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
(Control (Operations)); A. P. J. Flynn (Control
(Plans)); S. R. Walton (Administration)
£3,895 to £4,500**Board of Trade Advisory Committee
(Local Employment Act, 1960)**2 Bunhill Row, E.C.1
[or-606-4071]Chairman, Sir William Lawson, C.B.E.
Members, S. Douglas; Brig. L. H. McRobert,
C.B.E., T.D.; P. Robinson; P. O. Williams, C.B.E.;
E. E. Tait.

Secretary, A. J. Mills. £3,156 to £3,500

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTSt. Christopher House, S.E.1
[or-928-7999]Minister, Rt. Hon. RICHARD WILLIAM MARSH,
M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, J. A. L. Gunn.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. B. Rose, M.P.

Minister of State, STEPHEN THOMAS SWINGLER, M.P.
£5,625Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, N. G. Carmichael,
M.P.; R. C. Brown, M.P. £3,750Permanent Secretary, Sir Thomas Padmore, G.C.B.
£8,600Private Secretary, R. D. Compton.
Deputy Secretaries, J. D. Jones, C.B.; C. P. Scott-
Malden, C.B. £6,300Director-General, Highways, W. G. Harris, C.B.
£7,200Director-General, Economic Planning, C. D. Foster
£5,400

Chief Highway Engineer, J. L. Paisley, M.B.E. £5,850

Chief of Highway Administration, J. N. Wood
£5,650

Chief Scientific Adviser, B. T. Price. £5,675

Advisers to the Minister
Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance Matters, H.
Dumas; D. E. Dowlen.
Adviser on Bus Management and Operations, A. F.
Neal.Ports, Shipping and Defence
Under Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B. £5,375Ports A
Assistant Secretary, K. T. Barnett. £3,625 to £4,625Ports B
Assistant Secretary, Miss S. W. Fogarty
£3,625 to £4,625Defence Planning and Emergencies
Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes £3,625 to £4,625Sea Transport
Director, K. A. B. Sampson, O.B.E. £4,125Railways
Under Secretary, P. E. Lazarus. £5,375Railways A
Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister
£3,625 to £4,625Railways B
Assistant Secretary, D. G. Fagan. £3,625 to £4,625Railways C
Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Dawson
£3,625 to £4,625Railway Inspectorate
Chief Inspecting Officer, Col. D. McMullen, C.B.E.,
R.E.(ret.). £4,950Channel Tunnel (A)
Assistant Secretary, J. A. L. Barber
£3,625 to £4,625Channel Tunnel (E)
Assistant Chief Engineer, Brig. J. Constant
£3,880 to £4,625Nationalized Transport
Under Secretary, R. D. Poland. £5,375Nationalized Transport A
Assistant Secretary, A. F. Parr. £3,625 to £4,625Nationalized Transport B
Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin, C.B.E.
£3,625 to £4,625Freight Transport
Under Secretary, G. R. Brigstocke. £5,375Freight Co-ordination
Assistant Secretary, I. T. Lawman. £3,625 to £4,625Road Transport Goods
Assistant Secretary, J. Lane. £3,625 to £4,625Computer Licensing and Goods Vehicle Testing
Under Secretary, D. C. Haselgrave, C.B. £5,375London Policy and Highways
Under Secretary, J. Garlick. £5,375London General
Assistant Secretary, P. R. Sheaf. £3,625 to £4,625London Transportation Planning
Assistant Secretary, A. J. Rosenfeld
£3,625 to £4,625

London Highways

Assistant Chief Engineer, G. E. Rowland £3,880 to £4,625
Transportation Study Unit

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. Spence £3,625 to £4,125

Urban Planning and Road Transport *Passenger Under Secretary, J. H. Locke*..... £5,375

Transport and Traffic Planning A Assistant Secretary, J. H. H. Baxter £3,625 to £4,625

Transport and Traffic Planning B Assistant Chief Engineer, D. Greenwood £3,625 to £4,625

Public Transport A Assistant Secretary, N. S. Despicht £3,625 to £4,625

Public Transport B Assistant Secretary, Miss B. J. de Livera, M.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Road Safety and Vehicle Regulation Under Secretary, J. R. Madge..... £5,375

Road Safety General Assistant Secretary, Miss E. P. Kruse £3,625 to £4,625

Road Safety Local Assistant Secretary, W. W. Scott £3,625 to £4,625

Road Safety Traffic Assistant Secretary, S. T. Garrish £3,625 to £4,625

Driving and Motor Licences Head of Division, P. A. Waller..... £4,125

Vehicle Safety Assistant Secretary, W. H. Alexander £3,625 to £4,625

Mechanical Engineering *Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. Perring*..... £4,950

Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. D. Fawell £3,880 to £4,625

Inter-Urban Policy, Regional Development and International *Under Secretary, L. S. Mills*..... £5,375

Transport Policy General Assistant Secretary, E. S. Ainley.. £3,625 to £4,625

Regional Development Assistant Secretaries, N. S. Despicht; A. R. Hiscock; R. H. Lawrence..... £3,625 to £4,625

International Transport Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill £3,625 to £4,625

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Radiological Adviser to Dept.), E. J. Wilson, Ph.D. £3,625 to £4,125

Statistics *Director of Statistics, A. H. Watson, C.B.E.*... £5,375

Chief Statisticians, K. G. Forecast; K. E. Glover £3,625 to £4,625

Directorate of Economic Planning *Director General, C. D. Foster*..... £5,400

Chief Economic Adviser, Prof. M. E. Beesley £3,625 to £4,625

Economic General Senior Economic Adviser, F. P. Thompson £3,625 to £4,625

Economic Urban Senior Economic Adviser, R. M. Dodwell £3,625 to £4,625

Economics of Railways, Ports and Waterways Senior Economic Adviser, E. H. M. Price £3,625 to £4,625

Highways-1 *Under Secretary, L. E. Dale*..... £5,375

General Planning Highways

Assistant Secretary, J. E. Sanderson £3,625 to £4,625

Assistant Chief Engineer, A. E. A. Brain £3,880 to £4,625

Highway Policy Assistant Secretary, J. Peeler.... £3,625 to £4,625

Highways-2 Bridges Engineering Deputy Chief Engineer, A. D. Holland, T.D... £4,950

Highways-3 Traffic Engineering Assistant Chief Engineer, J. T. Duff £3,880 to £4,625

Trunk and Classified Roads Assistant Secretary, P. N. Gerosa £3,625 to £4,625

Assistant Chief Engineer, D. A. R. Hall £3,880 to £4,625

Highways-4 Assistant Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson..... £5,375

Deputy Chief Engineer (vacant)..... £4,950

Special Roads A Assistant Secretary, T. R. Newman, C.B.E. £3,625 to £4,625

Special Roads B Assistant Secretary, G. Cockerham £3,625 to £4,625

Motorway Engineering B Assistant Chief Engineer (vacant) £3,880 to £4,625

Engineering Intelligence Assistant Chief Engineer, W. Downie £3,880 to £4,625

Highways-5 Under Secretary, S. L. Lees, M.V.O...... £5,375

Contracts Head of Division, S. Emm, M.B.E...... £4,125

Highways Lands and Legal Head of Division, J. M. Entwistle..... £4,125

Construction Unit Assistant Chief Engineer, A. M. Ker £3,880 to £4,625

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment and Organization Under Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C. (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer).... £5,375

Establishment Staffing Assistant Secretary, P. D. Davies £3,625 to £4,625

Office Services Controller, W. R. Froom, I.S.O. £3,281 to £3,625

Establishment Organization Assistant Secretary, R. H. Bird... £3,625 to £4,625

Information Head of Information, J. P. Morris £3,625 to £4,625

Chief Information Officer, C. M. Hall £3,625 to £4,625

Welfare Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E. £2,240 to £2,705

Finance Under Secretary (Finance), G. C. Wardale... £5,375

Finance Highways and Accounts Head of Division, C. F. Rigby, O.B.E...... £4,125

Finance Transport and Shipping Assistant Secretary, A. S. Robertson £3,625 to £4,625

Finance, Nationalized Industries
and Investments

Assistant Secretary, W. J. Sharp.. £3,625 to £4,625

Road Research Laboratory
Crowthorne, Berks.

[0344-6-3131]

Director, D. J. Lyons £5,600

Deputy Director, Road Research, R. S. Millard,
C.M.G., Ph.D. £5,075Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, G. Charlesworth,
Ph.D.; A. J. M. Hitchcock, Ph.D.; J. H. Nicholas;
H. Taylor; M. E. Burt £4,250 to £4,700Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. Croney; R.
Jones, ph.D.; R. H. H. Kirkham, Ph.D.; W. A.
Lewis; A. C. Whiffen, O.B.E., Ph.D.; J. G. Wardrop;
L. H. Watkins; W. I. T. Price; G. F. Salt; J. R.
Lake; E. D. Tingle, Ph.D.; F. V. Webster, Ph.D.;
J. A. Hillier; R. D. Lister; F. Garwood, Ph.D.;
H. A. J. Prentice; R. L. Moore

£3,575 to £4,075

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[644-1171]

Principal Scientific Officer, J. R. Lake
£2,250 to £3,107

Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: C. H. Oversby-Powell
£3,755 to £4,500East Midland—Nottingham: F. J. S. Best
£3,755 to £4,500Northern—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: C. W. Gair
£3,755 to £4,500North Western—Manchester: J. D. Wallace
£3,755 to £4,500South Eastern—Guildford: T. E. Hutton, C.B.E.
£3,755 to £4,500South Midland—Cheltenham: J. A. S. Dakers
£3,755 to £4,500South Western—Exeter: L. P. F. Hubbard
£3,755 to £4,500West Midland—Birmingham: R. J. F. Sansome,
E.R.D. £3,755 to £4,500Yorkshire and Humberside—Leeds: R. B. S. Chettroe
£3,755 to £4,500

Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen

East Midland—Nottingham: C. M. Sheridan, C.M.G
£4,500

Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond .. £4,625

Metropolitan—Government Buildings, Bromyard
Avenue, Acton, W.3: D. J. R. Muir, O.B.E.
(Traffic Commissioner) £4,725

Northern—Newcastle: I. A. T. Hanlon..... £4,625

North Western—Manchester: C. R. Hodgson,
O.B.E. £4,625

Scottish—Edinburgh: A. B. Birnie..... £4,500

South Eastern—Eastbourne: Maj.-Gen. A. F. J.
Elmslie, C.B., C.B.E. £4,625

South Wales—Cardiff: R. R. Jackson..... £4,625

West Midland—Birmingham: J. Else, M.B.E., T.D.
£4,625Western—Bristol: J. R. C. Samuel-Gibbons
£4,500

Yorkshire—Leeds: H. E. Robson .. £4,500

Area Road Safety Units

Hampshire Unit (Queens Park House, Queen's
Terrace, Southampton).Head of Unit, W. P. Tapley, O.B.E., T.D.
£2,250 to £3,107

Warwickshire Unit (19 Talisman Square, Kenilworth)

Head of Unit, G. E. Ridley..... £2,250 to £3,107

THE TRANSPORT HOLDING COMPANY

Argosy House, 215 Great Portland Street, W.1

[01-636-8688]

The Transport Holding Company is a statutory
company established under the Transport Act,

1962, to own and manage all the transport investments of the former British Transport Commission except those transferred to the Railways, London Docks and British Waterways Boards, and any other such investments which may be acquired from time to time.

The transferred investments are in the form of shares in companies, including bus companies, road haulage activities, travel agencies and shipping services. These vested in the Holding Company on January 1, 1963.

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.

Directors, R. C. Clifford-Turner; Sir Harry Crane,
O.B.E.; J. A. R. Falconer; B. H. Harbour, C.B.E.

Chief Executive, G. W. Quick Smith, C.B.E.

Comptroller, H. E. Osborn, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. H. Mapleton.

THE TREASURY
Great George Street, S.W.1

[01-930-1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Chief Secretary, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and a Minister of State, who are also Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The management of the Treasury devolves upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, under him, on the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Minister of State. The Chief Secretary, with the assistance of the Minister of State, is particularly responsible for the control of public expenditure. The Financial Secretary is concerned with matters of home and overseas finance, supervises the management of the civil service and discharges the traditional responsibility of the Treasury for the largely formal procedures of voting of funds by Parliament. All ministers are concerned in tax matters.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE
RT. HON. (JAMES) HAROLD WILSON, O.B.E., M.P.

£14,000

Principal Private Secretary, A. N. Halls, M.B.E., T.D.
Private Secretaries, A. M. Palliser, C.M.G. (Overseas
Affairs); D. H. Andrews (Home Affairs); P.
L. Gregson (Parliamentary Affairs); R. J. Dawe
(Home Affairs).

Secretary for Appointments, J. F. Hewitt, C.B.E.
Press Secretary, T. D. Lloyd-Hughes..... £5,550

Deputy Press Secretary, H. L. James
£3,625 to £4,625

Press Officer, Miss J. Price ... £2,345 to £2,845

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss D. R. Edmunds,
M.B.E.; Miss J. M. Porter, M.B.E.

£2,345 to £2,845

Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. Davies, M.P.
Personal Political Secretary, Mrs. M. Williams.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury
The Prime Minister (First Lord); The Chancellor
of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury
E. A. Fitch, M.P.; H. P. H. Gourlay, M.P.; J. Harper,
M.P.; B. K. O'Malley, M.P.; J. McCann, C.B.E., M.P.
each £3,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. ROY
HARRIS JENKINS, M.P. £8,500

Principal Private Secretaries, R. T. Armstrong;
D. E. J. Dowler.

Private Secretary, C. D. Butler.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss D. E. Chapman.

Special Assistant, J. H. Harris.

<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. G. Bradley, M.P.</i>	<i>unpaid</i>
<i>Chief Secretary to the Treasury, THE RT. HON. JOHN DIAMOND, M.P.</i>	<i>£7,625</i>
<i>Private Secretary, B. T. Houghton.</i>	
<i>Assistant Private Secretary, R. N. Springthorpe.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. D. Moyle, M.P.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin, M.P.</i>	<i>£5,625</i>
<i>Minister of State, D. TAVERNE, Q.C., M.P.</i>	<i>£5,625</i>
<i>Financial Secretary, N. H. Lever, M.P.</i>	<i>£5,625</i>
<i>Assistant Whips, E. Armstrong, M.P.; J. D. Conanagan, M.P.; W. Harrison, M.P.; N. McBride, M.P.; E. G. Perry, M.P.; E. G. Varley, M.P.</i>	
<i>Joint Permanent Secretaries, Sir William Armstrong, G.C.B., M.V.O.; Sir Douglas Allen, K.C.B. £9,200</i>	
<i>Ceremonial Officer, P. S. Milner-Barry, C.B., O.B.E.</i>	
<i>Second Secretaries, S. Goldman, C.B.; Sir Louis Petch, K.C.B.; Sir David Serpell, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	<i>£8,100</i>
<i>Economic Adviser to the Treasury, M. V. Posner</i>	<i>£6,000</i>
<i>Special Adviser, K. E. Berrill</i>	<i>£6,300</i>
<i>Third Secretaries, G. R. Bell, C.B.; F. E. Figgures, C.B., C.M.G.; R. Gedling; S. P. Osmond, C.B.; P. Rogers, C.B., C.M.G.; F. R. P. Vinter, C.B.</i>	
<i>Under Secretaries, P. R. Baldwin; I. P. Bancroft; R. F. Bretherton, C.B.; A. J. Collier (Establishment Officer); A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; A. N. Halls, M.B.E., T.D.; D. F. Hubbard; M. E. Johnston; C. D. E. Keeling (Director of Training); A. MacKay, C.M.G.; D. McKean; N. G. Morrison, C.B.; N. Jordan Moss, C.M.G.; J. G. Owen; A. J. Platt, C.B.E.; L. Piatzky; I. de L. Radice; R. L. Sharp; J. S. Shaw; R. L. Workman</i>	<i>£6,300</i>
<i>Assistant Secretaries, L. Airey; D. H. Andrews; J. A. Annand; J. N. Archer; R. T. Armstrong; F. R. Barratt; H. A. Copeman; P. Cousins; K. E. Couzens; D. J. Derx; D. E. J. Dowler; G. S. Downey; M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. M. E. Hedley-Miller; J. E. Herbeccq; J. F. Hewitt, C.B.E.; C. H. W. Hodges; A. J. G. Issac; P. T. F. Kelly; P. J. Kitcat; R. G. Lavelle; H. S. Lee; R. N. P. Lewin; J. G. Littlers; A. H. Lovell; C. C. Lucas; J. A. Marshall; P. Nicholls; Miss J. A. M. Oliver; Miss J. F. H. Orr; R. J. Painter; A. M. Palliser, C.M.G.; A. J. Phelps; R. R. Pittam; A. K. Rawlinson; C. M. Regan; P. S. Ross; T. R. Rumens; W. S. Ryrie; D. R. J. Stephen; R. S. Symons, C.M.G., C.I.E.; B. M. Tnimonit; D. W. G. Wass; M. Widdup; R. W. L. Wilding; S. H. Wright; A. W. Wyatt</i>	<i>£3,625 to £4,625</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, E. K. G. James</i>	<i>£4,300 to £4,750</i>
<i>Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. O. C. Jones; Dr. J. Tuson</i>	<i>£2,375 to £3,232</i>
<i>Senior Grade Engineers, G. L. Moss; A. Enjamin</i>	
<i>Chief Statisticians, Dr. S. Rosenbaum; P. M. Rees; D. Harris</i>	<i>£2,764 to £3,230</i>
<i>Statistician, J. A. Rowntree</i>	<i>£3,625 to £4,025</i>
<i>Treasury Medical Adviser, D. Thomson, C.B., M.D.</i>	<i>£3,550</i>
<i>Deputy Treasury Medical Adviser (also Chief Medical Adviser to G.P.O.), M. C. W. Long, C.B.E., T.D.</i>	<i>£5,850</i>
<i>Principal Medical Officer, V. C. Medvei, C.B.E., M.D.</i>	<i>£4,950</i>
<i>Senior Medical Officers, P. R. Gilbert; J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer; J. Lorrimer, M.B.E., M.D.; W. F. Townsend-Coles, M.D.</i>	<i>£4,950</i>
<i>Principals, G. R. Ashford; A. M. Bailey; J. S. Beastall; Miss E. J. Beaven; J. Boultier; J. M. Bridgeman; Miss M. R. Bruce; M. S. Buckley; F. E. R. Butler; C. J. Carey; J. T. Cliffe; P. F. Clifton; Miss D. R. A. Cooper; Miss J. E. Court; R. C. W. Cox; H. J. Creedy; R. J. Dawe; F. P. B. Derrick; P. V. Dixon; P. L. Dyer; A. J. C. Edwards; B. E. Fensome; J. A. Fowles; C. W. France; J. E. Fraser; A. R. H. Glover; P. R. Gordon; P. L. Gregson; Mrs. D. J. Halley,</i>	<i>£4,625</i>
<i>M.B.E.; D. J. S. Hancock; J. E. Hansford; R. F. Haselden (Senior Research Officer); J. G. Head; D. Holmes; D. G. Hoskin; B. T. Houghton; R. Jones; G. H. S. Jordan; C. H. A. Judd; Miss J. Kelley; A. J. Langdon; J. M. Lee; E. C. Lester; Mrs. S. Little; J. W. Lloyd; Miss F. M. Lougħnane; C. T. McDonnell; K. W. S. MacKenzie; M. A. Marshall; P. E. Middleton; P. Mountfield; J. Murray; P. G. Myers; W. J. E. Norton; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; L. Parnwell, O.B.E.; J. A. Patterson; A. J. Perry; C. V. Peterson; P. E. Pickering; Mrs. A. E. Powell-Jones; R. P. Read; D. M. Shapiro; M. A. Simons; G. C. F. Sladden; J. F. Slater; R. H. Stone; B. Strong; F. N. A. Swales; D. M. Thompson; P. L. Towers; A. V. Vickery; D. A. Walker; R. J. Wallace, O.B.E.; D. P. Walley; Miss K. Whalley; A. J. Wiggins; C. J. Wiles; I. Yass</i>	<i>£2,600 to £3,550</i>
<i>Treasury Officer of Accounts, A. J. Platt, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>Treasury Accountant, R. F. Lloyd, C.B.E., M.V.O.</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, E. V. Armstrong</i>	<i>£2,460 to £3,050</i>
<i>Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Education, M. L. Winspear.</i>	
<i>Principal Executive Officer, D. C. Lee, O.B.E. (Chief Clerk)</i>	<i>£4,125</i>
<i>Senior Chief Executive Officers, S. Barraclough; O. M. Davies; S. D. Light; K. H. McNeill; C. P. H. Marks; W. S. Ryan; K. J. Shanahan; L. J. Taylor; S. D. Walker; J. T. Whittaker, O.B.E., T.D.</i>	<i>£3,282 to £3,625</i>
<i>Chief Executive Officers, J. Adamson; W. A. Allman; B. G. Buckley (Sec., Civil Service Sports Council); W. R. Calvert; N. G. Carter; P. Chapman; W. Clowser, O.B.E.; R. Cockram; Miss J. Davison; W. J. Derbyshire; A. Duke; Miss M. Fountain; C. J. Hancock; W. F. Hartman; N. C. Harvey, O.B.E.; A. A. C. Jackson; A. M. Jones; D. F. Mackay; J. H. Miles; B. V. Mills; Miss M. E. Moody; Miss M. M. Pedder; W. G. Pullinger; R. C. Robin; J. D. Skinner; P. A. Smith; L. H. Stevenson; W. L. Tjaden; D. A. J. Tratner; Miss O. M. Tregurtha; C. Walsingham; J. R. Whitbread; W. Winnard; W. A. R. Wolfe</i>	<i>£2,982 to £3,525</i>
<i>Senior Organization Officers, S. I. T. Beck; J. W. E. Clutterbuck; J. A. Dean; A. F. Dowling, M.V.O., M.B.E., T.D.; H. K. Good; L. C. Harmer; P. Pearson; J. A. Hirst; E. H. Hollis; L. J. Jenkins; G. A. Lavers; H. A. J. Marshall; M. J. Pinches; P. Shafe; J. A. Tiffin; G. W. Watters</i>	
<i>Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Aitken; C. C. Allan; F. R. Allingham; Miss E. E. M. Baker; L. R. I. Baker; T. F. Beech; P. M. Blake; P. Borrow; D. Bowie; W. G. Bristol; E. Brown; H. W. Bunkell; B. H. E. Carr; J. A. Chadwick; P. F. Chambers; Miss S. M. Chesterman; W. W. Clague; D. R. Collinson; S. A. Cook; T. H. Dent; J. C. Drown; V. R. Dubery; J. C. Eaton; D. E. Farmer; R. Fordham; C. Friend; A. A. Gatlish; E. R. Gauntlett; J. H. Gibson; A. R. Gubbay; D. L. Hawkins; G. C. Hedger; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; M. H. H. Herlihy; W. H. Hutchins; Mrs. M. K. Jaworski; J. W. Kennedy; K. T. King; N. J. King; H. E. Lees; J. Lorimer; J. R. McCarthy; R. E. Martin; W. A. Methven; P. R. Money; Miss M. A. Moore; G. T. Morgan; J. F. Reid; Mrs. M. E. Richards; A. T. Ripley; Miss E. G. W. Roberts, M.B.E.; J. S. Robinson; D. Shepherd; R. Skinner; D. W. Smart; G. H. Smith; P. H. C. Smith; D. G. Tanner; P. J. Taylor; D. W. M. Thompson; M. B. Thornton; Miss L. M. Waddell; J. B. Weymes; M. L. Winspear; A. Witchell</i>	<i>£2,345 to £2,845</i>
<i>Organization Officers, R. G. Alano; W. G. G. Baird; W. J. Bennett; C. W. Berry; E. R. Bevan; Lt.-Col. G. A. Bratley; J. W. Bridle; P. W. Brook; A. M. Campbell; E. T. Channon; T. Collinson; D. W. Croisdale; E. Davidson; D. M. Downey; F. J. S. Edwards; S. F. Elliott; W. D. Emmett; T. D. Flavin; E. F. Folkard; J. W. Foster; G. H. E. Fowler; R. Gapp; M. R. Gershon; R. F. Goodman; P. G. Grantham;</i>	

R. J. Gregersen; S. N. Harris; W. K. Herbert; J. E. Holbrow; K. A. Holmes; S. R. Hook; A. J. A. Howling; H. C. Johnson; A. S. Jordan; M. Keith; R. D. Kelly; I. R. Kitchen; A. G. Lovick; N. C. Luck; J. Y. Marshall; R. W. Morris; E. B. Nicholls; D. G. Page; L. G. Painting; C. R. Pascoe; T. F. R. Paton; A. L. Pollard; K. G. Poole; C. E. G. Port; D. W. Punshon; R. Saunders; J. W. Stevens; B. J. Terry; A. L. Thomas; L. N. Thomas; W. Thomson; I. E. Turl; P. I. Turl; K. A. Ware; J. A. Welch; D. D. Wellman; B. P. White; C. Wilkinson; R. A. Williams; K. H. A. Witchell; L. A. Wood
£2,345 to £2,845

Economic Section

Deputy Directors, F. J. Atkinson; Hon. W. A. H. Godley..... £5,375
Senior Economic Advisers, Miss M. P. Brown; J. L. Carr; F. Cassell; P. G. Davies; A. D. Roy
£3,625 to £4,625
Economic Advisers, H. P. Evans; A. E. Holmans; H. G. Walsh; T. R. Webb..... £2,600 to £3,550

Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.:—
Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, E. W. Maude, C.B.
Economic Adviser, G. L. Bell.
Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Merry.
South Asia and the Far East, C. W. Fogarty.

Information Division

Head of Division, C. Raphael, C.B.E..... £5,125
Deputy, H. M. Griffiths..... £3,281 to £3,625
Principal Information Officers, P. R. Browning; H. R. Hayles..... £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Information Officers, N. S. Gaffin; Miss A. M. C. E. Jenkins; B. L. Mower; D. J. Payton-Smith; H. G. H. Singleton..... £2,345 to £2,845

Parliamentary Counsel

36 Whitehall, S.W.1
First Counsel, J. S. W. T. W. Fiennes, C.B..... £8,600
Private Secretary, J. U. Reil, O.B.E.
Second Counsel, C. H. Chorley, C.B..... £7,200
Counsel, S. M. Krusin, C.B.; J. C. P. Elliston, C.B., T.D.; A. N. Stanton, C.B.; H. P. Rowe; T. R. F. Skemp; F. B. Humphrey; Mrs. E. A. Eadie, C.B.E..... £5,650 to £6,300
Deputy Counsel, G. L. G. Engle; B. A. Russell Davis; C. H. de Waal..... £5,375
Senior Assistant Counsel, P. Graham; G. J. Carter
£3,775 to £4,625

Rating of Government Property

Jameson House, 69 Notting Hill Gate, W.12
Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook, C.B.E., M.V.O..... £4,750
Deputy Treasury Valuer, J. L. Powell, O.B.E.
£3,880 to £4,300
Inspector of Rates, J. E. Long..... £2,985 to £3,525

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
See Scottish Law Courts and Offices.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury
3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, S.W.1
[01-930-7363 and 1124]
Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harvey Druitt, K.C.B..... £8,600
Deputy Treasury Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B.
£6,075

Advisory Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. G. Ware..... £5,625
Assistant Solicitors, C. F. Brooke; K. P. Hickman, T.D.; G. A. Preston; D. Rippengill; J. B. Sweetman..... £4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistants, R. Armitage; A. W. Baker; A. J. M. Chitty; W. H. Godwin; J. C. Hooton, C.M.G., M.B.E.; G. A. Hosker; I. T. Lewis; T. J. G. Pratt; K. J. S. Ritchie; Miss M. C. Smith
£3,010 to £3,975

Litigation Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B., C.B.E..... £5,625
Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; T. D. H. Harrison; J. H. Humphreys; D. Neill, M.C.; R. K. Price; L. A. Wolfe..... £4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistants, J. B. Bailey; N. L. Braund; A. Bridge; L. M. Burridge; J. L. Heritage; C. Howard; M. E. Mead; R. D. Munrow; G. F. Sills; P. J. A. Smith; D. A. Watson; J. H. Wilkinson..... £2,750 to £3,625
Chief Executive Officers, F. L. Parker; E. J. Pratt
£2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, E. J. King; C. J. Knight; A. M. Niven; G. Roberts; Miss M. K. Waldron
£2,345 to £2,845

Queen's Proctor Division

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harvey Druitt, K.C.B.
Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold
£4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistant, G. S. Payne
£3,010 to £3,975

Conveyancing Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley, C.B.
£5,625
Assistant Solicitors, R. W. Corbett; G. V. Freeman; G. A. Sifton; S. D. Stubbs; G. H. Wigglesworth
£4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistants, Miss W. G. Beer; D. E. T. Bevan; E. K. Bridges; J. P. deRees; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox; Mrs. A. M. I. Frankl; Miss J. M. Galbraith; R. B. Gardner; D. H. Godkin; J. Holdron; J. E. H. Jones; W. S. Karren; W. T. Kermode; J. C. Leck; D. R. M. Long; N. J. Orchard; D. A. J. Simpson; P. M. Sprott; C. F. S. Spurrell; Mrs. J. M. Stone; J. A. Thompson; J. M. Venables; E. W. Wills
£3,010 to £3,975
Chief Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; M. R. Tollow, M.B.E..... £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, A. K. Applegate; T. W. Bridgen; B. A. J. Breckwell; B. A. Brown; L. H. Pountney..... £2,345 to £2,845

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, C. A. Briggs, I.S.O.
£2,985 to £3,525
Accountant, G. J. Judge..... £2,345 to £2,845
Costs Branch

Chief Executive Officer, S. F. D. Black
£2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, G. E. Chipperfield; N. E. Newberry..... £2,345 to £2,845

Establishments Branch
Establishment Officer, A. J. M. Chitty

Bona Vacantia Division
35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1
[01-930-7363 and 1124]
Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter..... £4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistants, J. D. Harris-Jones; N. D. Ing; R. N. Ogle..... £3,010 to £3,975
Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Roberts
£2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officer, G. B. Gibson
£2,345 to £2,845

Claims Commission Branch, Army Department
Queen Anne's Chamber, 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1
[01-930-9400]
Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke..... £3,010 to £3,975

Ministry of Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[01-222-7000]
Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.
£5,625
Assistant Solicitors, P. A. Featherstone-Witty; J. P. H. Trevor..... £4,125 to £5,075
Senior Legal Assistants, G. B. Claydon; P. E. Hirons; K. A. M. Johnson..... £3,010 to £3,975

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements

Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[01-242-2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. Allen, C.B. £5,625

Assistant Solicitors, L. J. Brett; C. H. A. Lewes

£4,125 to £5,075

Senior Legal Assistants, †M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.;
A. J. C. Hay; C. J. Macmahon; †M.L.R. Romer;
R. Vincent..... £3,010 to £3,975

Ministry of Transport Branch

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1

[01-928-7999]

Deputy Treasury Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B.

£6,075

Assistant Solicitors, G. D. Seagrim; H. Woodhouse

£4,125 to £5,075

Senior Legal Assistants, G. L. Close; J. E. Coleman;
R. B. A. Cushman; M. A. Lush; P. Marchmont;
J. D. Montgomery; K. G. Morris; D. L. Smithers,
M.B.E..... £3,010 to £3,975

† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

[01-930-8691]

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act* of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions are (a) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (b) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and (c) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted both about rules of procedure for statutory inquiries and before rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the main National Health Service and National Insurance Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Air Transport Licensing Board, Industrial Tribunals, the Lands Tribunal, the Mental Health Review Tribunals, Local Valuation Courts, Furnished Houses Rent Tribunals, Rent Assessment Committees and the Transport Tribunal. The Council's jurisdiction with regard to inquiries is being extended by Orders under Section 1 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1966.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of other persons appointed by him. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is *ex officio* a member both of the Council and of the Scottish Committee.

The Council submits an annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Baroness Burton of Coventry.

Members, D. B. Bogle, C.B.E., W.S.; Mrs. E. Bayliss; The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C.B.E., T.D.; Mrs. K. M. Bell; The Lord Collison, C.B.E.; Sir Edmund Compton, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Parliamentary*

Commissioner for Administration); Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Lady Fulton; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; I. Hilleary, C.B.E.; D. C. H. Hirst, Q.C.; Sir William Murrie, G.C.B., K.B.E.; H. W. Pritchard; H. C. Pugh, C.B.E., T.D.; Prof. H. W. R. Wade, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

Scottish Committee

22 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 3236]

Chairman, D. B. Bogle, C.B.E., W.S.

Members, Sir Edmund Compton, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration*); G. E. Emslie, M.B.E., Q.C.; Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; I. Hilleary, C.B.E.; W. Hutchison; R. Moore; Mrs. C. J. Tudhope, O.B.E.

Secretary, R. C. Allan.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[01-480-6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamounts in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls nearly 90 lighthouses and over 30 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 lighthouse tenders and a fleet of pilot vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy Master, Captain Sir George Barnard.
Elder Brethren, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; Capt. Sir Gerald Curteis, K.C.V.O., R.N.(ret.); Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C.; Capt. R. N. Mayo; Capt. D. S. Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.); Capt. D. A. G. Dickens; Capt. J. E. Fury; The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; Sir Donald Anderson; Capt. J. A. N. Bezzant, D.S.C., R.D.; Capt. F. W. White, O.B.E.; Capt. D. J. Cloke; The Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.

Officers

Secretary, S. Rawlings Smith, O.B.E.
Deputy Secretary, S. W. Heesom.
Heads of Departments, D. C. Henry (*Lights*); A. R. W. Ransley (*Chief Accountant*).
Chief Staff Officer, L. N. Potter.
Establishment Officer, G. S. Ingram.
Public Relations Officer, N. F. Matthews.
Higher Executive Officers, W. Torkington; J. R. Snipper; R. S. Beckett; J. R. Backhouse; G. Warnes; L. S. Owen; W. Stephens; A. W. Snook.
Engineer-in-Chief, I. C. Clingan.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, R. J. Shergold.
Assistant Engineers-in-Chief, C. A. Woollard, M.B.E. (*Civil*); W. J. Campbell (*Mechanical*).
Chief Research Officer, A. C. MacKellar.
Senior Electrical Engineer, E. G. Beshaw.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. R. Foley.
Deputy do., G. Haddock.
Pilotage Dept., E. Babbs (*Principal*); R. S. Soames.
Corporate Dept., V. G. Stamp (*Principal*).
Estates Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2
 [031-225-2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 72 Major manned Lighthouses, 1 manned Lightvessel, 15 Major unmanned Lighthouses, 86 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

General Manager, W. Alastair Robertson, D.S.C.
Assistant General Manager, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.
Secretary, A. R. Malcolm.

CLYDE PORT AUTHORITY

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2
Chairman, A. G. McCrae.
General Manager, J. P. Davidson.
Secretary and Solicitor, J. B. Maxwell.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS**INSPECTION COMMITTEE**
 3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, A. E. Barber.

Vice-Chairman, Sir John Renwick.

Other Members, Sir Cecil Crabbe; W. G. Densem; C. C. Greig, O.B.E.; Sir Derek Hilton, M.B.E.; R. S. Walker, O.B.E.
Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

14 Park Crescent, W.1
 [01-636-7799]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government on the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman (vacant).

Deputy Chairman, H. G. Llewellyn; Sir Robert Aitken, M.D., D.Phil..... £3,000

Other Members, A. Ll. Armitage; J. W. Atwell; Prof. G. A. Barnard; Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. J. Black, Ph.D.; G. S. Bosworth; Miss E. J. Bradbury; S. L. Bragg; Professor F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. C. C. Butler, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alec Clegg; Prof. R. C. Cross; Prof. S. R. Dennison, C.B.E.; Prof. J. Diamond; Prof. W. I. Lucas; Prof. C. H. Phillips, Ph.D.; Prof. C. H. Stuart-Harris, C.B.E., M.D.; Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., D.Litt.

Members (for salary questions only), The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B..... £6,300

Deputy Secretary, R. C. Griffiths..... £5,250

Under Secretary, A. Thompson..... £5,250

Asst. Secretaries, A. E. L. Parnis; Miss M. L. Senior; J. A. Swindale..... £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, Mrs. E. W. Cahan; A. A. Croxford (*Statistician*); C. Graham; D. MacDowall; Mrs. D. R. Williams..... £2,408 to £3,324

Principal Executive Officer, D. F. E. King... £4,000

Directing Architect, S. Meyrick..... £4,585

Superintending Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Bathurst £4,500

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

[01-730-751]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (formerly Imperial War Graves Commission) was founded by Royal Charter in 1917. It is responsible for the commemoration of 1,695,000 members of the forces of the Commonwealth who fell in the two world wars. More than one million graves are maintained in 23,641 cemeteries throughout the world. Nearly three-quarters of a million men and women who have no known grave or who were cremated are commemorated by name on memorials built by the Commission.

The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Governments participating in their work — The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for Defence.

Vice-Chairman, Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Members, The Minister of Public Building and Works; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa; Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; D. Griffiths, M.P.; Gen. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir Robert Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; V. Wylie; Col. Sir Richard Glyn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; Miss Joan Woodgate, C.B.E., R.R.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Cheshire, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Director-General, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

Director of External Relations and Records, W. Wynne Mason, C.M.G., M.C.

Director of Finance and Establishments, A. K. Pallot, C.M.G.

Director of Works, Brigadier K. F. Daniell, C.B.E.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, H. L. Simmons.

Chief Horticultural Officer, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.

Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.

Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.

Hon. Botanical Adviser, Sir George Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Hon. Literary Adviser, Professor Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, A. H. Carnwath; Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sir John Hogg, T.D.

Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Reading Bridge House, Reading, Berks.

Established on July 1, 1964 under the Water Resources Act, 1963 and charged with the duty of building up comprehensive information about water resources and demands in England and Wales, working out action needed to augment resources, securing the promotion of schemes to meet growing demands and commissioning and supervising research. In carrying out its tasks the Board advises the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the Secretary of State for Wales on national policy for water and also advises the 29 river authorities established under the Act with respect to the performance of their water resources functions. In addition the Board has close liaison with all major abstractors and users of water. With one exception, Chairman and members serve part-time.

Chairman, Sir William Goode, G.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, A. G. McLellan, C.B.E.

Members, R. A. Banks, C.B.E.; D. A. Bassett; W. A. Muddell, C.B.E.; F. W. W. Pemberton; N. A. F. Rowntree (full-time Director); Prof. P. F. Wareing, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Secretary, H. H. Browne.

WELSH OFFICE

47 Parliament Street, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 3151)

Secretary of State, THE R.T. HON. (THOMAS) GEORGE THOMAS, M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, G. B. Diamond.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. R. Coleman, M.P.

Minister of State, Mrs. EIRENE LLOYD WHITE, M.P. £5,625

Private Secretary, E. McGivern.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, I. Davies, M.P. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, G. H. Daniel, C.B. £6,300

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, J. S. Orme, C.B. O.B.E. £5,250

Principals, R. H. Williams; A. H. H. Jones £2,475 to £3,425

Cathays Park, Cardiff
(Cardiff: 28066)

Assistant Secretaries of State, J. W. M. Siberry; H. W. Evans £5,250

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Clement; J. Davey; B. H. Evans; P. J. Hosegood; H. N. Ierman, C.B.E.; J. L. Palmer; P. I. Wolf. £3,500 to £4,500

Senior Economic Adviser, G. Davies £3,500 to £4,500

Principals, L. M. Lloyd, M.B.E.; D. Morgan; A. J. Salter; H. Pryce £2,475 to £3,425

Statistician, D. A. Jones £2,475 to £3,425

Chief Executive Officers, J. E. H. Booker; S. H. Handley, M.B.E.; G. M. Jenkins; W. B. Jones; T. Roberts; D. J. Tallis £2,860 to £3,400

Head of Road Safety Unit, G. G. Gates, M.B.E. £2,475 to £3,425

Architectural Staff

Principal Architect (vacant).

Architects (Senior Grade), H. O. M. Coleman; J. R. Coward; C. Eyres; J. L. Grove; E. T. Williams £2,639 to £3,105

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), T. A. Campden; A. D. Hill £2,639 to £3,105

Engineering Staff

Senior Engineering Inspector, R. S. Offord £3,930 to £4,500

Engineering Inspectors, B. I. Brough; H. Cronshaw; G. Davies; G. M. Jones; A. S. R. Mutch £2,710 to £3,575

Engineering Staff (Roads)

Chief Road Engineer, A. S. Coombs £4,825

Deputy Chief Road Engineer, G. F. Leadbitter £3,500 to £4,000

Senior Engineers, J. W. Blows; J. C. Calvert; L. P. Cole; W. E. Parker; O. J. Watt £2,639 to £3,105

Planning Staff

Principal Planner, G. H. C. Cooper

£3,500 to £4,000

Senior Research Officers, D. T. M. Davies; C. G. Parry £2,475 to £3,425

Senior Planning Officers, W. L. Hulley; I. N. Jones £2,639 to £3,105

Senior Estate Officer, W. Bradley £2,639 to £3,105

Senior Housing and Planning Inspector, D. R. McKinlay £2,639 to £3,105

£3,500 to £4,000

£3,650 to £4,500

Assistant Legal Adviser, A. Howe £3,650 to £4,500

Information Staff

Director, Information Division, I. Evans, M.V.O.

£3,156 to £3,500

Chief Press Officer, P. L. Marshall £2,571 to £2,999

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
(Chancery: 9441)

Chairman, C. E. M. Hardie, C.B.E. (part-time) £4,375

Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose (part-time) £3,000

Members (part-time), W. J. L. Dean, O.B.E. (£2,500); Sir Frederic Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.; The Lord Lloyd, M.B.E.; D. Basnett; K. L. Hall £1,000

Chief Executive, C. I. Meek, C.M.G.

STAFFING OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, 1968-69

The Estimates for 1968-69 provided for the employment of 812,870 industrial and non-industrial personnel by public departments, at a total cost for salaries, etc. of £977,497,000, allowing for expected changes in staff numbers up to March 1, 1969. The comparable figures for 1967-68 are: Staff, numbers, 812,744; Cost, £939,755,000. Additional provision for casual staff employed in 1968-69 was £2,310,000 (1967-68, £3,791,000).

The following table shows the estimated strength of each department at April 1, 1968, excluding casual staff and excluding a total of 111,343 staff locally engaged abroad. Cash provision for casual staff, employers' National Insurance and other contributions and fees is included in the final column.

Department	Non-industrial Staff		Industrial Staff		Total provision for salaries, etc.
	Numbers	Salaries, etc.	Numbers	Salaries, etc.	
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ministry of..	15,828	£'000 20,483	1,150	£'000 849	£'000 25,560
Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, Department of..	2,851	3,562	397	304	4,436
British Museum	1,400	1,671	100	86	1,987
British Museum (Natural History)	592	832	—	—	917
Civil Service Commission	690	755	—	—	830
County Courts	5,500	5,678	—	—	6,252
Customs and Excise	18,133	23,599	—	—	27,982
Defence (Central)	3,809	5,148	111	68	6,548
Defence (Navy)	38,378	50,460	65,384	50,359	134,105
Defence (Army and R.O.F.s.)	48,516	56,825	71,426	51,836	173,550
Defence (Air)	24,788	27,043	24,380	15,879	61,817
Diplomatic Service	10,717	17,085	259	185	36,365
Economic Affairs, Department of..	592	1,022	—	—	1,159
Education and Science, Department of..	4,356	7,031	142	110	7,880
Employment and Productivity, Dept. of..	28,947	29,375	956	605	33,694
Exchequer and Audit Department	582	1,031	—	—	1,110
Export Credits Guarantee Department	1,336	1,739	—	—	1,905
General Register Office	1,569	1,445	10	■	1,604
Health, Ministry of..	6,615	9,020	56	40	10,055
Home Office	19,068	22,139	4,196	2,939	34,701
Housing and Local Government, Ministry of..	4,529	7,213	6	6	8,174
Information, Central Office of..	1,479	2,271	68	68	2,619
Inland Revenue	63,807	66,833	23	17	74,306
Land Commission	1,425	1,698	—	—	1,866
Land Registry	3,887	3,517	6	4	3,919
National Savings Committee	614	778	2	2	868
Ordnance Survey	4,247	4,594	545	386	5,686
Overseas Development, Ministry of..	2,499	3,582	16	20	4,077
Power, Ministry of..	1,735	3,008	97	72	3,338
Public Building and Works, Ministry of..	23,150	32,555	36,890	31,406	98,106
Public Trustee Office	565	711	—	—	780
Scottish Courts Service, etc.	495	561	4	2	639
Scottish Development Department	949	1,456	25	20	1,622
Scottish Education Department	808	1,186	—	—	1,298
Scottish Home and Health Department	3,587	4,128	457	248	5,254
Social Security, Ministry of..	61,900	58,385	125	75	66,225
Stationery Office	3,391	3,674	4,598	4,329	9,829
Supreme Court of Judicature	1,925	2,880	—	—	3,200
Technology, Ministry of..	22,416	33,039	13,442	11,119	52,936
Trade, Board of..	18,066	25,110	716	615	28,361
Transport, Ministry of..	9,657	13,657	587	630	15,689
Treasury and Subordinate Departments..	3,206	4,863	—	—	5,554
Treasury Solicitor's Department	491	967	—	—	1,037
Welsh Office	557	755	■	■	838
Other Departments	4,551	6,244	1,148	839	8,819
Estimated Totals, 1968-69	474,203	560,508	227,324	173,127	977,497
Totals, 1967-68	455,217	549,286	229,614	164,520	939,755

COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission
Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2

The Commission was set up by the *Foreign Compensation Act*, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The *Foreign Compensation Act*, 1962, provided, *inter alia*, for the payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of additional compensation in respect of claims arising in connection with certain events in Egypt. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia,

Bulgaria and Poland. Under an agreement made with Her Majesty's Government, Roumania has completed payments and the final distribution on Roumanian claims is imminent. Distribution is being made on Hungarian claims as sufficient funds become available from Hungary under the agreement made with Her Majesty's Government. The Commission has registered certain British claims in Czechoslovakia and also in the Baltic States and territories ceded to the Soviet Union. The £27,500,000 compensation paid by the Government of the United Arab Republic under the

financial agreement of Feb. 28, 1959, has been fully distributed, and Egyptian claims are now being paid from funds provided by Parliament.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C.
Commissioners, W. Temple; Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C.; T.D.; D. Eifion Evans, Q.C.; Sir Ralph Windham; Sir Daniel Crawshaw.
Legal Officer, C. F. Cooper.
Chief Examiner, Miss H. M. Walsh.
Registrar, F. Sharp.

Royal Commission on Assizes and Quarter Sessions

27-28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
 [or-930-6246]

Appointed on August 11, 1966, "To inquire into the present arrangements for the administration of justice at Assizes and at Quarter Sessions outside Greater London, and to report what reforms should be made for the more convenient, economic and efficient disposal of the civil and criminal business at present dealt with by those courts." On December 20, 1967, it was announced that the Royal Commission's terms of reference had been extended by the addition of the following words:—

"and to consider and report on the effect these will have on the High Court, the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Greater London and the County Courts throughout England and Wales."

Chairman, The Lord Beeching.

Members, H. P. Barker; R. M. Bingham, T.D., Q.C.; L. Cannon; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.; Sir Denys Hicks, O.B.E., T.D.; A. G. Norman, C.B.E., D.F.C.; Hon. Mr. Justice Phillimore, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew Wheatley, C.B.E.
Secretary, A. D. M. Oulton.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board,
 19-29, Woburn Place (4th Floor), W.C.1
 [Te minus: 0497]

The Board was constituted in 1964 to administer the Government scheme for the compensation of victims of crimes of violence, which came into operation on August 1, 1964.

Chairman, His Hon. Sir Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.
Members, W. O. Carter; Sir Ronald Long; D. G. A. Lowe, Q.C.; R. H. McDonald, Q.C.; Sir Ronald Morrison, Q.C.; M. Ogden, Q.C.; E. D. Sutcliffe, Q.C.
Secretary, D. H. Harrison.

National Building Agency,
 N.B.A. House, Arundel Street, W.C.2
 [01-836-4488]

Scottish Office, 3 North St. Andrew Street,
 Edinburgh 2.
 [031-556-4681]

The Agency's main function is to help to improve productivity in both public and private house-building, consistent with reasonable price and quality of the dwelling and the environment. It works in co-operation with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Scottish Development Department and the Welsh Office and provides services to building clients, in particular the public authorities and their professional advisers, and to manufacturing and building firms predominantly engaged in housing. There are regional offices at Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Chairman, Gen. the Lord Bourne, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., (part-time) £4,000

Deputy Chairman, J. Bedford, O.B.E. (part-time) £500

Managing Director, A. W. Cleeve Barr (full-time) £6,300

Board Members, H. Brummitt, O.B.E.; H. J. Cruickshank; P. Dunican; V. G. H. Feather, C.B.E.; W. Sinclair Gauldie; S. Johnson-Marshall, C.B.E.; J. W. Macfarlane, Ph.D.; J. B. Maudsley, C.B.E.; L. C. Patterson; Sir Frank Small, C.B.E.; K. M. Wood.....each (part-time) £500

Secretary, A. N. Ewbank.

Housing Corporation,
 Sloane Square House, S.W.1
 [01-730 9991]

Set up on Sept. 1, 1964 to promote the growth of housing societies and, through them, to stimulate the building of new houses and flats for letting at cost-rents or for co-ownership. The societies are expected to raise about two-thirds of the money from building societies or other financial institutions. The remainder will come from the Housing Corporation lending on second mortgage. £100,000,000 is being made available for this purpose by the Government to the Corporation. Loans will be repayable over 40 years.

Chairman, H. Ashworth.

Members, D. H. D. Alexander, O.B.E., T.D.; H. Campbell; E. Clark; Mrs. P. Crabbe; W. S. Jones, C.B.E.; A. Meikle, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Norman.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote...the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and organizes exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

The Council has a Design Centre for British Industries at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1, and a Scottish Design Centre at 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial and sample record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at the Design Centre. The Council also maintains a photograph library and slide loan service, press and information services and a lecture panel, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim.
Chairman of Scottish Committee, M. J. G. Wylie.
Director, Sir Paul Reilly.
Chief Executive, Scottish Committee, R. G. Clark.

NATIONAL ELECTRONICS COUNCIL

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1

[01-834-4422]

The National Electronics Council (formerly the National Electronics Research Council) was reconstituted in 1967. Its task is to consider and advise the Government on the applications of electronics to the national life, and to encourage research and education in electronics.

Chairman, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C.

Secretary, P. F. G. Twinn.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon

Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and more recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 300,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 2,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury compensating itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trencier (Cornwall); Dovedale (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 70,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilt.); Stourhead Estate (Wilt.). Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Hardwick Hall (Derbys.); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Recent acquisitions include more than 100 coastal properties obtained as a result of the Trust's campaign to save the coastline. In the first three years the campaign raised £1,175,000 and brought 125 miles of coast under the Trust's protection.

THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh ■

The National Trust for Scotland was founded in 1931, and its objects are similar to those of the National Trust. Like that organization, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament, is dependent for finance upon legacies, donations and the subscriptions of its members, is recognised as a charity for tax exemption purposes, and enjoys certain privileges under various Finance Acts regarding death duties.

The Trust administers about 60 major properties covering over 80,000 acres. Great houses in its care include:—The Birns, West Lothian; Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran; Crathes Castle, Kincardine-

shire; Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; Falkland Palace, Fife; Hill of Tarvit, Fife, and Leith Hall and Craigievar Castle, Aberdeenshire.

In the Trust's care are also several noteworthy gardens. Some are associated with the great houses, others are:—Inverewe, in Wester Ross; the re-created 17th century garden of Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire; and Threave in Kirkcudbrightshire, where a School of Practical Gardening is run.

Among the mountainous country owned by the Trust is the Pass of Glencoe and the mountain group "The Five Sisters of Kintail" and the estate of Torridon in Wester Ross.

Islands in the Trust's care include the St. Kilda group, and the Fair Isle. At Bannockburn, Killiecrankie, Glenfinnan and Culloiden, the Trust owns sites associated with Scottish history.

Among smaller properties are houses associated with famous Scots:—the birthplaces of Barrie in Kirriemuir, Carlyle in Ecclefechan, and Hugh Miller in Cromarty; and Burns' Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton and Souter Johnnie's House, Kirkoswald in Ayrshire.

At Culross in Fife, and at Dunkeld, Perthshire, the restoration of attractive groups of houses led to the creation of a special fund under which such properties are bought, restored and sold. Under this scheme a number of properties in the coastal burghs of East Fife and elsewhere have been and are being restored.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, ■ Great Peter Street, S.W.1
Trustees, Richard Fleming, M.C. (Chairman); The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; The Lord Bridges, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Harlech, P.C., K.C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. Justice Fisher; The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.
Secretary, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of the countryside, the support of learned societies, the preservation of historical records, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to over £5,299,813 and in 1967 the Trustees voted sums totalling £358,945. These grants were made under the following three heads:—Preservation, £208,798, Art and Learning, £86,242, Social Welfare, £63,905.

In 1967 the largest single grant made by the Trustees was a contribution of £75,000, spread over five years, towards the funds of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust. The sum of £50,000 was voted towards the preservation of the fabric of York Minster, the largest single grant ever made for a Cathedral. Sums of £10,000 each were also voted towards the restoration of houses in the Fife coastal towns (under the auspices of the National Trust for Scotland), towards the restoration of Salisbury Cathedral and Thoresby College, King's Lynn, Norfolk; for the provision of new hostel accommodation in the North-Eastern Division of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., and for the provision of a Home and Clinic to be known as St. Christopher's Hospice in South-East London.

Other grants during the year included sums of £7,500 for the establishment of a Youth Centre at St. Martin-in-the-Fields in London and for the preservation of the fabric of the redundant church

of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, on its acquisition for secular use by St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; £6,000 towards the cost of research on transcription of Braille by computer to be carried out by the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and £5,500 towards the cost of archaeological excavations in Oxford to be carried out under the auspices of the Oxford Excavation Committee.

THE CIVIC TRUST

18 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[01-839-6476]

Founded in 1957 to promote high standards of architecture and civic planning in Great Britain and to improve the appearance of our towns and country. The Trust is an independent organisation whose income comes from leading industrial and commercial companies. Its funds and general policy are controlled by a board of Trustees. It has initiated hundreds of schemes to brighten and tidy up streets all over Britain, and with the help of volunteers has removed many "eyesores" which mar the countryside. The moving of hundreds of semi-mature trees into London as a pilot scheme has stimulated the introduction of new equipment for the transplanting of large trees at low cost. By conferences and reports it focuses attention on current problems of planning and architecture. It provides a centre from which over 600 local amenity societies can obtain advice and support. Whenever possible it seeks to co-operate with existing organisations which are already working effectively in these fields.

Director, L. W. Lane, C.B.E.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

105 Piccadilly, W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain is incorporated under Royal Charter with the following objects:

- (a) to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts;
- (b) to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public throughout Great Britain; and
- (c) to advise and co-operate with Government Departments, local authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned whether directly or indirectly with the foregoing objects.

The members of the Council, who may not exceed 20 in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales. With the approval of the two latter, the Council appoints separate committees for Scotland and Wales known as the Scottish Arts Council and the Welsh Arts Council respectively.

The Council receives a grant-in-aid from the Government, and for the year 1968-69 the amount was £7,750,000.

Chairman, The Lord Goodman.

Secretary-General, R. H. Willatt.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, and to develop closer cultural relations with other countries. It received its Royal Charter in 1940. Most of its funds are provided by Parliament; the gross budget for 1968-69 is £13,217,000, and it administers a further £4,480,000 as agent for other Government Departments. It has representatives in some 70 countries, much of its work being devoted to education in Asia and Africa.

In its work of promoting English language teaching, the Council's main task is to advise and assist educational authorities overseas, particularly

in the training of teachers; it also maintains an English Teaching Information Centre in London; it assists in producing English-by-Television programmes overseas. It helps with the development of science teaching at school level. It runs or supplies about 200 libraries overseas, and makes grants to assist public library development in some Commonwealth countries, particularly in East and West Africa. It arranges exhibitions abroad of British books and periodicals.

It promotes educational, professional, scientific and other exchanges with overseas countries primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions. It sends British experts abroad on short advisory visits and recruits British teachers for service overseas. It awards scholarships and bursaries for study in Britain, and provides services in Britain for professional visitors.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, The Lord Fulton.

Director-General, Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. This constitution was materially amended in 1963 by the introduction of an independent chairman and up to 20 per cent. lay membership. The objects of the Council are (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to consider complaints about the conduct of the Press or the conduct of persons and organizations towards the Press; to deal with these complaints in whatever manner might seem practical and appropriate and record resultant action; (4) to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (5) to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press (including changes in ownership, control and growth of Press undertakings) and to publish statistical information relating thereto; (6) to make representations on appropriate occasions to the Government, organs of the United Nations and Press organizations abroad; and (7) to publish periodical reports recording the Council's work and to review, from time to time, developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council consists of editorial and managerial nominees of The Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd. (5), The Newspaper Society (3), The Periodical Publishers Association Ltd. (2), The Scottish Daily Newspaper Society (2), Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association (1), The Guild of British Newspaper Editors (2), The National Union of Journalists (4) and The Institute of Journalists (2).

*Chairman, The Lord Devlin, P.C.
Vice-Chairman, H. Bate.*

Professional Members, A. F. Anderson; W. D. Barnetson; Sir Eric Clayson; Mrs. G. Clemeson; Sir Trevor Evans, C.B.E.; D. C. Flatley; D. Greenslade; C. D. Hamilton, D.S.O.; W. Heald; F. M. Johnston; J. C. Jones; C. Kilner; A. M. Lee; A. Loft; E. Pickering; D. Tyerman; Sir James Waterlow, Bt., C.B.E., T.D.; C. R. Willis.

Lay Members, W. K. Buckley, M.B.E.; The Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C.; Mrs. M. Patterson; A. N. Schofield, C.B.E.
Secretary, N. S. Paul, 6 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

BRITISH NATIONAL EXPORT COUNCIL

6-14 Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1

[01-930-3121]

The formation of the British National Export Council was announced by the President of the Board of Trade on July 20, 1964. It is a partnership between industry, commerce and Government for collective export promotion and for co-ordination of export councils and committees, now numbering 12, each concerned with a different market overseas. It is financed partly by Government and partly by voluntary contributions from industry and commerce. It is sponsored by the City, the Confederation of British Industry, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Trades Union Congress.

Director General, P. F. D. Tennant, C.M.G., O.B.E.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is the recognized authority in the U.K. for the preparation and publication of national standards for industrial and consumer products. The Institution originated in 1901, when the Institution of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects, formed a joint Engineering Standards Committee—which subsequently became the British Engineering Standards Association. A Royal Charter was granted in 1929 and with the extension of the scope of the organization to include the building, chemical and textile industries its title was later changed to "British Standards Institution".

The Institution, in consultation with the interests concerned, now prepares standards relating to nearly every sector of the nation's industry and trade. There are over 5,000 British Standards covering specifications of quality, construction, dimensions, performance or safety; methods of test and analysis; glossaries of terms; and codes of practice. Over 450 new and revised British Standards are published each year.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years (12 per cent).

Governor, Sir Leslie Kenneth O'Brien, G.B.E. (*1971).
Deputy Governor, Sir Maurice Henry Parsons (*1971).

Directors, William Maurice Allen (*1970); James Vincent Bailey (*1972); The Lord Carron (*1971); Jasper Quintus Hollom (*1969); William

British Standards are issued for voluntary adoption though in a number of cases compliance with a British Standard is required by legislation. The Institution operates certification schemes under which industrial and consumer products are certified as complying with the relevant British Standard and manufacturers satisfying the requirements of such schemes may use the Institution's registered certification mark (known as the "Kite" mark). Other testing and certification services, together with information services, are available to industry, including help in meeting technical requirements in export markets.

The Institution is financed by voluntary subscriptions, an annual Government grant, the sale of its publications and fees for testing and certification. There are more than 12,000 subscribing members of B.S.I., including public authorities, trade and technical bodies, professional institutions, manufacturers, distributors and large scale purchasers.

Chairman of General Council, G. H. Beeby.
Director-General, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

THE CONSUMER COUNCIL

3 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1

The Consumer Council was set up in March 1963 by the President of the Board of Trade. Its functions are to inform itself about the consumer's problems and about matters affecting his interests, and promote action to deal with these, either by itself, by the Government, or by other interested organizations.

There are twelve members of the Council, including the Chairman and the Director, appointed by the President of the Board of Trade. The Chairman receives £1,000 a year and the members may draw £500 a year each.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Board of Trade. For 1968-69, the sixth year of operation, the amount was £210,000.

Chairman, The Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, O.B.E.

Members, Miss E. Ackroyd (*Director*): Prof. M. W. Beresford; J. L. L. Bryson; Mrs. J. Buchan; T. W. Cynog-Jones; Prof. A. L. Diamond; T. Fenwick; Prof. A. W. McIntosh; Miss V. Makins; Mrs. M. Miller; Mrs. P. Perks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

Johnston Keswick (*1971); Sir (John) Maurice Laing (*1972); Christopher Jeremy Morse (*1969); The Lord Nelson of Stafford (*1971); The Lord Pilkington (*1972); Gordon William Humphreys Richardson, M.B.E. (*1971); The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C. (*1970); Sir Eric Roll, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*1969); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1969); Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*1970); Sir John Melior Stevens, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (*1972); Sir Ronald George Thornton (*1970).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, J. S. Fforde.

Chief Accountant, R. E. Heasman.

Chief of the Overseas Dept., R. P. Fenton, C.M.G.; *Chief of the Economic Intelligence Dept.*, M. J. Thornton, M.C.

Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.

Chief of Establishments, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.

Assistants to the Governors, R. A. O. Bridge, C.M.G.; J. G. W. Davies, O.B.E.

Advisers to the Governors, J. B. de Loynes, C.M.G.; E. P. Haslam; P. R. W. Legh; C. W. McMahon; R. G. Raw.

General Manager, Printing Works, G. C. Fortin.

THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

COMMITTEE OF LONDON CLEARING BANKERS
(1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of the eleven Clearing Banks listed in the Almanack (see pp. 449-454) and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. The Committee controls the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Secretary, R. H. Barkshire, C.B.E.

Deputy Secretaries, L. M. Mears; M. C. Swift, M.C.

Asst. Secretaries, G. B. Scrine; M. N. Karmel.

INTER-BANK COMPUTER BUREAU
10 Lombard Street, E.C.3

The Inter-Bank Computer Bureau forms part of the money transfer service operated by the Clearing Banks, the Scottish Banks and the Bank of England, its main function being the inter-change of Standing Orders between the Banks. The Bureau also processes data relating to Bank Giro Credits and Debits originated under the Direct Debiting scheme, through the medium of magnetic or punched paper tape, on behalf of customers of the Banks.

Manager, R. M. Ashby.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE
10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

This is the organization through which the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England exchange cheques drawn on each other and settle their indebtedness to one another. The clearing system came into being in London during the second half of the eighteenth century, and has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

To obtain payment for any cheque received from a customer for his credit, a banker must present it for payment to the bank on which it is drawn, and the Bankers' Clearing House affords a quick and efficient means of doing this. On an average day 2,000,000 cheques with a total value of £1,800 million, are exchanged and paid for by the eleven Clearing Banks and the Bank of England on behalf of their branches throughout England and Wales of which number over 10,000.

At present two cheque clearings are operated each business day. The Town Clearing, which takes place from 2.30 p.m. until 3.45 p.m. (from 11.30 a.m. until 11.55 a.m. on Saturdays), enables cheques of £2,000 and over (£5,000 and over on Saturdays) to be cleared the same day, provided that such cheques are drawn on, and paid into, a Town Clearing branch. There are over ninety branches of the Clearing Banks so designated within a half-mile radius of the Clearing House.

The General Clearing, which takes place each morning, handles all cheques, drawn on branches of the member banks, which cannot be passed through the Town Clearing or cleared under local arrangements. Since April, 1960, a Credit Clearing has been operated, through which the member banks exchange credit items in respect of monetary transfers between their customers. The daily average for this Clearing is 500,000 items with a total value of over £30 million.

At the end of the day each member bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General Clearing and Credit Clearing, and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

*Chief Inspector, G. D. Robson.
Deputy Inspector, E. A. Young.*

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* *Clearing Bankers.*

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.). Scotland.—Banking hours in Scotland (from June 10, 1968) are: Mon.-Wed., 9.30-12.30; 1.30-3.30; 4.30-6 p.m.; Fri., 9.30-3.30; Saturday, Closed.

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £3,300,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid; Reserves £2,032,141; Loans, £165,475,644; Deposits, etc., £6,626,967; Dividend, 1967, 6 p.c. on Cumulative Preference Shares; 12½ p.c. on Ordinary Shares.

ALLEN, HARVEY & ROSS LIMITED (1888), 45 Cornhill, E.C.3.—(1968) Issued Capital, £1,550,000; Reserves, £1,648,000; Deposits, etc., £124,023,000.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK LTD. (affiliated to the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.), Bow Bells House, 11 Bread Street, E.C.4.—Capital: Authorized, £1,000,000; Issued and fully paid, 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares £1 each; Reserves, £565,000.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7-9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £2,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £2,000,000; Reserve £2,500,000; Deposits, 31/1/68, £38,765,716.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3 (20 Grafton Street, W.I., 25 Great Cumberland Place, W.I. and 263 Strand, W.C.2). Capital Authorized \$A56,475,000; Capital Issued and Paid up \$A38,654,000; Reserve Fund at 30/9/67, \$A20,707,000; Share Premium Account, \$A7,367,000; Total assets at 30/9/67, \$A1,595,536,000. 1,098 Branches, Sub-Banches and Agencies.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 394 Collins Street, Melbourne; Regd. Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Capital Authorized, \$A12,550,000; Capital Issued and Paid up, \$A4,016,000; Deposits, etc., at 30/9/67 (\$A157,839,000) \$A396,176,000. Reserve Fund at 30/9/67 (\$A1,833,000) \$A4,600,000. Total Assets at 30/9/67 (\$A1,704,000) \$A405,877,000.

A.N.Z. SAVINGS BANK (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED, Regd. Office, 196 Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand. Capital Authorized, \$NZ500,000; Capital Issued and Paid up, \$NZ500,000; Deposits, etc., at 30/9/67, \$NZ53,111,000; Reserve Fund, \$NZ200,000; Total Assets at 30/9/67, \$NZ53,857,000.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2. and 40 King Street,

W.C.2; 74 Commercial Street, E.C.1 and 32 Cranbourne Street, W.C.2.—Capital Subscribed and paid-up, Pesetas 1,344,477.500; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 5,070,313,192; Deposits, Pesetas 68,818,354,126 (255 Branches in Spain, Canary Islands, France and London).

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., New York (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 and 32-34 Grosvenor Square, W.1).—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$90,886,000.

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3).—Capital, Authorized \$A10,000,000; issued \$A5,600,000 (Shares in units of \$A1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$A6,000,000. (17 Offices.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$1,029,624,000; Loan Reserves, \$187,761,000; Total Deposits, \$19,099,938,000.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Baroda, India.—Capital Authorized, Rs. 8,00,00,000; Issued and subscribed, Rs. 5,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 2,50,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs. 2,97,16,510; Deposits, Rs. 2,75,04,31,200; Dividend, 1967, 17 p.c. (294 Branches in India, 2 in the United Kingdom, 9 in East Africa, 4 in Fiji, 1 in Mauritius, 1 in Guyana).

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £1,100,000; Reserves, £3,068,814; Resources 31/12/67, £70,344,463. Dividend, 1967, 4s. per share.

BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SONS, LTD., Hamilton, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (Representative Office, 10 Old Jewry, E.C.2.) Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits £2,159,839. Total Resources, £27,064,044.

BANK OF ENGLAND. See p. 447.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), Bombay (17 Moorgate, E.C.2).—Capital paid up, Rs. 4,05,00,000 (7,10,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,77,50,000; (201 Branches).

BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.).—Capital (Authorized), £7,700,000; (Issued and Fully Paid), £6,738,462. Reserves, £5,150,000; Deposits, £146,194,558; Dividend, 1967, 18 p.c. (150 Branches and Sub-Banches).

BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL, LTD. (1958), P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America Ltd., the Bank of Montreal and Barclays Bank D.C.O. Capital (Authorized), \$Bah.30,000,000; (Paid up), \$Bah.21,450,000. (43 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £21,018,000. Reserve, £10,563,000. Deposits, etc., 31/12/67, £468,689,000. Dividend, 1967, 9½ p.c. (88 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1).—Capital, authorized, \$100,000,000; fully paid \$60,750,000. Rest, \$173,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/67, \$5,608,000,000; Dividend, 1967, 52 cents per share. (Over 1,000 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK LTD. (1817), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St.,

E.C.2, Sackville Street, W.1, and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2).—Capital, authorized and paid up, \$A52,680,000; Reserve Fund \$A48,004,447; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/67, \$A2,873,990,772; Dividend, 1967, 10 p.c. plus Anniversary Bonus, 4 p.c., payable in Australian Currency. (1,213 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), Wellington, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, \$NZ.12,656,250—Preference A 500,000 fully paid \$2 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of \$2 each fully paid \$NZ.468,750. D Long term Mortgage Shares of \$2 each, fully paid, \$NZ.937,500 Preference B 1,375,000 fully paid \$2 shares; and 3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of \$2 fully paid; Reserve Fund, \$NZ.12,350,000; Deposits, 31/3/68, \$NZ.430,393,381; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1967-68, 12½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (418 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney and in Fiji.)

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), Halifax, N.S.: General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (10 Berkeley Square, W.1; 24-26 Walbrook, E.C.4; 11 Waterloo Place, S.W.1; and 52 W. Nile Street, Glasgow).—Capital Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid-up \$30,000,000 (\$2 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$124,000,000; Total Assets, \$4,138,719,179; Deposits, etc., 31/10/67, \$3,814,951,296 (752 Branches and Sub-Banches in Canada, Caribbean, etc.)

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), The Mound, Edinburgh; (30 Bishoptgate, E.C.2; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1 and 140 Kensington High St., W.8).—Capital £8,400,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £8,692,000. Deposits and Credit Balances, 29/2/68, £261,129,500. (452 Branches and Sub-Banches.)

BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Capital (issued), \$12,000,000; Reserve, \$49,000,000; Assets, \$1,235,000,000. (624 Offices in Canada.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (1889).—Merged, Jan 9, 1967, with BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK, LTD.

***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED** (1896), Head Office, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; Chief Foreign Branch, 152 Upper Thames St., E.C.4; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; Trustee Dept., P.O. Box 54, 37 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital Authorized, £90,000,000. Capital Issued (converted into stock), £70,254,313; Reserve Fund, £66,500,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £2,515,762,792. Dividend, 1967: Ord. Stock, 14 p.c., Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,630 branches in England and Wales. Affiliated Companies: BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; NATIONAL BANK DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK S.A.; BARCLAYS BANK OF CALIFORNIA; BARCLAYS EXPORT FINANCIAL COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; CRÉDIT CONGOLAIS S.C.A.R.L.; Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated with the UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LTD. and INTERCONTINENTAL BANKING SERVICES LTD.; in the Bahamas with BANK OF LONDON

AND MONTREAL LTD.; in Belgium and Luxembourg with SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE and in Spain with BANCO DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO ESPAÑOL (BANDESCO).

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £30,000,000; Issued Capital, £24,000,000; Reserve Fund, £22,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/68, £1,521,402,829 (1,645 Branches, Sub-Banches and Agencies.)

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1763), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool.—Capital, Authorized, £4,400,000; Issued and fully paid, £3,075,000; Reserve, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £84,900,379.

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Waring St., Belfast. (Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.)—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s. £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £59,878,000; Dividend, 1967, 15 p.c., less tax. (98 Offices.)

WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD. (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £3,000,000.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD., 8-13 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £3,000,000.

BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £700,000; 7,000,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.

BRITISH BANK OF COMMERCE LTD. (1936), 4 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Capital, fully-paid, £2,000,000; Reserves, £2,670,805; Deposits, 31/3/68, £3,910,303. Dividend, 1967-68, 8 p.c. (38 Branches and agencies.)

BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, issued and fully-paid, £2,500,000 (£1 shares); 31/12/67: Revenue Reserves, £4,150,828; Deposits, £163,111,038; Dividend, 1967, Nil.

BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh a (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1).—Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £2,000,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £3,200,000; Deposits, 30/9/67, £134,187,543; Dividend, 1967, 16 p.c. (218 Branches and Sub-Banches.)

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued, £3,000,000; Reserve £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/68, £57,461,364.

BUNGE & CO., LIMITED (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000.

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE (1961), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized \$125,000,000 (12,500,000 shares of \$10); Paid up \$69,680,000. Reserve Fund, \$263,182,017; Total Assets, 31/10/67, \$7,481,582,256; Dividend 1967, 24½ p.c. (1,430 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)

CATER RYDER & CO. LTD. (1960), 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,500,000; issued and fully paid, £5,125,000. Reserve, £2,400,000. Deposits, etc., 31/5/68, £193,619,787. Dividend 1967-68, 13 p.c.

CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON (1950), 34-36 Queen Street, Colombo, (London Correspondents, The Bank of England.) Capital, Rs. 15,000,000, Deposits, 30/6/68, Rs. 911,361,200.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. (1911), Bombay. Authorized capital, Rs. 10,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50). Paid-up capital, Rs. 4,74,34,625 (Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid). Reserve

Funds Rs. 7,39,06,800; Deposits, 31/12/67, Rs. 3,95,37,44,130; Dividend paid, 20 p.c. subject to Income Tax. (48 Branches, etc.)

CHARTERED BANK (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £10,000,000 (divided into 10,000,000 shares of £1 each); Issued and converted into stock, £8,470,000; Reserve Fund, £10,850,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £475,219,726; Dividend, 1967, 15 p.c. (130 Branches.)

CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET & THOMASSON LIMITED (1880), 1 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid-up, £1,300,000.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A. New York U.S.A. (6 Lombard St., E.C.3 and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, \$261,891,637; 31/12/67: Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$597,935,822; Deposits, \$13,751,020,008. (140 Branches.)

CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and fully paid, £1,820,000. General Reserve, £550,000.

CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (Aberdeen, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.).—Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,419,000; Reserve Fund, £5,822,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £252,138,000. (357 Branches.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1866), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital; \$A17,658,172 (8A20 Preferred, fully paid; \$A1 Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds \$A13,000,000; (865 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NEAR EAST, LTD. (1924), Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital, fully paid, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £200,000. Deposits, 31/12/67, £8,483,988.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. see NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, \$A30,000,000 (Shares of \$A1 each); Issued and fully paid \$A19,125,000 (\$A1 shares); Reserve Fund, June, 1967, \$A19,000,000. (575 Branches in Australia.)

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and 48, Aldwych, W.C.2). Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/67, \$A2,500,952,587; Reserve Fund, \$A34,445,448. (9,432 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/67: Deposits, etc., \$A1,240,849,921; Reserve Fund, \$A13,469,936. (1,106 Branches and Agencies.)

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. (58-60 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1).—30/6/68. Capital Stock, \$A168,069,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$A298,370,482; Reserves \$A132,822,619. (11 Branches, etc.)

CO-OPERATIVE BANK (Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.) (1872), New Century House, Manchester (and 110 Leman St., E.r).—Capital, paid up, £31,533,200. (25 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), Ludgate House, 107-11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.

*COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3.; 1 Old Park Lane, W.1.; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1.; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1.; 10 Mount Street, W.1.; 182 Fleet Street, E.C.4., and Royer House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £82,539,226. (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (74 London Wall, E.C.2).—Capital, Frs. 123,750,000; Reserve Fund, Frs. 66,895,977; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/67, Frs. 3,375,696,589.

CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (40 Lombard St., E.C.3.; 18 Regent St., S.W.1.).—Capital, Frs. 300,000,000; Reserve Fund Frs. 150,000,000. (1,800 Branches throughout the world.)

DISCOUNT BANK (OVERSEAS), LTD., Ralli House, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.

*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £15,000,000; Paid-up Capital £12,000,000 in shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserves, £8,250,000; Deposits 31/12/67, £367,593,695; Dividend, 1967 16 p.c. (588 Branches.)

DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.
EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Current Accounts, Deposits, etc., 31/12/67, £100,557,437; Dividend, 1967, 8s. ■ share. (22 Branches.) (Wholly-owned subsidiary of THE CHARTERED BANK.)

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 55 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £8,400,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,250,000.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022, and 55 Wall St., New York 10015, U.S.A. (34 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). 30/6/68: Capital, \$361,472,000; 4 p.c. Convertible Capital Notes \$266,297,000; Deposits, \$15,461,335,000; Surplus, Undivided Profits and unallocated Reserve for Contingencies, \$754,057,000. (168 offices in New York, 247 Branches [including affiliates] in 64 countries.)

FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932). ■ Crosby Square, E.C.3.

ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 65 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £2,000,000; Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/68, £116,126,910. Dividend, 1968, 15 p.c.

*GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; Child's Branch, ■ Fleet St., E.C.4; Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitechapel, S.W.1.; Millbank Branch, 25 Millbank, S.W.1.—Capital, £2,000,000 (Stock fully paid); Reserves £2,000,000; Deposits 31/12/67, £76,930,256.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839). See MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.

GUINNESS MAHON & CO. LTD. (1836), 3 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.

GUINNESS & MAHON LTD. (1836), 17 College Green, Dublin 2 (affiliated to Guiness Mahon & Co. Ltd., London).

HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). Head Office, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; West End Office, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; Holborn Office, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,500,000; Reserve, £10,983,000; Deposits, 31/3/68, £236,516,938; Dividend, 1967-68, 25½ p.c. on £10 and 5s. fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.

HANOVER BANK.—Merged on Sept. 8, 1961, with Manufacturers Trust Company. See MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY.

HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87-135 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. See J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED.

HIBERNIA BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,122,841. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Banches.)

HILL, SAMUEL & CO. LTD. (1831), 100 Wood Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £9,000,000 (in 33,600,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each and 2,400,000 unclassified shares of 5s. each); issued and fully paid, £8,400,000 (in ordinary shares of 5s. each). Deposits, £168,513,000.

C. HOARE & CO. (1672), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 5/7/68, £20,599,793.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, authorized \$HK200,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK173,901,475 (\$HK25 Shares); Reserve Funds, £16,500,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/67, \$HK5,715,531,436.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875). Amalgamated June 1, 1961, with Canadian Bank of Commerce. See CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 64 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid, £1,600,000; Reserve Fund, £725,000; Deposits, £23,440,460.

ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865). (An affiliate of National Provincial Bank Ltd.), Douglas, I.O.M. (London Agents, National Provincial Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £200,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £425,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £13,963,251. Dividend, 1967, 22 p.c. on paid up capital (18 Branches.)

S. JAPET & CO. LTD., see CHARTERHOUSE JAPET AND THOMASSON LIMITED.

JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO. LTD. (1922), 30 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; paid up, £1,500,000.

KEYSER ULLMANN LIMITED (1966). Amalgamation of Ullmann & Co. Ltd. (1932) and A. Keyser & Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1868, Inc. 1946). Regd. Office, 31 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.

KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital authorized £2,300,000; issued and fully paid, £1,900,000; General Reserve, £1,100,000.

KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3 and at Sheffield, Geneva and Brussels.

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LTD. (1870), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized and paid up, £3,375,000.

*LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865). Head Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; Branches Stock Office, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; Overseas Department, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Executor and Trustee Department, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Principal

London Offices:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issued £64,883,008; Reserve Fund, £66,377,824; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/68, £2,011,652,849; Dividend 1967, interim 5 p.c.; final 6½ p.c. Over 2,000 Offices. Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD., LLOYDS BANK EUROPE LTD. and LLOYDS BANK PROPERTY CO. LTD.; LLOYDS BANK UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD.; NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD. and LEWIS'S BANK LTD.; 55 p.c. of the capital of EXPORTERS' REFINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; associated with the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 33½ p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LTD. AND INTERCONTINENTAL BANKING SERVICES LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH LTD., and is associated with BOWMAKER LTD.

LLOYDS BANK EUROPE LIMITED (1911), 100 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—Capital £2,500,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid). (19 Branches in U.K., Belgium, France, Monaco, Netherlands and Switzerland.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY (1961), New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes Street, E.C.2 and 88 Brook Street, W.1).—Capital, \$187,500,000; Surplus, \$212,500,000.

***MARTINS BANK, LTD.** (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool ■ (68 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital paid up, £14,839,947 (59,359,788 shares of 5s. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £14,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/68, £516,618,114; Dividend, 1967, 15 p.c. (Over 700 Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK LTD. (1892), 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (15 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3).—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £81,817,787. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (54 Branches and Agencies.)

***MIDLAND BANK, LTD.** (1836), Head Office, Poultry, E.C.2; Principal City Branches, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £80,000,000; Issued Capital, £64,697,467 (Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £35,648,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £2,320,963,000; Dividend, 1967, 14 p.c. (2,623 offices in England and Wales). *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE BANK LTD., NORTHERN BANK LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. LTD.; NORTHERN BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. LTD.; MIDLAND BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; CLYDESDALE BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.; FORWARD TRUST (FINANCE) LTD.

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. LTD. (1909). Head Office, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (39 offices.)

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital, authorized and paid up, £4,000,000; Reserves, £4,273,799; Current Deposits, etc., £193,384,923.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (*London Agents, Bank of Montreal*).—Capital (paid-up), \$2,000,000; Reserve Fund \$14,500,000; (77 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENfell & CO. LTD. (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £4,000,000; Issued and fully paid £3,475,000.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3 and 31 Berkeley Sq., W.1).—Capital, \$228,085,000 (9,123,400 shares—\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$236,500,000.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 24-32 King William Street, E.C.4.—Capital £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £245,474,170.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (*London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.*)—Capital authorized, £7,500,000 (7,500,000 Shares of £1 each); paid up, £1,937,500; Reserve Fund £3,459,375; Deposits 31/12/67, £158,797,599; Dividend 1967, 44½ p.c. less Income Tax. (Offices throughout Ireland.)

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED, 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £9,000,000 (Shares of £1 each); issued and paid up, £7,604,000 (7,604,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Funds, £19,746,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £408,516,000. Dividend, 1967, 13½ p.c. (235 Branches.)

***NATIONAL BANK, LTD.** (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £7,500,000 (10,000 Shares); Issued, £3,000,000; Capital Reserves, £3,124,000; Deposits, 30/9/67, £42,670,544; Dividend, 1967, 6 p.c. gross (9 months).

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up \$A25,222,592; Reserve Fund, \$A20,000,000; Deposits, 30/9/67, \$A963,753,342. Dividend, 1967, 10 p.c. (956 Branches and Agencies in Australia.) The NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, (Collins Street, Melbourne) a wholly owned subsidiary of The National Bank of Australasia Limited was incorporated on May 16, 1962, with Capital, Authorized, \$A20,000,000; paid-up, \$A2,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE (1953), Athens, Greece (48-50 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 872,111,520 in 607,320 shares of Dr. 1,436 each. Reserves, Dr. 305,468,435; Share Premium Reserve, Dr. 219,927,725; Deposits, Dr. 21,544,832,020.

NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA LTD. (Incorporating ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA), 45 Kingsway, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Scilunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized, £6,000,000), Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £3,300,000. (197 Branches and Agencies.)

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED (1959), formed as a result of merger between The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited (1810) and The National Bank of Scotland Limited (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—Capital Authorized, £13,462,500 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,730,000; Deposits, £301,125,010.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £4,470,732; Reserves, £4,126,459; Deposits, 31/12/67, £230,038,775 Dividend, 1967, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 12½ p.c.

*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), Head Office, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £38,712,953; Reserve Funds, £36,310,496 (incl. Share Premium A/c); Deposits, 31/12/67, £1,201,496,776; Dividend, 1967, 17½ p.c. (Over 1,650 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales.) (Subsidiary of National Westminster Bank Ltd.)

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED (1968), Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £125,000,000; Issued Capital, £104,689,763. (Affiliated Banks, Coutts & Co., District Bank Limited, Isle of Man Bank Limited, National Provincial Bank Limited, Ulster Bank Limited, Westminster Bank Limited and Westminster Foreign Bank Limited.)

NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), Belfast (Affiliated with Midland Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£1 Shares); Capital paid up, £1,100,000; Reserve Fund, £1,607,000; Share Premium Account, £400,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £89,069,000; Dividend, 1967, 21 p.c. (186 Branches and Sub-Banches.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Karakoy Istanbul, Turkey (18/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000. (Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Jordan, Arabian Gulf, Kenya, Uganda, Rhodesia, France, Switzerland, Germany and Jersey.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, Montreal.—Capital \$9,000,000 (\$2 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$19,400,000; Deposits, 31/10/67, \$600,823,344. Regular dividend, 1967, 15 p.c.; Special, 3½ p.c. (205 Branches and 148 Agencies.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St., Dublin (London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000; Issued, 1,130,000 Ordinary Shares of £1; Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £81,317,755; (132 Branches and Sub-Banches.)

GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birch Lane, E.C.3.

RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £4,720,000; Reserves, £8,916,635.

RALLI BROTHERS (BANKERS) LTD., Head Office, Ralli House, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; and 63-66 Hatton Garden, E.C.1. Capital, Authorized, £4,000,000; Issued and paid up, £3,500,000.

RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £359,514; Deposits, 31/3/68, £4,071,886.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), Wellington, N.Z. Branches at Christchurch and

Auckland, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government.—Reserve Fund, \$NZ.16,733,000; Total Assets 31/3/68, \$NZ.434,802,000.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$2 Shares); Paid-up, \$66,528,000; Rest Account, \$280,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$1,527,633; Assets, \$6,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/67, \$7,028,815,538; Dividend, 1967, \$0.60 per share (1,216 Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopgate, E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, £11,400,000; Issued, £11,400,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £13,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £170,569,018; Dividend, 1967, 19 per cent. (265 Branches and Sub-Banches including 6 offices in London). Associate Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and fully paid, \$Bah.2,857,000.

J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED. (1804) 120 Cheapside, E.C.2.—Capital: Authorized, £3,880,000; issued and paid up, £3,876,000.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD. (1868), 11 Laidlaw Street, Glasgow, C.5.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864). Incorporated with S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD., on May 20, 1957.

SINGER AND FRIEDLANDER LTD. (1907), 20 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—Capital, Authorized and issued, £2,000,000. (2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.)

SMITH ST. AUBYN & CO. LTD. (1891), White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; issued £1,620,000. General Reserves, £1,000,000. Deposits and Contingency Reserve, 31/3/68, £6,880,080. Dividend, 1967-68, 30 p.c.

SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE DE BANQUE (1880), Paris (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, F. 11,475,000.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105-108 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, Francs 250,000,000. Reserve Funds, Francs 125,000,000. (Over 1,600 Branches).

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, R.2,000,000; Reserve Fund, R.11,247,701. (9 Branches.)

STANDARD BANK, LTD., THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000; Issued Capital, £17,872,050; Reserve Fund, £33,764,721; Deposits, 31/3/68, £1,031,226,266; Dividend, 17½ p.c. (Over 1,200 Offices.)

STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur (Clements House, Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 12,22,00,000.

GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., Colombo, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 705,700,000; Dividend, 1967, 14 p.c. (98 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS LTD. (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation (1955) of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and The Dominion Bank (1871)) (62 Cornhill, E.C.3 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital (paid-up), £30,000,000; Rest Account, £6,000,000; Undivided Profits, £4,314,404. (680 Branches in Canada.)

ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Warling St., Belfast. (Affiliated to Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£1 Shares); Issued and fully paid, £2,250,000; Reserve Fund, £2,950,000; Share Premium Account, £250,000; Deposits, 31/12/67, £96,252,684; Dividend, 1967, 14 p.c. (128 Offices and 101 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD. (1919), 66-80 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Capital: Authorized, Rs. 2,00,000,000; Issued and paid-up Rs. 1,25,00,000 (25,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid-up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000; Deposits, Rs. 1,00,08,59,000; Dividend 1967, 12 p.c. (173 Branches).

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £7,500,000 in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £5,176,140. Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £380,489,792; Dividend, 1967, 15 p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD., 10 Brabourne Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs. 2,80,00,000 (Shares

of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid). Reserves Rs. 3,80,40,000. (Over 270 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & CO. LTD. (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 30 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Trustee Department Chief Office, 24 King William Street, E.C.4; Lombard Street Office, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; Threadneedle Street Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £50,000,000 (3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 47,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 37,122,697 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve, £53,324,062; (1,421 Branches, Sub-Banches and Agencies). (Subsidiary of National Westminster Bank Ltd.)

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913). 41 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1771). Head Office, Mosley St. Manchester; 20 Birch Lane, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £5,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £5,500,000. (279 Branches.)

YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911), 56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £5,000,000 (Capital paid up £3,750,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,750,000; Deposits, 30/6/68, £142,345,666. (178 Branches).

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1967, there were approximately 21,928,318 active deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, with the sum of £1,672,678,571 due to depositors in ordinary accounts and £116,084,205 in investment accounts. On December 31, 1967, Government Stocks and Banks to the amount of £974,485,261 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section of the Post Office Register. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank ordinary deposits is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A higher rate of interest is paid on deposits in Post Office Savings Bank Investment Accounts (the current rate can be ascertained at any Savings Bank Post Office). To open an Investment Account a depositor must have a balance of at least £50 in an ordinary account. A depositor may have more than one account in either series but both types of account are subject to an aggregate limit of £5,000 with certain exceptions for trust and trustee accounts.

On Dec. 31, 1967, the average amount held in Ordinary Accounts was £77 3s. 1d.; in investment accounts, approximately £300.

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1967, there were 12,031,953 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £2,499,313,873 which comprised £2,265,760,346 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £196,207,703 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £37,345,824 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,427 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1967, can be obtained from the Trustee Savings Bank Association, 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—Chairman, E. A. G. Caroe, C.B.E.; Secretary, J. F. D. Miller.

PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

One of the most popular forms of saving in the United Kingdom is through Premium Savings Bonds. These bonds are ■ United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, 1956. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning ■ money prize in a prize draw. Bonds are issued in values ranging from £1 to £500 and each £1 buys one bond, which has one chance in the prize draw.

Bonds are sold only to individuals, not to groups or corporate bodies. No more than 1,250 bonds can be held by any one person. The bonds are sold at Post Offices, Banks, Trustee Savings Banks and through certain National Savings Groups. Holders may redeem bonds at any time by completing a form which is available at Post Offices and Banks.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present 4½ per cent., *per annum*, carried into the draw by each eligible bond. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won ■ prize. Prizes range in value from £5,000 to £25 every month with one £25,000 prize every week, the winning numbers being selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment—usually called "ERNIE." Winning numbers are printed monthly in the *London Gazette*. Bonds are eligible for inclusion in all prize draws up to 12 months after the death of the holder. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A").

It is estimated that by the end of June, 1968, bonds to the value of £991,800,000 had been sold. Of these £343,200,000 had been cashed, leaving £648,600,000 still invested. After the 133rd draw in June, 1968, more than 4,824,000 prizes had been distributed since the draws started. These prizes had ■ total value of £178,654,400.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1968, was approximately £2,614,900,000. In 1967-68, £314,700,000 was subscribed and £256,900,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

Note.—Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 £x units.

Issue and Maximum Holding	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest per unit
		Years	s. d.	
1st (1916-22) (500)	15 6	10	26 0	
2nd (1922-23) (500)	16 ■	10	26 0	
3rd (1923-32) Con- version (1932) (500)	16 0	22	33 0	After ■ years, 1d. per completed month.*
4th (1932-33) (500)	16 0	20	29 0	After 20 years, 2½d. per completed 3 months.*
5th (1933-35) (500)	16 0	21	29 0	After 21 years, 2½d. per 3 months.*
6th (1935-39) (500)	15 0	22	27 0	After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months.*
		10	20 6	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 3½d. per 6 months†;
		22	27 6	After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months and ■ bonus of 6d.
7th (1939-47) (500)	15 0	29	35 0	at the end of 29th year.
		30	36 3	After 29 years, 5d. per 4 months; after 30 years, 6d per
		35	44 0	4 months; and a bonus of 3d. at the end of the 35th year.‡
8th (1943-47) (250)	20 0	10	23 0	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 1d. per completed 3 months; after 22 years, 3d. per 4 months and
		22	27 0	a bonus of 1s. at the end of the 29th year.‡
8th (1947-51) (1,000)	10 ■	10	13 0	After 10 years, 1½d. added per 3 months; after 20 years,
		20	18 0	2d. per completed 4 months; after 22 years, 3d. per com- pleted 4 months; after 24 years, 4d. per completed 4 months.‡
9th (1951-56) (1,400)	15 0	10	20 3	After 10 yrs. 3d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at end of 17th year. After 17 yrs., 4d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at
		17	26 0	end of 22nd yr.
		■■	31 6	After 1 yr., 4d. added; during 1 year, 1d. per 3 months; during 3rd year, 1½d. per 3 months; 4th and 5th years, 2d. per 3 months; 6th and 7th years, 3d. per 3 months; at end of 7th year, extra 6d. added. Then 3d. per 4 months till end of 15th yr. when 6d. bonus added.
10th (1956-63) (1,200)	15 ■	7	20 0	After ■ yr., 5d. added; during 2nd yr., 2d. per 4 months; during 3rd yr., 3d. per 4 months; 4th to 6th yrs., 4d.
		10	■■ 3	per 4 months; bonus of 4d. at end of 6th yr.
11th (1963-66) (600)	20 0	6	25 0	After ■ yr., 6d. added; 3d. per completed 4 months in 2nd yr.; 5d. per completed 4 months in 3rd, 4th and
12th (1966-) (1000)	20 0	5	25 0	5th yrs.

May be held from date of issue: * until further notice; † as announced by the Treasury.

UNIT TRUSTS

A Unit Trust is a method of investment by which money subscribed in varying amounts by individual investors is pooled in a fund, the investment and management of which is subject to the strict legal provisions of a Trust Deed. The fund is invested in carefully-selected stocks and shares by a management company and the investments so acquired are held by a Trustee (normally a bank or insurance company). Therefore, through his subscription to the Trust Fund, each subscriber acquires a fractional interest in the block of securities in which the Fund is invested, while the dividends received from the investments form the income of the trust. The net income is paid to all investors in the Trust Fund in proportion to the size of their holdings. The management company and the Trustee, who must be effectively independent of each other, are parties to the Trust Deed which must be authorized by the Board of Trade (or the Ministry of Commerce in Northern Ireland) before any public offer of units for sale may be made.

Although the record of unit trusts has been outstandingly good over the past 12 years, investment of this nature neither guarantees increasing income nor ensures continual capital appreciation. They are essentially a medium or long-term form of investment—the rate of repurchases of units by the management companies of all authorized unit

trusts in 1967 being only about 6 per cent. of the average value of funds invested.

Units are readily marketable, being bought or sold at the price (based on the value of the underlying securities) ruling at the time the order for sale or repurchase is received by the Management Company. The Board of Trade regulates the charges which Unit Trust managers may make. These charges are taken by way of an initial service charge (which is included in the sale price of a unit), and a semi-annual management fee levied on the value of the fund and taken out of either income or capital. Over a 20-year life of a Trust, the initial service charge, together with management fees, may not total more than 13½ per cent. In order to avoid the need for quoting unit prices with awkward fractions of a penny the managers are also entitled to round off the price of a unit by 3d. or 1 per cent. (whichever is the lower).

Savings Schemes

Most management companies operate savings schemes whereby an investor is able to make contributions at intervals which are utilized to purchase units at the current price, the cash balance remaining from any such purchase being carried forward and added to the next contribution. The dividend income is either paid directly to the investor every

six months, or, more generally, is used by arrangement to purchase further units for his account. In either case any unit-holder who is not liable to tax at the standard rate of tax deducted can claim appropriate relief from the Inland Revenue. Without doubt, the Savings schemes linked with life assurance have provided one of the most rapid growth sectors of the Unit Trust movement in recent years. These schemes enable a person to accumulate a sum of money for retirement, etc. with the protection of life assurance cover for the duration of the planned period of saving. At the end of this period, the investor receives all the units acquired or their cash value. If death occurs beforehand, the dependants receive all the units bought up to date, plus a cash sum equivalent to the total remaining contributions necessary to have completed the savings programme. Tax relief is available on these contributions as with other life assurance premiums.

Arrangements for Children

In general, units cannot be registered in the name of a child but they can be registered in the name of a parent or any other adult, and the registered holding can be designated with the initials of the child. Alternatively, money can be settled on a child under one of the various children's gift plans operated and the units held in trust. Income distributions, less income tax, are invested in further units, and additional units may be purchased at any time. When the child reaches a certain chosen later age, the units become his property absolutely, and in most cases he can reclaim income tax deducted from the income distributions. From the point of view of the settlor, income from the gift does not give rise to any liability on him for income tax or surtax and there are advantages in respect of estate duty.

The unit trust movement, which has been in operation for some thirty years, has experienced an upsurge in business in recent years and this is reflected in the following figures.

	Value of Funds at the Year End—£ million	No. of Holdings
1959	199·9	516,980
1960	201·4	654,520
1961	236·6	672,010
1962	272·5	817,585
1963	371·2	1,049,930
1964	428·9	1,311,573
1965	521·9	1,419,100
1966	581·8	1,637,487
1967	853·6	1,711,157
1968 (30 June)	1,190·4	1,851,000

Allowing for duplication, there were over 1,000,000 separate investors at the end of 1967.

The Association of Unit Trust Managers of 306-8 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2 was formed on October 13, 1959 and membership is open to any management company of an authorized unit trust scheme. It publishes an annual directory of members who represent approximately three-quarters of the funds invested in the movement. The Association's main object is to act as a consulting body amongst its members in order to agree strict standards of unit trust practices for the protection of the interest of unit holders and management companies, and to maintain the good name of the Unit Trust Movement.

The following details at November 30, 1967, relating to the management groups operating in Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been extracted from the *Unit Trust Year Book 1968*, published by Unitholder Publications Ltd.:

Unit Trusts 1968-69

Trust	Address	Value of Funds Managed	No. of Unit Holdings
*Abacus Unit Trust Management Co., Ltd.	26 Pall Mall, Manchester, M	£ 2,158,000	11,211
*Allied Investors Trust Ltd.	286/295 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.2	51,094,212	111,120
*Britannia Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	4 Angel Court, London, E.C.2	14,928,377	45,457
*Castle Unit Management Co. Ltd. Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.	Milburn House, Newcastle upon Tyne	442,000	115
Discretionary Unit Fund Managers, Ltd.	24 Portland Place, London, W.1	1,132,000	804
*Ebor Securities Ltd.	Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2	26,576,831	56,694
*First Provincial Unit Trust Ltd. John Govett Unit Management Ltd.	21 Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2 Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London, E.C.2	12,142,000 1,950,000	22,272 1,400
*Growth With Security Managers Ltd.	NLA House, Lansdowne Road, Croydon	428,610	1,417
*Guardian-Hill Samuel Unit Managers Ltd.	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2	722,600	2,550
*Hambros Abbey Securities Ltd. Hambros Investment Management Services Ltd.	41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2	4,400,000 3,600,000	7,150 435
*Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd. *Hodge Group Ltd.	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2 Julian S. Hodge Building, Newport Road, Cardiff	45,675,000 21,278,425	47,740 97,656
*Intel Funds (Management) Ltd. Investment Analysis Management Ltd.	91 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 Leith House, 45/57 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2	2,589,000 370,000	956 117
*Investment Assured Securities Ltd. *Jessel Securities Ltd. Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers, Ltd.	15 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3 16 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2 71 Lombard Street, E.C.3	21,596,460 8,743,434 11,591,000	93,000 40,746 25,500

Trust	Address	Value of Funds Managed	No. of Unit Holdings
*London Wall Group of Unit Trusts	6 Angel Court, London, E.C.2 and 116 Hope Street, Glasgow	£15,520,000	37,500
*Mallett & Wedderburn Ltd.	16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2	2,000,000	5,769
*Martins Unicorn Ltd.	Unicorn House, 252/6 Romford Road, London, E.7	58,285,000	197,235
*Minster Fund Managers Ltd.	Minster House, Arthur Street, London, E.C.4	481,879	124
Municipal & General Securities Co. Ltd.	Lee House, London Wall, London, E.C.2	80,023,085	78,473
*Mutual Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	4 Tokenhouse Buildings, King's Arms Yard, London, E.C.2	6,293,000	21,562
The National Group of Unit Trusts	National Group House, 3/5 Norwich Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4	85,790,208	104,870
*North American Unit Management Co. Ltd.	1 Noble Street, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2	503,335	1,382
*Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	C/o Abacus Unit Trust Management Co. Ltd., 26 Pall Mall, Manchester, 2	51,187	123
Practical Investment Co. Ltd.	London House, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3	20,030,752	3,550
*Save and Prosper Group Ltd.	4 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3	286,817,547	496,590
Southern Cross Management Ltd.	20 Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.2	2,839,000	6,643
*Target Trust Managers Ltd.	Bartlett House, 9 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2	12,349,000	34,045
*Trades Union Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2	4,500,000	61
*T. S. B. Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	Bartlett House, 9 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2	n.a.	n.a.
Tyndall Managers Ltd.	18 Canyng Road, Bristol	30,060,000	9,930
*Ulster Hambro Unit Trust Managers Ltd.	35-39 Waring Street, Belfast, 1	572,442	1,703
*Unit Trust Services Ltd.	Bartlett House, 9 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2	2,120,000	3,946
*Westminster Hambro Trust Managers Ltd.	41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2	10,300,000	21,000

* Members of The Association of Unit Trust Managers Limited.

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

The Queen's Award to Industry was instituted by H. M. the Queen by Royal Warrant published on March 22, 1966, "to recognise outstanding achievements in industry either in increasing exports or in technological innovation."

The Award is related to the production of goods by any branch of British industry, including agriculture and horticulture, and is made to organisations and not to individuals. The Award is normally made to particular industrial units, but units or agencies of central or local government with industrial functions, as well as research associations, educational institutions and bodies of similar character are eligible provided that they can show they have contributed to industrial efficiency in the field in which the scheme is concerned.

The Award is made for industrial efficiency, assessed in terms of achievement such as: a substantial and sustained increase in total exports over 3 years; a substantial and sustained increase in the percentage of total exports to total business over 3 years; a percentage of exports to total business which is considerably and consistently higher than the average for the applicant's sector of industry; a spectacular increase over a shorter period than three years where there is a reasonable prospect that the performance can be maintained; a breakthrough in a particularly difficult market; the greatest value of export sales by any group or company in a given year; a significant advance in the application of advanced technology to a production or development process in British industry; the production for

sale of goods which incorporate new and advanced technological qualities.

Export achievement is based on visible exports, including, where appropriate, construction work by British companies overseas. In the case of technological achievement, Awards are confined to finished products or processes resulting from or involved in the normal course of commercial production.

Industrial concerns are invited to apply for the Award and the names of winners of the Award are announced each year on the Queen's Birthday, April 21. There were 85 recipients in 1967, the third year of the Award, and the same number in 1968. Holders of The Queen's Award are entitled to display its emblem; they receive a Grant of Appointment and a representation of the emblem cast in stainless steel and embedded in a transparent block. The emblem may appear on the goods themselves.

Increased Exports Awards

In 1968 The Queen's Award was conferred on the following 61 concerns for achievement in increasing exports: A.B. Electronic Components Ltd., Abercynon, Glamorgan; Aircraft Furnishing Ltd., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; Air Products Ltd., New Malden, Surrey; Alginate Industries Ltd., Girvan, Ayrshire; Atlas Lighting Ltd., London, W.C.2; Badalex Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey; W. & R. Balston Ltd., Maidstone; The Bentley Engineering Co. Ltd., Leicester; The Birmingham

Small Arms Co. Ltd., Birmingham; Brand & Co. Ltd., Hartlepool, Co. Durham; British Aircraft Corporation Ltd., London, S.W.1; British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., London, W.C.1; Brooke Marine Ltd., Lowestoft, Suffolk; Brook Motors Ltd., Huddersfield; David Brown Tractors Ltd., Huddersfield; Cambridge Scientific Instruments Ltd., Cambridge; Chamberlain Industries Ltd., London, E.10; The Chloride Electrical Storage Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1; The Colchester Lathe Co. Ltd., Colchester, Essex; Cox, Moore & Co. Ltd., Nottingham; Davy-Ashmore Ltd., Sheffield; Detexomat Ltd., High Wycombe; Diaform Ltd., Uxbridge; Dobroyd Ltd., Huddersfield; The Dunlop Co. Ltd., London, S.W.1; Samuel Fox & Co. Ltd., Sheffield; Gala Cosmetic Group Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey; Glaxo Group Ltd., London, W.1; Grundig Works (Northern Ireland) Ltd., Belfast; Hammer Film Productions Ltd., London, W.1; H.C.B.-Angus Ltd., Southampton; Instron Ltd., High Wycombe; The Invertebrate Coat Co. Ltd., Newton Abbot, Devon; Jaycee Furniture Ltd., Brighton; Johnson, Matthey & Co. Ltd., London, E.C.1; Gordon Johnson-Stephens Ltd., Gloucester; Jones Cranes Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire; Laird-Porthcawl Fashions Ltd., East Kilbride, Lanarkshire; Lesney Products & Co. Ltd., London, E.9; Longworth Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd., Abingdon, Berkshire; Marshall Richards Machine Co. Ltd., Crook, Co. Durham; Martin-Baker Aircraft Co. Ltd., Higher Denham, Buckinghamshire; Normalair-Garrett Ltd., Yeovil, Somerset; Powell Duffryn Ltd., London, E.C.3; Q.V.F. Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; The Rank Organisation Ltd., London, S.W.1; Rolls-Royce Ltd., Derby; Severnside Foods Ltd., Bristol; Short Brothers and Harland Ltd., Belfast; Singer-Cobble Ltd., Blackburn; Hugh Smith (Glasgow) Ltd., Glasgow; Stafex International Ltd., London, W.C.1; Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., London, W.C.2; G. Stibbe & Co. Ltd., Leicester; Thorium Ltd., London, S.W.1; Universal-Matthey Products Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex; Vacuum Research Ltd., Thetford, Norfolk; Hiram Walker and Sons (Scotland) Ltd., Dumbarston; The Walmsley (Bury) Group Ltd., Bury, Lancashire; Thomas C. Wild and Sons Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Wolstenholme Bronze Powders Ltd., Bolton.

Awards for Technological Innovation

In 1968 the following 17 concerns received the Queen's Award for achievement in technological innovation; The Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., Bradford (printing of tufted carpets); Brecknell, Dolman and Rogers Ltd., Bristol (food packaging machines); British Ropes Ltd., Doncaster (cordage made from fibrillated polypropylene); Decca Radar Ltd., London, S.E.1 (a radar system for small boats); Doulton Industrial Products Ltd., Stone, Staffs. (preformed precision ceramic cores for investment casting); Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd., Hayes, Middx. (a colour television camera); General Electric Co. Ltd., London, W.1 (double-focussing mass spectrometers and electronic control devices and equipment for coal mining); Hilger and Watts Ltd., London, N.W.1 (a computer-controlled X-ray diffractometer); International Computers and Tabulators Ltd., London, S.W.15 (the 1900 series of computers); Norstel and Templewood Hawksley Ltd., Slough (sewage plant machinery); North Western Gas Board, Altrincham, Cheshire (a process for the purification of gas streams); Rubber and Plastics Research Association of Great Britain, Shawbury, Shropshire (vulcanization of rubber); Smith and Nephew Plastics Ltd., Kingston-upon-Hull (plastic nets); Smiths Industries Ltd., London, N.W.2 (a

fish detection system); Tube Investments Ltd., London, S.W.1 (high quality seamless steel tubes); Twentieth Century Electronics Ltd., New Addington, Surrey (isotopes and associated equipment); Welwyn Electric Ltd., Bedlington, Northumberland (ceramic-based tin oxide resistors).

Double Awards

In 1968 a further seven concerns received The Queen's Award for achievement both in increasing exports and in technological innovation: Courtaulds Ltd., London, W.1 (coloured acrylic fibres); Dowty Group Ltd., Cheltenham, Glos. (railway wagon control in marshalling yards); English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.2 (transmission of electric power by means of direct current, a pick-up tube for a television camera, and a colour television projection system for use with flight simulators); Gunson's Sortex Ltd., London, E.C.3 (electronic colour sorting equipment); Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.1 (synthesis and manufacture of herbicides); Optical Measuring Tools Ltd., Maidenhead, Berks (production of high-precision optical scales by a photographic process); Strachan and Henshaw Ltd., Bristol (nuclear power machinery).

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

[01-930-6711]

The Confederation of British Industry was founded in August 1965 to promote the prosperity of British industry. It combines in a single, democratic and voluntary association the rôles previously played by the British Employers' Confederation, the Federation of British Industries and the National Association of British Manufacturers.

The C.B.I. is recognized nationally and internationally as the representative organization of British industry. It acts as a national point of reference for all those who seek the views of industry as a whole, and it advises the Government on all aspects of Government policy which affect the interests of industry, both at home and abroad.

Membership of the C.B.I. consists of some 14,000 companies and 300 trade associations and employers' organizations. In addition to these full members the nationalized industries are able to apply for membership as industrial associates, and thereby to work with the C.B.I. on problems that are the concern of all industry. A third category of Commercial Associates enables the C.B.I. to draw upon the special knowledge of those who render services to industry.

The governing body of the C.B.I. is the Council, which meets monthly in London. It is assisted by some 30 expert standing committees which advise on the main aspects of industrial policy. As well as ensuring the formulation of representative views at the centre, the C.B.I.'s regional organization helps members to debate problems within a local context. There is a C.B.I. Regional Council and office staff in each of the standard industrial development regions of the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland. These Regional Councils send their representatives to the governing body. The C.B.I. is represented in more than 100 centres overseas.

The C.B.I. provides its members with a wide range of services and practical advice on economic, commercial, technical, social and export questions. Member companies pay subscriptions, fixed according to a scale based on the numbers employed. President, Sir Stephen Brown, K.B.E. Deputy President, A. G. Norman. Vice-Presidents, Sir Peter Runge; L. Jenkins. Director-General, J. Davies. Secretary, J. Gough.

Law Courts and Offices

LAW Sittings (1969).—*Hilary, Jan. 11 to April 2; Easter, April 15 to May 23; Trinity, June 3 to July 31; Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 20.*

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Viscount Simonds, Viscount Radcliffe, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Goddard, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Tucker, Lord Cohen, Lord Jenkins, Lord Devlin, Sir John Beaumont, and certain judges from the Commonwealth.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, E. R. Mills.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), D. G. Brown.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner (born 1900, apptd. 1964), (£10,000 as Judge and £4,500 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £14,500.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £11,250) Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, C.H., born 1890.....	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Hodson, M.C., born 1895.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Guest, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Lord Pearce, born 1901.....	1962
Rt. Hon. Lord Upjohn, C.B.E. born 1903.....	1963
Rt. Hon. Lord Donovan, born 1898.....	1964
Rt. Hon. Lord Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E. born 1909.....	1964
Rt. Hon. Lord Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899.....	1965
Rt. Hon. Lord Diplock, born 1907.....	1968

Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir David Stephens, K.C.B., C.V.O.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£11,250)

The Rt. Hon. Lord Denning (born 1899, apptd. 1962).	
Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, C. L. King.	
Lords Justices of Appeal (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., born 1899.....	1953
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, born 1888.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, born 1908.....	1962
Rt. Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet Salmon, born 1903	1964
Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn C.B., O.B.E., born 1903.....	1965

Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1898.....	1966
Rt. Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, born 1906.....	1966
Rt. Hon. Sir John Passmore Widgery, C.B.E., T.D., born 1911.....	1968
Rt. Hon. Sir Fenton Atkinson, born 1906.....	1968
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1968

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897.....	1950
Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, born 1904.....	1960
Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1960
Hon. Sir John Pennycuick, born 1899.....	1960
Hon. Sir (John) Anthony Plowman, born 1905.....	1961
Hon. Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungoed-Thomas, born 1904.....	1962
Hon. Sir (Edward) Blanshard Stamp, born 1905.....	1964
Hon. Sir Reginald William Goff, born 1907.....	1965
Hon. Sir Robert Edgar Megarry, born 1910.....	1967

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£12,500)

The Rt. Hon. The LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON (born 1900, apptd. 1958)	
Legal Secretary, G. M. O. Briegel.	
Secretary, P. Stephenson, M.B.E.; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.	
Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1954
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hincliffe, born 1900.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, born 1896.....	1957
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, born 1902.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., born 1902.....	1958
Hon. Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., born 1903.....	1960
Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald Howard, born 1896	1961
Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, born 1906	1961
Hon. Sir John Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., born 1909	1961
Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, born 1911	1961
Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell MacKenna, born 1906.....	1961
Hon. Sir Alan Abraham Moccatta, O.B.E., born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir John Thompson, born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir Daniel James Brabin, M.C., born 1913.....	1961
Hon. Sir Eustace Wentworth Roskill, born 1911.....	1962
Hon. Sir Maurice Legat Lyell, born 1901.....	1962
Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, born 1910.....	1962
Hon. Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph Milmo, born 1908.....	1964

Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1965
Hon. Sir Patrick Reginald Evelyn Browne, O.B.E., T.D., born 1907.....	1965
Hon. Sir George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1965
Hon. Sir Arthur Evan James, born 1916.....	1965
Hon. Sir Eric Herbert Blain, born 1904.....	1965
Hon. Sir Ralph Vincent Cusack, born 1916.....	1966
Hon. Sir Stephen Chapman, born 1907.....	1966
Hon. Sir John Ramsay Willis, born 1908.....	1966
Hon. Sir Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1966
Hon. Sir Patrick McCarthy O'Connor, born 1914.....	1966
Hon. Sir John Francis Donaldson, born 1920.....	1966
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Dawson Lane, A.F.C., born 1918.....	1966
Hon. Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn) Crichton, born 1912.....	1966
Hon. Sir Samuel Burgess Ridgway Cooke, born 1912.....	1967
Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Pears Fisher, born 1918.....	1967
Hon. Sir Bernard Caulfield, born 1914.....	1968
Hon. Sir Nigel Cyprian Bridge, born 1917.....	1968
Hon. Sir Sebag Shaw, born 1906.....	1968
Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne Talbot, born 1917.....	1968
Hon. Sir Edward Walter Eveleigh, E.R.D., born 1917.....	1968
Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—G. M. O. Briegel.	
Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	
Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justices of Appeal and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.	
Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division	
President (Lxx, 250) Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis Simon (born 1911, <i>apptd.</i> 1962).	
Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, B. H. Erhard.	
Judges (each £10,000)—	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902.....	1951
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, born 1900.....	1958
Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, born 1901.....	1960
Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, born 1902.....	1960
Hon. Sir George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1961
Hon. Sir Leslie George Scarman, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1961
Hon. Sir Roger Fray Greenwood Ormrod, born 1911.....	1961
Hon. Sir Charles William Stanley Rees, T.D., born 1907.....	1962
Hon. Sir Reginald Withers Payne, born 1904.....	1962
Hon. Sir Neville Major Ginner Faulks, M.B.E., T.D., born 1908.....	1963
Hon. Sir (Robert) James Lindsay Stirling, born 1907.....	1964
Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Cumming- Bruce, born 1912.....	1964
Hon. Sir John Brinsmead Latey, M.B.E., born 1914.....	1965
Hon. Sir Hugh Eames Park, born 1910.....	1965
Hon. Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, D.B.E., born 1905.....	1965
Hon. Sir Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1965
Hon. Sir Henry Vivian Brandon, M.C., born 1920.....	1966
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.	
Queen's Proctor, Sir Harvey Drift, K.C.B.	

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E. £8,600
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, T. S. Legg. £1,939 to £2,816
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, H. Boggis- Rolle, C.B.E. £5,850
Principal Establishment Officer, W. N. Hanna, M.V.O. £3,625 to £4,625
Deputy Establishment Officers, A. C. E. Cook; J. A. Church. £2,985 to £3,525
Assistant Establishment Officers, Miss A. Barry, M.B.E.; E. J. Brittain.
Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage (also Prime Minister's Appointments Secretary) J. F. Hewitt, C.B.E. £3,775 to £4,625
Assistant Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Col. W. A. Salmon, O.B.E. £2,425 to £3,115
Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B., C.B.E., T.D. £4,950
Assistant Secretaries of Commissions of the Peace A. M. F. Webb, C.M.G. (£2,750 to £3,625); H. G. Croly, C.B.E. (£3,525)
Training Officer (Commissions), D. J. Williams £2,985 to £3,525
Assistant Solicitors, J. W. Bourne; R. C. L. Gregory, K. M. Newman; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E.
Senior Legal Assistant, D. R. Wells £3,775 to £4,625
L.2,760 to £3,625

Vote Office of the Supreme Court

(Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)
Accounting Officer, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E.
Clerk of Accounts, H. E. Hewett. £2,345 to £2,845
Deputy Clerk of Accounts, B. Burns.
Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff

(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)
Superintendent, Major T. A. Kennedy-Davis.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court W. T. Elverston; R. R. A. Walker; E. J. T. G. Bagshawe.
Examiners of the Court (Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; J. E. Previté; K. S. Lewis, T.D.; M. Singh.
Official Referees of the Supreme Court Courts, Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2
His Honour Sir Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His Honour Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C.; His Honour Norman Grantham Lewis Richards, O.B.E. Q.C. each £6,000

Official Solicitor's Department Room 213—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. £5,375
Asst. do., N. H. Turner. £3,775 to £4,625
Senior Legal Assts., R. Andreae; R. W. D. Auld; R. S. Dhondy; D. C. Relf; T. W. Swift; D. H. S. Venable. £2,750 to £3,625
Chief Clerk, C. W. Vickery, O.B.E. £2,962 to £3,201
Principal Clerks, K. A. Scollay, O.B.E.; H. R. Wilson; B. C. Harris; C. T. Davies; R. F. Dunn; S. J. Rist; F. R. Blott; I. D. Abbot; L. E. Harris; J. A. P. Morris. £2,266 to £2,845
Supreme Court Pay Office Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
Accountant-General, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E. Chief Accountant, T. C. Spicer. £2,985 to £3,525

Senior Executive Officers. W. P. Coult; E. D. Fagg;
D. E. Banks; D. A. Dant..... £2,345 to £2,845
Stockbrokers. Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.) and Queen's Remembrancer. B. A. Harwood..... £5,775
Masters of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.). W. R. Lawrence; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob; J. Ritchie, M.B.E.; D. R. Thompson; J. B. Elton; J. R. Bickford-Smith..... each £4,575 to £5,300
Chief Clerk (Central Office). H. B. Hinton

£2,962 to £3,201

Chief Clerk to the Q.B. Judges in Chambers. R. C. Newman..... £2,962 to £3,201

Action Department*

Chief Clerk. W. E. Garrod..... £2,099 to £2,551
Filing Department*

Chief Clerk, C. W. C. Kentish. £2,099 to £2,551
Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters). J. F. Mason

£2,099 to £2,551

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.). G. M. O. Briegel

£2,750 to £3,625

Head Clerk (Crown Office). W. N. Last

£2,566 to £2,845

Chief Associate. H. R. Richards. £2,566 to £2,845

Criminal Appeals Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar. D. R. Thompson..... £4,575 to £5,300

Assistant Registrars. W. H. Greenwood; M. W. Palmer..... £3,701 to £4,390

Deputy Assistant Registrars. B. D. J. Walsh; P. C. Kratz; M. S. Faiz; E. G. Blandford, C.B.E.

£2,750 to £3,625

Head Clerk, C. R. Hunt. £2,566 to £2,845

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar. D. R. Thompson.

Assistant Registrar. W. H. Greenwood.

* Office hours, 10 to 4.30; (x Aug. to 15 Sept.,

10 to 2.30). Saturdays, closed.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master. Paul Adams, T.D..... £5,775

Masters of the Supreme Court. William Francis Hood;

Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Leonard Humphrey Razzall; Edwin James Thomas Matthews; Frederic Thomas Horne..... £4,575 to £5,300

Chief Clerk. E. W. Pinder..... £2,636 to £2,915

Principal Clerks. J. H. Ayers; A. G. Warren;

E. P. A. Jack; H. J. C. Rainbird; A. J. Hancock;

G. H. R. Scales; V. C. Farrance; J. Price; R. W. E. Ranger..... £2,566 to £2,845

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges). William

Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B..... £5,775

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Master. W. D.

Verrall, O.B.E..... £2,472 to £2,730

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F.

Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddie; G to N, Robert

Edward Ball, M.B.E.; O to Z, Edmund Rawlings

Heward..... £4,575 to £5,300

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F.

James Stephen Neave; G to N, Richard Wake-

ford, F.C.; O to Z, Richard Chamberlain, T.D.

£4,575 to £5,300

Principal Clerks. J. M. Jones; W. J. Barnes; C. L. R.

Dalley; C. A. C. Partridge; R. G. Moore;

D. F. J. Emery; W. E. Loveday; D. F. James

£2,402 to £2,660

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar. D. C. Smith..... £4,575; **Registrars.** C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday; H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. S. Edwards..... £3,575 to £4,265

Senior Assistant Registrars. L. F. Manning; H. W. Nichols..... £2,518 to £3,329

Assistant Registrars. A. W. Hancock, R. S. Stevens; R. F. Russell; D. G. Pullen..... £1,635 to £2,433

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Registrar. W. D. Verrall, O.B.E.

Petition and Entry Clerk. F. R. Glenister.

Companies Court

Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2

Judges. The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; The Hon. Mr. Justice Pennycuick; The Hon. Mr. Justice Plowman.

Registrar. A. F. M. Berkeley.

Principal Clerks. E. L. Russell, O.B.E. (£2,756 to £3,035); J. G. Usher..... £2,566 to £2,845

Senior Official Receiver, Companies Department. C. A. Taylor..... £4,175

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar. J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E. T.D.

Registrars. J. E. N. Russell; D. A. Newton; W. D. S. Caird; R. L. Bayne-Powell; D. R. L. Holloway; L. I. Stranger-Jones; C. Kenworthy

£4,575 to £5,300

Secretary. C. F. Turner..... £2,985 to £3,525

Establishment Officer. B. P. Tickle

£2,985 to £3,525

Principal Clerks. B. W. Campbell; W. J. Pickering;

Miss K. W. Simes; Miss J. J. Learmonth; R. S. G. Norman; Mrs. M. G. Cooper; Miss I. L. Murray; Mrs. P. M. Fern; Mrs. I. L. L. Brooker; M. G. Lewin; L. T. Hyder. £2,345 to £2,845

Clerk of the Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice). W. G. Mason..... £2,985 to £3,525

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham (vacant).

Bodmin, E. E. Hosking.

Bristol, Gloucester and Hereford, T. B. Williams.

Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, H. W. Jackson.

Exeter, E. E. Hosking.

Lancaster and Carlisle, F. R. E. Jones.

Levies (vacant).

Liverpool, G. Wentworth.

Llandaff and Carmarthen, A. Crawshaw.

Manchester, D. H. Colgate.

Newcastle and Durham, H. M. Hall.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, R. C. Robinson.

Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton and Derby, C. S. Fisher.

Oxford, Miss M. L. Farmborough.

Wakefield, H. Wilkinson.

Winchester and Salisbury, J. D. Drayson.

York (vacant).

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar. K. C. McGuffie..... £4,575 to £5,300

Marshal and Chief Clerk. P. V. Gray

£2,544 to £3,030

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Victory House, Kingsway W.C.2

Judges. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ungoed-Thomas; The Hon. Mr. Justice Stamp; The Hon. Mr. Justice Goff.

Chief Registrar. A. F. M. Berkeley..... £5,775

Registrars. G. M. Parbury; R. H. Hunt

£4,575 to £5,300

Principal Clerk. F. W. A. Bates .. £2,566 to £2,845

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, W. Whitehead, O.B.E. £4,175

Official Receivers, W. H. Haigh, O.B.E.; N. Sadler £3,194 to £3,735

Assistant do., J. A. Sell; R. L. Lockhead; F. Dirs; R. B. Wood; G. B. Gillvray £2,625 to £3,162

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE COURT OF PROTECTION

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Master, Sir Raymond Jennings, Q.C. £5,775

Deputy Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E. £3,576 to £4,265

Assistant Masters, D. G. Hunt; R. H. Phillips; R. A. G. Whiteman; H. Rowland £2,762 to £3,506

Chief Clerk, H. F. Compton £2,802 to £3,546

Registrar and Assistant Chief Clerk, N. F. Chidley £2,666 to £2,945

Principal Clerks, R. H. Penfold; G. R. Isard; A. M. Creasey; E. R. Taylor £2,566 to £2,845

OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS

25 Store Street, W.C.1.

Legal Visitor, I. G. H. Campbell, T.D., Q.C. £4,675

Medical Visitors, G. Somerville, M.D.; Prof. E. W. Anderson, M.D.; Prof. D. Curran, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. £4,675

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices Court: Mr. Justice Megaw (President); Mr. Justice Buckley; Mr. Justice Mocatta; Lord Justice McVeigh; Lord Kissin.

Lay Members, W. L. Heywood, C.B.E.; D. V. House; Maj. Gen. W. E. V. Abraham, C.B.E.; Sir Eric Bingen (part time); H. F. Sherborne, M.C. (part time); F. H. Braybrook (part time); P. A. Delafield (part time); Prof. A. J. Youngson, D.Litt. (part time); A. I. Mackenzie (part time).

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Berkeley.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by paid Judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Victory House, Kingsway, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, e.g., those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants' estates, and company and bankruptcy cases, are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

LAW COMMISSION

England and Wales

Lacon House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1

Set up on June 16, 1965, under the Law Commissions Act, 1965, to make proposals to the Government for the examination of the Law and for its revision where it is unsuited for modern requirements, obscure, or otherwise unsatisfactory. It recommends to the Lord Chancellor programmes for the examination of different branches of the law and suggests whether the examination should be carried out by the Commission itself or by some other body. The Commission is also responsible for the preparation of Consolidation and Statute Law Revision Bills.

Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Scarman, O.B.E.

Members, L. C. B. Gower; N. Lawson, Q.C.; N. S. Marsh, Q.C.; A. Martin, Q.C.

Secretary, J. M. Cartwright Sharp.

COUNTY COURTS

In 1967 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,624,657 (as against 1,562,753 for the year 1966). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act*, was 3,155 (1966), and 3,329 (1967) and of the last number 1,065 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £5,700)

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the Judges sit. Addleslaw, John Lawrence (10), Cheshire. Bailey, Desmond Patrick (7), Cheshire. Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (48), Lambeth. Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (37), West London. Bell, Philip Ingress, T.D., Q.C. (4), Blackburn. Beresford, Eric George Harold (46), Willesden. Brown, Harold John, M.C., Q.C. (50), Sussex. Buckee, Henry Thomas, D.S.O. (62), Southend, etc. Bulger, Anthony Clark (24), Cheltenham. Burrell, John Glyn, Q.C. (28), Shropshire, etc. Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs. Chope, Robert Charles (50), Cornwall. Clover, Robert Gordon, Q.C. (36), Oxford. Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D., (11), Stockton-on-Tees. Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (56), Croydon. Corley, Michael Early Ferrand (25), Staffs. and Worcs.

Cunliffe, Christopher Joseph (10), Stockport, etc. Cunliffe, Thomas Alfred (7), Birkenhead. Dewar, Thomas (41), Clerkenwell. Dow, Ronald Graham (41), Clerkenwell. Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (33), Suffolk. Duveen, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (61), Reading. Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk. Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire. Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington-, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.

Fife, Ian Graham, M.C., T.D. (48), Lambeth. Flint, Abraham John (r8), Nottingham, etc. Freeman, Richard Gavin (23), Coventry. Gage, Conolly Hugh (35), Cambridge. Garrard, Henry John (26), Salop and Staffs. Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (63), Kent. Goodall, Anthony Charles, M.C. (40), Bow. Grant, Hubert Brian (38), Edmonton. Harding, Rowe (31), Swansea, etc. Harrington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (25), Staffs. and Worcs. Hartley, Gilbert Hillard (14), Leeds, etc. Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (44), Westminster.

Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
 Honig, Frederick (56), Croydon.
 Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.
 Jones, Ewan Perrins Wallis- (30), Merthyr Tydfil, etc.

Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.

Lambert, Robert (5), Bolton.

Lee, Arthur Michael, D.S.C., Q.C. (53), Hampshire.

Leigh, Christopher Thomas Bowes, O.B.E. T.D., (8), Manchester.

Leslie, Gilbert Frank (42), Bloomsbury and Marylebone.

Lewis, Bernard (34), Brentford.

Lewis, Edward Daly (17), Lincolnshire.

Llewellyn, John Charles (42), Bloomsbury and Marylebone.

Lloyd, Ifor Bowen, Q.C. (45), Wandsworth.

MacDonnell, Denis Lane, O.B.E. (47), Southwark.

McIntyre, Frederick Donald Livingstone, Q.C. (37), West London.

McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.

Maddocks, George (3), Cumberland, etc.

Mais, Robert Hugh (42), Bloomsbury and Marylebone.

Morris, Sir Owen Temple-, Q.C. (27), Cardiff.

Moylan, John David Fitzgerald (45), Wandsworth.

Nance, Francis James (6), Liverpool.

Nevin, Thomas Richard, T.D. (16), Hull.

Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.

Noakes, Sidney Henry (56), Croydon.

Ould, Ernest (33), Sheffield.

Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.

Pennant, David Edward Thornton (55), Bournemouth and Dorset.

Potter, Douglas Charles Loftus (64), Kingston-upon-Thames.

Pratt, Hugh Macdonald (57), Devon.

Raleigh, Nigel Hugh Curtis- (37), West London.

Ranking, Robert Duncan (39), Shoreditch.

Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicester, etc.

Russell, Henry Stanway (40), Bow.

Ruttle, Henry Samuel Jacob (44), Westminster.

Saul, Bazil Sylvester Wingate- (47), Southwark.

Sharp, Alastair George, M.B.E., Q.C. (2), Durham.

Slack, George Granville (46), Willesden.

Smith, Gerard Gustave Lind- (23), Warwickshire.

Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Ed-

monton, etc.

Stansfield, James Warden (9), South Lancs., etc.

Steel, Edward (8), Manchester and Leigh.

Stockdale, Frank Alleyne (58), Ilford.

Suddards, Henry Gaunt (12), Bradford.

Summer, William Donald Massey, O.B.E., Q.C. (49).

Kent.

Sunderland, George Frederick Irvin (21), Birmingham.

Trapnell, Alan Stewart (65), Bromley.

Trotter, Richard Stanley (6), Liverpool.

Waddy, Mrs. Dorothy Knight, Q.C. (65), Bromley.

Wilkes, Lyall (1), Newcastle, etc.

Willis, John Brooke (19), Derby, etc.

Willis, Roger Blenkipton, T.D. (39), Shoreditch.

Wingate, William Granville, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.

Youlds, Edward Ernest (5), Burnley.

Zigmund, Joseph (4), Blackburn, etc.

County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)

Head of Branch, J. D. Kewish, C.B., T.D..... £4,575

Asst. Head of Branch and Finance Officer, H. Slater,

O.B.E..... £3,156 to £3,500

Establishment Officer, W. A. Evans, I.S.O. T.D.

£3,156 to £3,500

Chief Executive Officer (Establishments), R. F. Hickish..... £2,571 to £2,999
 O. and M. Officer, T. H. Sadler..... £2,571 to £2,999
 Senior Establishment Inspector, P. G. Jefferson
 £2,571 to £2,999

Establishment Inspectors, B. Kelley; D. J. Raddan;
 F. C. Yeomans..... £1,977 to £2,411
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss A. M. Hart; G. Davies; K. H. A. Henderson; L. E. Downes
 £1,977 to £2,411

Auditors, W. L. Wright; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees; H. Mark; J. C. White; F. Poppleton; F. E. Mayers; G. McMullan; R. J. Steele; J. W. Jackson; K. A. R. Laycock; D. W. Jackson; J. T. M. Berryman; H. F. Cobb; W. J. Owens; F. H. Yendle; T. A. F. Lawler £1,746 to £2,411

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant, of the City of London, the additional Judges appointed under the *City of London (Courts) Act*, 1964 (at present Col. Graham Rogers, T.D.; Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C.; Edward Clarke, Q.C.; Norman John Lee Brodrick, Q.C.; Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C.; Alexander David Karmel, Q.C.; Neil Nairn McKinnon, Q.C.; Vivian Gerald Hines, Q.C., and such other persons as may be appointed by Royal Commission.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.

Deputies, W. H. Corbett Lowe; D. G. Blackaller; J. D. Stutfield.

Under Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs (1967-68), Capt. Charles Betterworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.(ret.), 16 Drayson Mews, W.8.; Ralph Mordaunt Snagge, M.B.E., T.D., 9 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

South Eastern Circuit.

Special Itinerary

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.*
 (City of Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S.; adjourned S. and A.

Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Ordinary Itinerary

Cambridge (Cambridge)—W., S. and A.

Suffolk (Ipswich)—W. (Bury St. Edmunds, S. and A.).

Hertfordshire (Hertford)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, F. G. Fuller..... £3,500 to £4,500

Assistant Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton
 £2,431 to £2,999

Clerk of Indictments, W. A. J. Brooks.

Associates, F. H. Hearn; J. H. Hammock.

Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit)

Birmingham Itinerary

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.) —W., S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.

Warwickshire (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.

Nottingham Itinerary

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.

Beds. (Bedford)—W., S. and A.

* Winter, Summer and Autumn.

Huntingdon and Peterborough (Huntingdon)—W., S. and A.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A.
Rutland (Oakham)—W. and S.
Notts. (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, B. H. Sayer . . . £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerk of Assize, S. Carlton £2,431 to £2,999

Clerk of Indictments, M. H. Snowden; L. V. Gebbett.
Associates, A. E. Evans; B. Knowles; G. Benson.
Circuit Office, King Edward Building, 205 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A.
Westmorland (Appleby)—S. and A.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., S. and A.
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, C.B.E., Liverpool £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerks of Assize, E. E. Edwards; Miss M. L. Williams; A. G. Keats . . . £2,431 to £2,999
Associates, C. A. White; J. Tebay; T. Sangster.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York, York £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerk of Assize, A. L. Edwards £2,431 to £2,999
Circuit Officers, A. H. Page; D. G. Gardiner; G. B. Wood; J. Winter, D.F.C.; E. Lord.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading*, *Oxford*, *Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Newport (Mon.)*, *Hereford*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.
Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D. £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerk of Assize, P. E. Underwood £2,431 to £2,999
Circuit Officers, H. P. McDermott; H. S. Jones; J. E. Lowles.
Circuit Office, Government Offices, Whittington Road, Worcester.

Western Circuit.

Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin *Exeter*, *Bristol* and *Winchester*.
Wils. (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately A., 1969 Devizes); *Dorset (Dorchester)* W., S. and A.; *Somerset (Taunton)* W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Weils alternately A.; 1969 Taunton); *Cornwall (Bodmin)*, W., S. and A.; *Devon, (Exeter)*, W., S. and A.; *City of Exeter (The Guildhall)*, W., S. and A.; *Bristol (The Guildhall)*, W., S. and A.; *Hants. (Winchester)* W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, S. E. Lloyd, Alexandra House, New Street, Salisbury . . . £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerk of Assize, C. E. Blake £2,431 to £2,999
Circuit Officers, C. W. Langford; D. G. Jacobs; R. Potter.
Circuit Office, Alexandra House, New Street, Salisbury.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

Criminal and Civil business is taken at all towns, together with Matrimonial Causes at *Caernarvon*, *Carmarthen*, *Chester* and *Cardiff* or *Swansea*.

Itinerary No. 6 (1 Judge)

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W., S. and A.
Merioneth—(Dolgellau) W., S. and A.
Caernarvonshire—(Caernarvon) W., S. and A.
Anglesey—(Beaumaris) W., S. and A.
Denbighshire—(Ruthin) W., S. and A.
Flintshire—(Mold) W., S. and A.
Radnorshire—(Presteigne) W., S. and A.
Brecknock—(Brecon) W., S. and A.
Cardiganshire—(Lampeter) W., S. and A.
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest—(Haverfordwest) W., S. and A.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen—(Carmarthen) W., S. and A.

Itinerary No. 7 (2 Judges)

Cheshire—(Chester Castle) W. 1st and 2nd (adjourned) S. and A.
Glamorgan—(Cardiff) W. and 2nd S.; (Swansea) 1st S. and A.
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, E. H. Thomas . . . £3,500 to £4,500
Assistant Clerk of Assize, L. R. Beckett £2,431 to £2,999
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; H. B. Thomas; D. J. Williams.
Circuit Office, Law Courts, Cardiff.
* Winter, Summer and Autumn.

CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956, authorized the setting up of two new courts, known as the *Crown Court of Liverpool* and the *Crown Court of Manchester*. These Courts took over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire. The Courts are normally presided over by the Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of the High Court.

RECORDERS

(The *Recorder of London* is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")
Abingdon, Patrick William Medd, M.B.E. (1964).
Andover, James Peter Comyn, Q.C. (1964).
Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
Barnstaple, Cyril Michael Lavington, M.B.E. (1964).
Barrow-in-Furness, James Booth (1967).
Bath, Jeremy Nicolas Hutchinson, Q.C. (1962).
Bedford, Hon. Samuel Charles Silkin, Q.C., M.P. (1966).
Birkenhead, Phillip Wien, Q.C. (1965).
Birmingham, Michael Victor Argyle, M.C., Q.C. (1965).
Blackburn, Sydney Scholesfield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
Blackpool, Cecil Montacute Clothier, Q.C. (1965).
Bolton, Alfred Kenneth Hoilings, M.C., Q.C. (1967).
Bournemouth, Michael Richard Hoare (1964).
Bradford, John Francis Scott Cobb, Q.C. (1964).
Bridgwater, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1962).
Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).
Bristol, Sir Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1964).
Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).
Burton-on-Trent, Charles Lawson, Q.C. (1965).
Bury St. Edmunds, Robert Ives (1963).

Cambridge, William Hugh Griffiths, M.C., Q.C. (1964).	Shrewsbury, Douglas Patrick Draycott, Q.C. (1966).
Canterbury, Edward Davis Sutcliffe, Q.C. (1968).	Southampton, Raymond Stock, Q.C. (1966).
Cardiff, William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. (1968).	Southend, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1966).
Carlisle, George Joseph Bean, O.B.E., Q.C. (1965).	Stoke on Trent, George Kenneth Mynett, Q.C. (1961).
Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).	Sunderland, Roderick Philip Smith, Q.C. (1967).
Colchester, Frederick Petre Crowder, Q.C., M.P. (1967).	Swansea, Alan Talfan Davies, Q.C. (1968).
Coventry, James Ross, Q.C. (1968).	Swindon, Desmond James Conrad Ackner, Q.C. (1962).
Deal (vacant).	Teeside, Douglas Shaw Forrester Paton, Q.C. (1968).
Derby, Alfred William Michael Davies, Q.C. (1965).	Walsall, Edmund Harry Paul Garmondsway Wrightson, Q.C. (1965).
Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton, T.D. (1957).	Worley, Francis Walter Ibbetson Barnes (1964).
Doncaster, Harold Snowden Pears (1968).	*Wells, William Mack Huntley.
Dover, John Huxley Buzzard (1968).	West Bromwich, Stephen Brown, Q.C. (1965).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).	Wigan, Harry Sibson Leslie Rigg, Q.C. (1964).
*Durham, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.	Winchester, David Powell Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., V.R.D., Q.C. (1962).
Exeter, Milson George Polson, Q.C. (1966).	Windsor, New, Francis Alfred Blennerhassett, Q.C. (1965).
Folkestone, Neil Lawson, Q.C. (1962).	Wolverhampton, Kenneth George Illtyd Jones, Q.C. (1966).
Gloucester (vacant).	Worcester, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).
Grantham, Robert Davison Lymbery, Q.C. (1965).	Yarmouth, Great, Harold Felix Cassel (1968).
Gravesend, Fredman Ashe Lincoln, Q.C. (1967).	York, Harry Graham Bennett, Q.C. (1968).
Great Grimsby, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E., Q.C. (1963).	*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.
Guildford, Rt. Hon. Sir David Lockhart-Mure Renton, K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1968).	
Halifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).	
*Hartlepool, Leslie Othen Williams (1949).	
Hastings, The Lord Dunboyne (1961).	
Hereford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).	
Huddersfield, Cyril Douglas Chapman, Q.C. (1965).	
Hull, Henry Cooper Scott, Q.C. (1965).	
Ipswich, William McLaren Howard, Q.C. (1968).	
King's Lynn, William Thomas Wells, Q.C., M.P. (1965).	
Leeds, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1965).	
Leicester, Henry Albert Skinner, Q.C. (1966).	
Lichfield, Cuthbert George Heron (1968).	
Lincoln, Douglas Gordon Arthur Lowe, Q.C. (1964).	
Liverpool (Crown Court), Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1967).	
London, Sir Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D. (1964).	
Maidstone, Richard Marven Hale Everett, Q.C. (1968).	
Manchester (Crown Court), William Gerard Morris (1967).	
Margate, Leslie Kenneth Edward Boreham, Q.C. (1968).	
Merthyr Tydfil, Tasker Watkins, T.J., Q.C. (1968).	
Newark, Guy Holford Dixon (1964).	
Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).	
Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).	
Newcastle upon Tyne, Charles Raymond Dean, Q.C. (1965).	
Northampton, William Percival Grieve, Q.C., M.P. (1965).	
Norwich, Robert Michael Oldfield Havers, Q.C. (1968).	
Nottingham, Matthew Anthony Leonard Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).	
Oldham, Richard Martin Bingham, T.D., Q.C. (1960).	
Oxford, Edward Brian Gibbens, Q.C. (1965).	
Penzance, Charles Fiennes Ingle (1964).	
Plymouth, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1964).	
Pontefract, Geoffrey Baker (1967).	
Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).	
Portsmouth, Derek Aldwin Grant, Q.C. (1967).	
*Preston, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).	
Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).	
Rochester, Geoffrey Hollis Crispin, Q.C. (1968).	
Rotherham, Derek Joshua Clarkson (1967).	
Salford, Godfrey Heilpern, Q.C. (1964).	
Salisbury, Cyril Lewis Hawser, Q.C. (1967).	
Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).	
Sheffield, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1965).	
METROPOLITAN STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES	
(Under the Administration of Justice Act, 1964).	
Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.	
Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate,	
Frank Milton	£5,775
Magistrates, Kenneth James Priestley Barracough, C.B.E., T.D.; Richard Geraint Rees; Eric John Ronald Crowther	each £5,300
Principal Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, F. M. Worthen	£4,410
Chief Clerks, A. V. E. J. Mindham; R. Hines	£3,590 to £3,950 or £4,110
Balham, 217 Balham High Road, S.W.17.	
Magistrate, Tobias Springer	£5,300
Chief Clerk, H. R. C. Trenchard	£3,590 to £3,950
Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.	
Magistrates, Herbert Christopher Beaumont; John Denis Purcell; Mrs. Noreen Margaret Lowry	each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, D. V. Wainwright	£4,080
Chief Clerk, S. Clixby	£3,675 to £3,930
Great Marlborough Street, W.r.	
Magistrates, Edward George Haydon Robey; John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher; St. John Bernard Vyvyan Harmsworth	each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan	£4,090
Chief Clerk, A. L. Gooch	£3,590 to £3,940
Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).	
Magistrates, Alan Leslie Stevenson; Nigel Francis Maltby Robinson	each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw	£4,080
Chief Clerk, G. T. Edwards	£3,590 to £3,940
Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.	
Magistrates, Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C.; Thomas Ker Edie	each £5,300
Chief Clerk, C. E. Hollingdale	£3,590 to £3,940
Marylebone, 18x Marylebone Road, N.W.1.	
Magistrates, John Constantine Phipps; David Mure Wacher; Anthony Patrick Babington; Rupert Rawden Rawden-Smith	each £5,300
Chief Clerks, L. S. Penfold (£4,110); M. B. Geidt	£3,590 to £3,950

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.15.
Magistrates, William Henry Hughes; Miss Jean Graham Hall each £5,300
Chief Clerk, J. A. Bradbury £3,730 to £3,990

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Neil Martin McElligott; Evelyn Charles Sackville Russell each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, J. T. Taylor, M.C. £4,080

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Cecil Campion; Donaldson Loudoun each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, W. E. C. Robins £4,110

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, John Robert Thomas Hooper; Charles Richard Beddington each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, F. A. Green £4,090
Chief Clerk, I. Fowler £3,590 to £3,930

Wells Street, 59-65 Wells Street, W.r.

Magistrates, Christopher Besley; Maurice Juniper Guymer; Kenneth Douglas Evelyn Herbert Harrington; Edgar Leonard Bradley each £5,300
Chief Clerks, G. D. Shaw; E. L. Yabsley £3,590 to £3,930

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Seymour John Collins each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, K. Edwards £4,110

South Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

Magistrates, Sir John Cameron, Bt.; Lancelot Elliott Barker; Edgar Dennis Smith each £5,300
Senior Chief Clerk, J. V. Hayward £4,100
Chief Clerk, D. M. Davies £3,590 to £3,930

JUVENILE COURTS

Office: 163A Seymour Place, W.r.
Senior Chief Clerk, J. R. Nicol £4,220

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, are held at 58a Bow Road, E.3; Methodist Church Hall, Elm Park, Brixton Hill, S.W.2; 7 Blackheath Road, Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18; 163A Seymour Place, W.r.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, John Cleverdon Rutter (1966).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, John Hugh Edward Randolph (1965).
Liverpool, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1965).
Manchester, John Bamber (1965).
Merthyr Tydfil, David Powys Rowland (1961).
Middlesbrough Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1966).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
South Staffordshire, Howard William Maitland Coley (1961).
Staffordshire Potteries, Geoffrey Arthur John Smallwood (1960).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.
Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Tratt £4,150
Assistant Clerk, C. F. Grimwood £2,440

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Senior Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler £4,150
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby £2,840

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Norman Skelhorn, K.B.E., Q.C. £7,200
Deputy Director, J. F. Claxton £5,375
Assistant Directors, R. L. D. Thomas; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott £4,025 to £4,875
Assistant Solicitors, M. D. Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M. Evelyn £3,775 to £4,625
Senior Legal Assistants, P. M. J. Palmes; D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes; J. E. Leck; T. J. Taylor; C. J. I. Bourke; J. Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn; D. G. Williams; K. Dowling; A. H. Whitfield; P. E. Abbott; A. R. H. Thomas £2,750 to £3,625
Legal Assistants, Mrs. M. Phillips; J. P. Smith; W. H. Walker; R. W. Castle; R. D. Maitland; G. D. Grant-Whyte; Miss V. Snook; P. G. Spencer £1,679 to £2,556
Establishment Officer, J. Wood
Senior Executive Officers, H. Smethurst (Deputy Establishment Officer); W. J. Adams £2,345 to £2,845

**OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL OF THE FORCES**

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment; Joint Service for the Army and the Royal Air Force)
6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, B. A. C. Duncan, C.B.E. £6,050
Vice Judge Advocate General, F. H. Dean £5,300
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning, C.B.E.; O. Bertram, T.D.; E. H. V. Harrington; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E. (£4,000 to £4,500); N. B. Birrel; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; B. R. Allen; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; J. Stuart-Smith £3,500 to £4,000
Deputy Judge Advocates, G. Ll. Chapman; J. F. X. McEvoy; C. G. Gould; J. E. Pullinger; G. E. Empson; G. R. Canner £2,600 to £3,500
Legal Assistant, G. D. Lindley.
Registrar, M. R. Cockrem.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, Broadway, S.W.1

[01-230-1212]

Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, K.C.V.O. £8,600
Deputy Commissioner, R. Mark £6,220
" A " Department
Operations
Assistant Commissioner, A. G. P. Way, C.M.G. £5,620
Commanders, J. Lawlor, c.v.o.; R. J. Mastel £3,960 to £4,040
Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Bearman £2,895 to £3,525
Chief Superintendents, J. S. Crisp; A. R. Deats; J. H. Gerrard, M.C.; I. E. King; F. R. Merricks £2,895 to £3,090
Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Mrs. S. C. Becke £2,610 to £2,785
Senior Executive Officer, I. M. Rae £2,345 to £2,845

" B " Department

Traffic

Assistant Commissioner, J. Starritt £5,620
Commanders, P. J. H. Candy; H. J. E. Hunt £3,960 to £4,540
Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. A. Root £3,241 to £3,585
Deputy Commander, S. Hebbes £3,280 to £3,700

Chief Executive Officers, J. C. Cutts; D. Meyler, D.S.C. £2,985 to £3,525
Chief Superintendents, H. Crowdhen; B. Dix; J. Renton £2,895 to £3,090
Senior Executive Officers, R. S. Ainsworth; G. W. Barns; P. A. Barwood; E. W. Cox; W. T. Davis; G. D. Hunter; H. V. Hyde; M. E. B. Keller; S. G. Monk; H. D. Moore; K. H. Varney £2,345 to £2,845

"C" Department
Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, P. E. Brodie, O.B.E. £5,620
Commanders, J. V. R. DuRose; H. W. Hudson; E. G. W. Millen, C.B.E.; J. C. Bliss (National Co-ordinator, Regional Crime Squads, seconded to Home Office) £3,960 to £4,540
Chief Superintendents, J. E. Bailey; T. M. J. Butler, M.B.E.; R. C. Chitty; A. Cunningham; F. R. Davies; H. W. Faber; F. W. Gerrard; H. G. Guiver; N. H. F. Hoggins; A. R. Peat; A. Tough; F. M. Walker; A. H. Wise £2,895 to £3,090
Senior Executive Officer, K. Jones £2,345 to £2,845

"D" Department
Personnel and Training

Assistant Commissioner, J. M. Hill, D.F.C. £5,620
Commanders, J. C. Alderson; E. J. E. Tickle £3,960 to £4,540
Deputy Commander, N. J. H. Darke £3,280 to £3,700
Chief Superintendents, R. Butler; W. A. J. Goulding; D. McIver; E. L. Williams £2,895 to £3,090
Chief Executive Officers, G. A. Perry; F. C. B. Varney £2,085 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, R. G. Giddings; S. H. Scard £2,345 to £2,845
Welfare Officer, Capt. J. S. Dalglisch, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.(ref.) £2,345 to £2,845
Director of Catering, Col. R. R. Owens, O.B.E. £3,241 to £3,585
Deputy Director, A. F. Taylor £2,985 to £3,525
Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps
Commandant, Col. N. A. C. Croft, D.S.O. £3,685 to £4,105
Director of Academic Training, K. H. Patterson, V.R.D. £2,295 to £2,795

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, Sir John Richardson, Bt., M.V.O.
Medical Officer, E. C. A. Bott.

Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell, O.B.E.

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, G. D. Gregory, O.B.E., D.S.C. £3,625 to £4,625

Public Information Officer, E. Wright £2,876 to £3,334

Senior Information Officer, J. C. D. Dodds £2,240 to £2,705

Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Down, R. J. Whyman £2,345 to £2,845

Inspectorate

Commanders, C. P. Attwood; R. Linge; T. H. Williams; J. R. Wray, O.B.E. £3,960 to £4,540

Deputy Commander, B. M. Acott, D.F.C. £3,280 to £3,700

Management Services

Commander, C. P. J. Woods £3,960 to £4,540

Forward Planning

Project Officer, F. R. Pollard, O.B.E. £3,241 to £3,585

Research and Development

Deputy Commander, E. P. Bellamy £3,280 to £3,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, Dr. N. E. Hand. £2,895 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officer, E. R. Bright £2,345 to £2,845
Organization and Methods
Chief Executive Officer, J. E. Mitchell, D.F.C. £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officer, J. E. Tubb £2,345 to £2,815

DIRECTORATE OF ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

Receiver, K. A. L. Parker, C.B. £5,610

"E" Department

Establishments and Secretariat

Secretary and Establishment Officer, G. C. Richardson, C.B.E. £4,950
Senior Chief Executive Officers, G. S. Downes; J. W. Syms £3,241 to £3,585
Chief Executive Officers, S. A. Mudd; G. H. T. Shrimpton, C.B.E., T.D. £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, R. W. Barker; R. V. Clark; R. W. Coysh; R. B. Jones; M. G. Millard; L. G. Spencer; E. Tyler; W. E. Wright £2,345 to £2,845

"F" Department

Finance

Director of Finance, F. W. Armstrong, M.V.O. £3,625 to £4,625
Accountant, J. Last £3,241 to £3,585
Chief Executive Officers, R. A. Cousins; B. G. David; C. N. Hill; F. A. W. Pilborough £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, J. L. Davies; A. E. Mitchell, M.B.E.; G. R. Peel; J. C. H. Taylor; G. H. E. Velvick £2,345 to £2,845

"G" Department

Administration

Director of Administration (Deputy Receiver), S. R. Walker £4,350
Senior Executive Officers, P. J. G. Buckley; A. R. Pike £3,241 to £3,585
Chief Executive Officers, J. J. Dolan; L. Joughin, M.C. £2,985 to £3,525
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Beaver; C. A. F. Gibbs, M.C.; H. E. W. Hodson; R. J. Nicholls; R. F. Spain £2,345 to £2,845
Superintendent Printer, H. T. Hudson £2,345 to £2,845
Senior Accident Claims Officer, A. Morley £2,345 to £2,845

Architect and Surveyor's Department

Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott. £4,625
Deputy Chief Architect and Surveyor, G. B. Townsend £3,625 to £4,125

Architects, Superintending Grade, S. J. J. Hatchet; G. B. Vint £3,625 to £4,125

Senior Surveyors, H. R. Ewence, O.B.E.; R. S. Franklow; D. N. Fogden £2,629 to £3,145

Senior Architects, C. A. Legerton; C. G. Liardet; A. E. Matcham; I. G. Mowat; P. Silsby £2,679 to £3,145

Senior Public Health Engineer, C. L. Langshaw £2,679 to £3,145

Engineering Department

Chief Engineer, B. France £4,390

Deputy Chief Engineer, T. R. Jones £2,889 to £3,355

Senior Engineers, E. Blade; J. L. Breeze; R. H. Campin; D. Hale; I. O. Levy. £2,679 to £3,145

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C. £5,375

Assistant Solicitors, R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; R. I. Graham; R. G. Mays; A. H. Simpson; D. W. Warran; N. M. Weston; C. N. Winston
 $\text{£}3,775$ to $\text{£}4,625$

Senior Legal Assistants, R. P. Coupland; H. J. Drake; J. B. Egan; I. G. F. Graham; H. B. Hargrave; M. R. Holmes; R. L. Kiley; R. E. Marsh; J. O'Keeffe; D. M. O'Shea; C. S. Porteous; W. H. S. Relton; J. M. Tuff; R. B. Vince; M. H. Wilmet $\text{£}2,750$ to $\text{£}3,625$

Legal Assistants, D. M. R. Barlow; R. W. Davies; W. S. Frost; G. J. Hinckley; T. Lawrence; M. J. A. Lee; D. J. Leonard; Miss P. M. Long; J. R. McCann; I. S. McKintosh; R. M. D. Thorne; R. Wait-Brown; F. C. Whitehouse
 $\text{£}1,639$ to $\text{£}2,556$

Senior Chief Managing Clerk, J. P. Worboys, M.B.E.
 $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$

Chief Managing Clerks, W. E. Ball; W. McCrorie; K. Stokes; C. W. White; E. W. Worboys
 $\text{£}2,345$ to $\text{£}2,845$

Metropolitan Police Laboratory
Director, Dr. R. L. Williams $\text{£}4,260$ to $\text{£}4,710$
Deputy Director, T. H. Jones $\text{£}3,585$ to $\text{£}4,085$
Principal Scientific Officers, B. J. Culliford; C. F. M. Fryd; Miss M. Pereira $\text{£}2,335$ to $\text{£}3,192$

Special Assistant to Commissioner
Special Assistant to the Commissioner, F. W. C. Pennington, O.B.E. $\text{£}2,985$ to $\text{£}3,525$

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
Chief Commandant, A. A. Hammond.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE 26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Sir Arthur Young, C.M.G., C.V.O.
 $\text{£}6,220$

Assistant Commissioner, J. Duke $\text{£}3,960$ to $\text{£}4,540$
Chief Superintendents, F. H. Leggett (*Administration*); W. H. Stapleton (*Traffic and Communications*); F. E. Lea (*C.I.D.*); A McGregor (*C.I.D.*)

Superintendents, W. Burley (*"B"* Dept.); C. Page (*"B"* Divn.); J. Stimson (*"C"* Divn.); J. Oakley (*"D"* Divn.); P. Coppock (*C.I.D.*)
 $\text{£}2,895$ to $\text{£}3,090$

$\text{£}2,430$ to $\text{£}2,585$

City of London Special Constabulary.
Commandant, H. E. Wright.

Chief Staff Officer, F. E. Shannon.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS Compensation (Defence) Act 1939 SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Willmer.
Member, F. G. Hogg.
Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, The Admiralty Registrar, Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal
 3 Hanover Square, W.1
President, Sir Michael Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.
Members, H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson, C.B.E.; R. C. G. Fennell; R. C. Walmsley; J. S. Daniel, Q.C.; J. H. E. Jones, M.B.E.
Registrar, A. W. Bird, O.B.E.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal
 (Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

Performing Right Tribunal.
 Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.
Members, K. McGregor, C.B., C.M.G.; J. H. M. Pinder; Sir William Slimmings, C.B.E.
Secretary, H. W. Clarke, O.B.E.

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2
 [01-839-7194]

President, G. D. Squibb, Q.C.

Permanent Members, C. P. Hopkins; Sir Thomas Robson, M.B.E.; R. C. Moore, O.B.E.; J. B. Wood.

Board of Referees Income Tax Act, 1952
 (Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Prescribed Officer, B. A. Harwood (*Master of the Supreme Court*).

Clerk to do, J. F. Mason.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.2.)
President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.

Secretary, C. J. Smitten $\text{£}2,345$ to $\text{£}2,845$

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar of the Court, B. A. Harwood (*Master of the Supreme Court*).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1
Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[**Registry** and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.]

Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office,
 for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, ■ The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.
 OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Worshipful Walter Sommerville Wigglesworth, D.C.L.
Registrar, G. P. Knowles.

Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, G. P. Knowles, Minster Yard, York.

THE ARMED FORCES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Main Building
Whitehall, S.W.1
[01-930-7022]

On April 1, 1964 a unified Ministry of Defence was created which absorbed the four separate departments which had previously been responsible for defence matters, namely the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Defence. This Department is now responsible for the formulation of defence policy and the control and administration of the armed forces.

The Ministry is broadly organized into central staffs, who are concerned with general defence policy and strategy, and staffs, under the Admiralty Board, the Army Board and the Air Force Board of the Defence Council, who are responsible for the control and administration of the three Services. The Minister in charge of the department is the Secretary of State for Defence and he is assisted by a Minister of Defence for Administration, a Minister for Equipment and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, one for each Service.

Secretary of State for Defence, THE RT. HON. DENIS WINSTON HEALEY, M.B.E., M.P. £8,500

Private Secretary, E. Broadbent.

Assistant Private Secretaries, M. J. V. Bell; A. R. Dobson; R. M. Hastie-Smith; D. E. Munson.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, I. S. Richard, M.P.

Minister of Defence for Admnistration, The Rt. Hon. Gerald William Reynolds, M.P. £7,625

Private Secretary, D. A. Nicholls.

Assistant Private Secretary, D. R. Morris.

Defence Services Assistant, Col. R. A. Rubens.

Minister of Defence for Equipment, John Morris, M.P. £7,625

Private Secretary, J. Peters.

Assistant Private Secretaries, C. T. Sandars; A. G. Jones.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, T. A. Jones, M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, D. A. L. Owen, M.P. £3,750

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Army, H. J. Boyden, M.P. £3,750

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Air Force, M. Rees, M.P. £3,750

Chief of the Defence Staff, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Charles Elworthy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Michael le Fanu, G.C.B., D.S.C.

Chief of the General Staff, General Sir Geoffrey Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir James Dunnett, K.C.B., C.M.G. £8,600

Private Secretary, J. B. Bourn.

Second Permanent Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Arthur Drew, K.C.B. (Administration); Sir Martin Flett, K.C.B. (Equipment) £8,100

Chief of Naval Personnel and Second Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Horace Law, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.

Chief of Fleet Support, Vice-Admiral A. F. Turner, C.B., D.S.C.

Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral E. B. Ashmore, C.B., D.S.C.

Chief Scientist (Royal Navy), B. W. Lythall, C.B. £5,800

Adjutant-General, General Sir Geoffrey Musson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Quarter-Master-General, General Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Charles Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Sir Victor Fitzgeorge-Balfour, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Sir Ian Freeland, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Chief Scientist (Army), D. H. M. Wilson, C.M.G. M.B.E., Ph.D.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Air Member for Supply and Organisation, Air Marshal Sir Charles Broughton, K.B.E., C.B.

Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Peter Fletcher, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Peter Wykham, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief Scientist (Royal Air Force), L. F. Nicholson, C.B. £5,610

Defence Services Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral D. A. Dunbar-Nasmith, D.S.C.

Military Secretary, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Air Secretary, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Vice Chief of Defence Staff, Vice-Admiral Sir Ian Hogg, K.C.B., D.S.C.

Director General of Intelligence (Ministry of Defence), Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (ret.) £5,635

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence), Lieutenant-General R. A. Fyffe, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Operational Requirements), Air Vice-Marshal H. N. G. Wheeler, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics, General Sir Charles Harington, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics, Air Vice-Marshal I. D. N. Lawson, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

Head of Defence Sales, R. F. Brown, O.B.E. £8,000

Military Deputy to Head of Defence Sales, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Hall, M.B.E.

Chief Adviser, Projects and Research, Sir William Cook, C.B., F.R.S. £9,500

Director-General of Supply Co-ordination, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar Lowe, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.) £5,250

Director, Women's Royal Naval Service, Commandant M. M. Kettlewell, C.B.E.

Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. Hon. Mary Anderson, M.B.E.

Director, Women's Royal Air Force, Air Commandant Dame Felicity Hill, D.B.E.

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. C. Prior, C.B., Q.H.C.

Chaplain-General to the Forces, The Ven. J. R. Youens, O.B.E., M.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief, R.A.F., The Ven. W. E. G. Payton, C.B., Q.H.C.

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Capt. R. R. S. Fisher, D.F.C., R.N.

Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Miss M. S. Fetherston-Dilke.

Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, Col. Barbara Gordon, R.R.C.

Matron-in-Chief, Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service, Air Commandant Pauline Giles.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, S. Redman, C.B.; J. M. Wilson, C.B.; I. Montgomery, C.B.; G. Leitch, C.B., O.B.E.; E. H. Gwynn, C.B.; R. C. Kent, C.B.; F. Cooper, C.M.G.; C. W. Wright	£6,300	Directors of Contracts, T. G. Hazlewood; E. F. Hedger, C.B.E.; R. M. Youle, C.B.E.
Deputy Director General, Ships, S. J. Palmer, O.B.E.	£5,950	Assistant Secretaries, R. J. E. Abraham; R. Anderson; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith; J. G. Ashcroft; E. M. Bowen; E. Broadbent, C.M.G.; H. W. Browne; J. D. Bryars; F. J. Burlace; A. Campbell, C.M.G.; G. F. Carpenter, E.R.D.; J. E. Carruthers; P. V. Cotter; T. Cullen; W. C. Curtis; W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; H. E. Davies; M. McF. Davis; B. M. Day; W. C. Day, O.B.E.; R. A. Devereux; W. E. Dowling; A. G. Draper; J. Drumgoole; G. R. P. East; H. F. Ellis-Rees; E. J. L. Elwell, O.B.E.; H. L. Emmett; P. T. E. England; D. N. Forbes; D. B. Frudd; J. E. Gale; J. S. Goldsmith; G. H. Green; A. J. Hall; W. J. Hanman; A. D. Harvey; M. D. Hobkirk; D. R. E. Hopkins; W. H. Hornby; W. T. Horsley; P. J. Hudson; D. C. Humphreys; J. H. Hunter, M.C.; A. R. M. Jaffray; G. W. Jamieson; J. P. Kelly; J. M. Kisch, C.M.G.; K. C. Macdonald; J. H. McEnergy; J. E. Makin, C.B.E.; W. Marshall; J. A. Millson; G. Moses; E. H. St. G. Moss; W. F. Mumford; P. Nailor; J. H. Nelson; R. N. Noyes; A. S. Osley; J. M. Parkin; I. K. Petre; R. H. Prince, C.B.E.; A. A. Pritchard; M. E. Quinlan; G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.; E. S. Roberts; J. Roberts; B. E. Robson; J. G. Ross; L. J. Sabatini; L. Salthouse; H. A. Shaw, C.B.E.; R. C. Sawyer; L. Solomon; C. H. Southorn; E. F. C. Stanford; C. E. Starling; F. J. Stephens, M.B.E.; A. G. Stirling; J. G. Stott; J. E. D. Street, C.M.G.; M. H. Tallboys; M. W. Tebby; P. C. Thomson; W. I. Tupman; E. A. Turner; D. W. Ward; D. F. Weatherup; F. A. White, O.B.E.; J. E. White; G. A. C. Witheridge
Director of Naval Ship Production, J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.	£5,950	£3,500 to £4,500
Director of Warship Design, C. E. Sherwin	£5,950	
Director of Engineering (Ships), H. C. Fitzer, O.B.E.	£5,950	
Director of Dockyards and Head of R.N.E.S., E. W. Tucker	£5,950	
Director Polaris Technical, Sir Rowland Baker, O.B.E.	£5,950	
Chief of Royal Ordnance Factories, S. C. Bacon	£5,975	
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, P. F. R. Beards; V. G. F. Bovenizer, C.M.G.; H. C. Budden; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; T. A. G. Charlton; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; G. C. B. Dodds; D. M. Evans; H. P. Hall; D. Hammond; R. Haynes; F. C. Herd; H. O. Hooper, C.B., C.M.G.; B. Humphreys-Davis, C.B.; T. C. G. James, C.M.G.; A. M. Mackintosh, C.M.G.; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; K. T. Nash; P. S. Newell, C.B.; R. J. Penney; E. A. Shillito, C.B.; E. K. Stopford, C.B.; J. H. Taylor; C. Wallworth; G. S. Whittuck, C.B.; E. D. Wright	£5,250	
Director General of Supplies and Transport (Naval), J. M. Widdicombe, C.B., O.B.E.	£5,250	
Deputy Director of Naval Electrical Engineering, T. G. Hewitson	£5,250	
Deputy Directors of Naval Construction, H. R. Mason; R. N. Newton; W. G. Perry	£5,250	
Deputy Director of Dockyards, W. R. N. Hughes	£5,250	
General Managers of H.M. Dockyards, M. C. Dunstan (Chatham); Capt. H. G. Southwood, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.(ret'd.) (Devonport); H. J. Fulthorpe (Portsmouth); S. T. Flannery (Rosyth)	£5,250	
Director of Weapons Production and Superintendent Production Pool (Naval), G. W. A. Birkett, C.B.E.	£5,250	
Deputy Director Ships/Polaris, H. J. Tabb	£5,250	
Deputy Controller of Royal Ordnance Factories, J. Cook	£5,250	
Asst. Chief Scientific Advisers, H. W. Pout, O.B.E. (Projects);—W. B. H. Lord (Research); V. H. B. Nacklin (Studies and Nuclear)	£5,250	
Chief, Royal Naval Scientific Service, R. H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D.	£5,250	
Deputy Chief Scientist (Army), W. B. H. Lord	£5,525	
Chief Scientific Officers, R. H. Barker, Ph.D.; R. Benjamin; S. Boshaw; W. L. Borrow; D. Cardwell; W. H. Coulthard; G. H. Gadsby; Dr. E. R. R. Holmberg; V. H. B. Macklen; W. H. Penley, C.B.E., Ph.D.; A. Potts; H. W. Pout, O.B.E.; A. W. Ross, O.B.E.; C. E. G. Smith, M.D.; D. S. Watson, C.B., O.B.E.	£5,000 to £5,250	

THE ROYAL NAVY

THE QUEEN

Admirals of the Fleet

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., born June 23, 1894	Jan. 21, 1936
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885	Oct. 22, 1943
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888	Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1880	Mar. 20, 1949
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., born Oct. 13, 1895	April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900	Oct. 21, 1955
Sir Caspar John, G.C.B., born March 22, 1903	May 22, 1962
Sir Varyl C. Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., born Oct. 1, 1908	Aug. 12, 1968

Admirals

- Sir Nigel S. Henderson, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Chairman, Military Committee, N.A.T.O.).
 Sir Michael Le Fanu, G.C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord).
 Sir John B. Frewen, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth).
 Sir Frank R. Twiss, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Second Sea Lord).
 Sir John F. D. Bush, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Western Fleet).
 Sir Peter J. Hill-Norton, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Far East).

Vice-Admirals

- Sir Horace R. Law, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Controller of the Navy).
 Sir Ian L. T. Hogg, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff).
 Sir Charles P. Mills, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).
 Sir David G. Clutterbuck, K.B.E., C.B.
 E. D. Caldwell, C.B., Q.H.P. (Medical Director-General).
 Sir Donald C. E. F. Gibson, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 W. D. O'Brien, C.B., D.S.C. (Commander, Far East Fleet).
 Sir Patrick U. Bayly, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Allied Staff, H.Q. Naval Forces, Southern Europe).
 W. J. Parker, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Medway).
 H. R. B. Janvrin, C.B., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Naval Air Command).
 I. L. M. McGeoch, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Scotland and Northern Ireland).
 M. P. Pollock, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Submarines).
 A. F. Turner, C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Fleet Support).
 E. B. Ashmore, C.B., D.S.C. (Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff).
Rear-Admirals
 P. M. Compston, C.B. (Deputy SACLANT).

- A. M. Lewis, C.B. (Flag Officer, Flotillas, Western Fleet).
 D. H. Mason, C.B. (Commandant, Joint Services Staff College).
 P. J. Morgan, C.B., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Royal Yachts).
 O. H. M. St. J. Steiner, C.B. (Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Operations)).
 G. S. Ritchie, C.B., D.S.C. (Hydrographer of the Navy).
 A. T. F. G. Griffin, C.B. (Flag Officer, Second-in-Command, Far East Fleet).
 P. C. Gibson, C.B. (Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Naval), Ministry of Aviation).
 K. H. Farnhill, C.B., O.B.E. (Director, Management and Support of Intelligence).
 R. G. Raper, C.B. (Director General, Ships).
 E. B. Bradbury, C.B., Q.H.P. (Medical Officer-in-Charge, R.N.H., Haslar).
 D. P. Gurd, C.B., Q.H.P. (Medical Officer-in-Charge, Malta).
 P. W. B. Ashmore, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (Flag Officer, Admiralty Interview Board).
 G. C. Crowley, C.B., D.S.C. (Director General, Naval Personal Services and Officer Appointments).
 G. H. Evans, C.B. (Naval Deputy to CINCAF North).
 W. T. C. Ridley, C.B., O.B.E. (Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth).
 D. B. H. Wildish, C.B. (Admiral Superintendent, Devonport).
 J. E. L. Martin, C.B., D.S.C.
 W. A. Haynes, C.B., O.B.E. (Director-General, Dockyards and Maintenance).
 S. Miles, C.B., Q.H.P., M.D. (Medical Officer-in-Charge, R.N.H., Plymouth).
 D. L. Davenport, O.B.E. (Flag Officer, Malta).
 L. D. Empson (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operations and Air)).
 J. B. Holt (Director-General of Aircraft (Naval)).
 L. E. S. H. Le Baily, O.B.E. (Commander, British Navy Staff, Washington).

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET IN SERVICE, 1968-69

Ship (with date of completion)	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Ship (with date of completion)	Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)
Aircraft Carriers: —			Repair Ship: —		
Eagle (1952)	43,060	32	Triumph (1946)	13,500	19
Hermes (1959)	23,150	■■	Mine Countermeasures Support Ship:—		—
Commando Ships: —			Manxman (1943)	3,000	—
Bulwark (1954)	23,310	27	Destroyers: —		
Albion (1954)	23,170	27	Guided Missile Destroyers (5,225 tons)		
Assault Ships: —			Devonshire (1962)	Kent (1963)	
Fearless (1965)	11,060	—	Fife (1966)	Hampshire (1963)	
Intrepid (1967)	11,060	—	Glamorgan (1966)	London (1963)	
Submarine Depot Ship: —			xi other Destroyers.		
Forth (1939)	9,100	11	Frigates: —		
			24 general purpose; 4 anti-aircraft; 3 aircraft direction; 24 anti-submarine.		
			Submarines: —		
			5 Nuclear. 28 others.		

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. The primary duty of the Royal Marines is the provision of five commando units, three of which are at present serving abroad. They also serve at sea in H.M. Ships and provide landing-craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments for amphibious operations. The Corps also provides

bands for H.M. ships and R.N. and R.M. shore establishments. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1967-1968, 9,070 all ranks.

Commandant-General, Royal Marines, Lieut.-Gen. P. W. C. Hellings, C.B., D.S.C., M.C.

Major-Generals, B. G. Ralfe, C.B.; A. P. Willasey-Wolsey, M.B.E., M.C.; I. S. Harrison.

THE ARMY

THE QUEEN

Field Marshals

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O. M.C., born June 23, 1894.....	Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., born Dec. 10, 1891.....	June 4, 1944
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., born Nov. 17, 1887.....	Sept. 1, 1944
Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, born June 21, 1884.....	June 1, 1946
The Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (<i>Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle</i>), born Aug. 6, 1891.....	Jan. 4, 1949
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Q. O. Hldrs., A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Royal Corps of Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Australian Cadet Corps, Col. W. G., Hon. Col. L. D. Y. (T. & A.V.R.) and O.T.C., born June 10, 1921.....	Jan. 15, 1953
The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Feb. 10, 1896.....	Jan. 21, 1953
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 10 H., Innisks., Glosters, Gordons, Royal Corps of Transport, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Australian Armoured Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Dep. Col. in-Chief, R.G.J., Col. S.G. (<i>Hon. Col.</i> , R.A. (T. & A.V.R.) and O.T.C.) (<i>Personal A.D.C. to the Queen</i>), born March 31, 1900.....	March 31, 1955
Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. H. G., Hon. Col. N. I. M. (<i>Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London</i>), born Sept. 11, 1898.....	Nov. 27, 1956
Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.G.J., born Aug. 28, 1902.....	Sept. 1, 1960
Sir Richard A. Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col. O.T.C., born May 7, 1907.....	Feb. 8, 1965
Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Feb. 28, 1907	Feb. 29, 1968

Generals

Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. (*Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar*).

Sir Robert N. H. C. Bray, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy to SACEUR*).

Sir Charles L. Richardson, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*), Col. Comdt. R.E. and R.A.O.C. (*Master-General of the Ordnance*).

Sir Alan Jolly, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*), Col. Comdt. R.T.R. and R.A.C. (*Quarter-Master General*).

Sir Kenneth T. Darling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Gen.*), Col. R.F. (*C.-in-C., Allied Forces, North Europe*).

Sir Geoffrey H. Baker, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (*Gen.*), Col. Comdt. R.A. & R.M.P. (*Chief of the General Staff*).

Sir Charles H. P. Harington, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Prince of Wales's Div., S.A.S.C., Col. Cheshire. (*Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics*).

Sir Geoffrey Musson, K.C.B., C.B.E.,

D.S.O., Col. K.S.L.I. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir Michael Carver, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.T.R. & R.E.M.E.

Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C., Col. Royals (*Commander Northag*).

Lieutenant-Generals

Sir Robert Drew, K.C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Director-General, Army Medical Services*).

Sir John Mogg, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.G.J. and A.A.C. (*G.O.C.-in-C., Army Strategic Command*).

Sir David Peel Yates, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. S.W.B. (*G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command*).

Sir John Worsley, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Military Secretary*).

Sir Ian C. Harris, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. R.U.R. (*G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Ireland*).

Sir Anthony Read, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Light Div. & A.C.C.

Sir Derek Lang, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (*Governor of Edinburgh Castle*).

Sir Walter Walker, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 7. G. R. (*G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command*).

Sir Mervyn Butler, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. Para.

Sir Ian Freeland, K.C.B., D.S.O., Dep. Col. R. Anglian (*Deputy C.G.S.*).

Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (*Vice C.G.S.*).

P. M. Hunt, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. Q. O. Hldrs. and 10 G. P. (*Commander, Far East Land Forces*).

R. A. Fyffe, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (*Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Intelligence*).

Sir Basil Eugster, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (*Commander British Forces, Hong Kong*).

Major-Generals

Sir George Lea, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., Col. L.F. (*Military Attaché, Washington*).

E. J. H. Bates, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt., R.A. (*Director, Royal Defence Academy*).

P. J. Glover, C.B., O.B.E., W. D. M. Raeburn, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. (*Chief Army Instructor, Imperial Defence College*).

- Sir Wilfred Potter, K.B.E., C.B., Col. Comdt. R.C.T. & R.A. O.C. (Director of Movements).
 N. Crookenden, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Commandant, Royal Military College of Science).
 T. N. S. Wheeler, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief of Staff, H.Q., B.A.O.R.).
 J. N. Thomas, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt., R.P.C., Hon. Col. O.T.C. (Director of Combat Development (Army)).
 C. H. Blacker, C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Staff Duties).
 H. L. E. C. Leask, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., Col. R.H.F.
 W. D. E. Brown, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Deputy Master-General of the Ordnance).
 D. B. Egerton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 C. M. M. Man, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., Dep. Col. Queen's (President, Regular Commissions Board).
 Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., Col. Lan. R. (P.W.V.) (G.O.C., London Dist.).
 R. Keith-Jones, C.B., M.B.E., M.C.
 I. A. Robertson, C.B., M.B.E.
 R. C. A. Edge, C.B., M.B.E. (Director-General, Ordnance Survey).
 F. A. H. Ling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (G.O.C., East Dist.).
 P. E. M. Bradley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals, Col. Gurkha Signals.
 R. J. G. Morrison, C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.
 P. T. Tower, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. (Commandant, R.M.A., Sandhurst).
 M. Forrester, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Queen's Div. (Director of Infantry).
 R. E. Ward, D.S.O., M.C. (Vice-Adjutant-General).
 A. G. Patterson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Army Training).
 J. A. T. Sharp, M.C. (Commandant, Staff College, Camberley).
 H. E. N. Bredin, D.S.O., M.C. (Director, Volunteers, Territorials and Cadets).
- E. H. G. Lonsdale, M.B.E., Hon. Col. R.C.T. (T. & A.V.R.), (Transport Officer-in-Chief).
 R. H. Whitworth, C.B.E. (Chief of Staff, Eastern Command).
 C. H. Stainforth, O.B.E. (G.O.C., S.E. Dist.).
 T. M. R. Ahern, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (Director of Medical Services, B.A.O.R.).
 E. F. Foxton, O.B.E. (Director of Army Education).
 E. V. Strickland, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.M.
 P. R. C. Hobart, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Chief of Staff, Army Strategic Command).
 A. J. Deane-Drummond, D.S.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. R. Signals (Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (General)).
 J. H. Gibbon, O.B.E.
 R. E. Coaker, C.B.E., M.C., Col. 17/21 L.
 K. F. Stephens, O.B.E., Q.H.S.
 W. G. F. Jackson, O.B.E., M.C. (Director of Army Equipment Policy).
 D. G. T. Horsford, C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. King's (G.O.C. Yorks. Dist.).
 R. S. Marshall, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.
 J. D. Lunt, C.B.E.
 F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, O.B.E., M.C. (G.O.C., British Sector, Berlin).
 F. D. King, M.B.E. (Director of Land Air Warfare).
 E. M. Hall, M.B.E.
 W. F. Finlayson, O.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Director of Army Dental Services).
 D. B. Wormald, D.S.O., M.C. (Director-General of Fighting Vehicles and Engineer Equipment).
 D. L. Lloyd Owen, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (G.O.C., Near East).
 D. N. H. Tyacke, O.B.E. (G.O.C., Singapore Dist.).
 A. McGill, C.B.E. (Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (Army)).
 J. A. D. Johnson, O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.P.
- I. H. Lyall-Grant, M.C. A. O. G. Mills.
 R. Gordon-Finlayson, O.B.E. (G.O.C., E. Midland Dist.).
 A. F. Stanton, O.B.E. (Chief of Staff, Northern Command).
 T. H. Acton, C.B.E. (G.O.C., S.W. Dist.).
 C. W. Woods, M.B.E., M.C. (Director of Manning (Army)).
 D. A. Beckett, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director of Personal Services).
 H. C. Tuoz, O.B.E., M.C.
 R. B. Penfold, M.V.O.
 A. Maclellan, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services).
 P. R. Wheatley, D.S.O., Q.H.S.
 R. M. Johnstone, M.B.E., M.C.
 V. F. Erskine-Crum, C.I.E., M.C.
 J. E. Anderson, C.B.E. (Signal Officer-in-Chief (Army)).
 G. T. A. Armitage, C.B.E. (Director, R.A.C.).
 G. A. Whiteley, O.B.E. (Director of Army Legal Services).
 J. C. Woollett, C.B.E., M.C.
 J. C. Cowley (Paymaster-in-Chief).
 R. A. Smart, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (Director of Army Health).
 C. Blair, O.B.E., M.C.
 A. MacN. Taylor, M.C.
 R. W. Eccles, C.B.E.
 M. D. Price, O.B.E., Col. Comdt. R. Signals (Vice Quarter-Master-General).
 J. H. S. Read, O.B.E. (Director of Military Operations).
 A. Young (Director of Ordnance Services).
 C. W. Dunbar, C.B.E. (G.O.C. 42 (L. & C.) Div., N.W. Dist.).
 W. B. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 C. D. Key, M.B.E., Hon. Col. R.A.O.C. (T. & A.V.R.).
 W. G. S. Mills, C.B.E.
 I. M. Spencer-Smith, O.B.E., M.C.
 J. M. D. West-Harrison, O.B.E., M.C.
 I. G. Gill, O.B.E., M.C.
 T. D. H. McMeekin, O.B.E.
 N. G. G. Talbot, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., Q.H.S.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the Ministry of Defence.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards; The Blues and Royals (March, 1969). Records, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps—Cavalry Regiments: 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards; 3rd Carabiniers (Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards); 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards; 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; The Royal Dragoons (1st Dragoons); The Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons); The Queen's Own Hussars; The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars; 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's); 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own); 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own); 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own); 14th/20th King's Hussars; 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars; 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers;

17th/21st Lancers; Royal Tank Regiment comprising five regular regiments. Records, Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone, N.20.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Malta Artillery. Records, Foothill Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers. Records, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals. Records, Balmoral House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigades/Regiments of Infantry of the Line have now been reformed into Divisions as follows:

The Guards Division—Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. Depôt, Pirbright Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. Records, Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

The Scottish Division—The Royal Scots (The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment). The King's

Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Dépôts*, Lowland Brigade Dépôt, Glencorse Barracks, Milton Bridge, Midlothian. Highland Brigade Dépôt, Gordon Barracks, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Queen's Division—The Queen's Regiment; The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; The Royal Anglian Regiment. *Dépôts*, The Queen's Regiment, Howe Barracks, Canterbury; The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, St. George's Barracks, Sutton Coldfield; The Royal Anglian Regiment, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter.

The King's Division—The King's Own Royal Border Regiment; The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool); The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Royal Irish Rangers (27th (Inniskilling), 83rd and 84th); The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding); The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire); The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Dépôts*, The Lancastrian Brigade Dépôt, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs.; The Yorkshire Brigade Dépôt, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks; The King's Division Dépôt, The Royal Irish Rangers, St. Patrick's Barracks, Ballymena, Co. Antrim. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Prince of Wales's Division—The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Cheshire Regiment; The Royal Welch Fusiliers; The South Wales Borderers; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's); The Welch Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment); The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). *Dépôts*, The Wessex Brigade Dépôt, Wyvern Barracks, Exeter, Devon; The Mercian Brigade Dépôt, Whittingham Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs; The Welsh Brigade Dépôt, Cwrt y Collen, Crickhowell, Brecon. *Records*, Infantry and General Service Corps Record Office, York.

The Light Division—The Light Infantry; The Royal Green Jackets. *Dépôts*, The Light Infantry Dépôt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Cophthorne, Shrewsbury, Salop; The Rifle Dépôt, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter.

The Parachute Regiment—Dépôt, Maida Banks, Aldershot, Hants. *Records*, Infantry Record Office, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas—2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles); 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles; 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles; 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles. *Records*, General Headquarters, Singapore.

Royal Corps of Transport, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Lower Barracks, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, Safron Road, South Wigston, Leicester.

Small Arms School Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Army Air Corps. Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

The Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve came into being on April 1, 1967, replacing the Army Emergency Reserve and the Territorial Army. This force is divided into four categories, each with a separate role.

The Special Army Volunteer Reserve (S.A.V.R.)—the "Ever Readies"—are members of T. & A.V.R. I. with an establishment of about 1,600 and up to about 3,500 individuals from T. & A.V.R. II and the Regular Army Reserves. They are liable for call-out at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Defence for a period not exceeding six months.

The T. & A.V.R. II are a force of all arms with an establishment of 50,000. Their role is to support and reinforce the Regular Army in times of national emergency.

The T. & A.V.R. III are a lightly equipped force some 23,000 strong and are trained as basic infantrymen for the role of assisting the police and civilian authorities in the event of a nuclear attack. It was announced in Jan. 1968 that T. & A.V.R. III was being disbanded.

T. & A.V.R. IV. This category consists of miscellaneous units and includes Officers' Training Corps and the T. & A.V.R. Bands.

T. & A.V.R. I and II are known as the "Volunteers" and T. & A.V.R. III as the "Territorials".

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES

Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E.11.

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is H.M. Forces' official trading organization. In addition to the provision of clubs and canteens at home and overseas and in H.M. Ships, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces. Registered under the Companies Act as a Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces.

For the year ended April 29, 1967, rebate and discount amounting to £3,027.901 were paid to the Services. Extra rebate totalling £353.790 was also placed at the disposal of the Service Ministries for the welfare of the Forces.

President of the Council, Air Marshal Sir Charles Broughton, K.B.E., C.B.
Chairman of the Board of Management, H. P. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.
Managing Director, E. W. MacGowan, O.B.E.
Secretary, J. Morgan.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
THE QUEEN

Marshals of the Royal Air Force

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894	Jan. 21, 1935
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., born May 21, 1893	Jan. 1, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893	Jan. 1, 1945
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., born April 13, 1892	Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897	June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, M.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.M.B.E. (<i>Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.</i>) born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898	June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen</i>), born March 31, 1900	June 12, 1953
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., born June 29, 1906	April 6, 1962
Sir Charles Elwes, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (<i>Chief of the Defence Staff</i>), born March 23, 1911	April 1, 1967

Air Chief Marshals

Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (<i>Chief of Air Staff</i>).
Sir John Davis, G.C.B., O.B.E., A.D.C. (<i>A.O.C.-in-C.</i> , <i>Training Command</i>).
Sir Donald Evans, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.S. (<i>Commandant, Imperial Defence College</i>).
Sir Augustus Walker, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (<i>Deputy C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Central Europe</i>).
Sir David Lee, K.B.E., C.B. (<i>Air Member for Personnel</i>).

Sir Brian Burnett, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (<i>Air Secretary</i>).
Air Marshals

Sir Christopher Hartley, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Sir Peter Wykeham, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (<i>Deputy Chief of Air Staff</i>).

Sir Thomas Prickett, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (<i>Air Member for Supply and Organization</i>).
Sir Paul Holder, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Sir Denis Spotswood, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (<i>A.O.C.-in-C., Strike Command</i>).
Sir Frederick Rosier, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Member, Permanent Military Deputies Group, C.E.N. T.O.</i>).

Sir Reginald Emson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (<i>Inspector General</i>).
Sir Kenneth Porter, K.C.B., C.B.E. (<i>A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command</i>).

Sir Thomas Piper, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Sir Rochford Hughes, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Sir George Gunn, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P. (<i>Director-General of Medical Services</i>).
Sir Edward Gordon Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (<i>A.O.C.-in-C., Near East Air Force and Commander, British Forces, Near East</i>).

Sir Lewis Hodges, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (<i>A.O.C.-in-C., Air Support Command</i>).
H. N. G. Wheeler, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (<i>Commander, Far East Air Force</i>).

C. N. Foxley-Norris, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C.-in-C., R.A.F. Germany*).

Sir Andrew Humphrey, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Personnel*).

J. H. Lapsley, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command*).

Sir Peter Fletcher, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Vice-Chief of Air Staff*).

Air Vice-Marshals

W. D. Disbrey, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O. Engineering, Strike Command*).

P. T. Philpott, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director of Service Intelligence*).

A. A. Case, C.B., C.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Coastal Command*).

G. T. B. Clayton, C.B., D.F.C. (*Director-General of Personal Services*).

A. V. R. Johnstone, C.B., D.F.C.

A. D. Frank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Air Support Command*).

G. H. Morley, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.S.

C. M. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E.

D.C. McKinley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Sir Roderic Salmon, K.B.E., C.B.

J. B. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.

B. Ball, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Signals Command*).

D. C. Stapleton, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

J. K. Rotherham, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Engineering*).

R. C. Ayling, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.A., Air Support Command*).

I. D. N. Lawson, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief Adviser, Personnel and Logistics, Ministry of Defence*).

G. R. Magill, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 22 Group*).

D. G. Smallwood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Strike Command*).

J. Barraclough, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.A., Strike Command*).

H. Keggan, C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Director, R.A.F. Dental Services*).

R. I. Jones, C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C. No. 11 Group*).

R. E. Craven, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Training Command*).

The Ven. W. E. G. Payton, C.B., Q.H.C. (*Chaplain-in-Chief*).

L. D. Mayor, C.B., A.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy and Planning)*).

B. Robinson, C.B., C.B.E.

T. N. Stack, C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Commandant, R.A.F. College, Cranwell*).

W. F. Beckwith, C.B.E. (*Vice-President, Ordnance Board*).

S. B. Grant, D.F.C. (*Commander British Forces Gulf*).

A. H. C. Boxer, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Defence Services Secretary*).

I. J. Spencer, C.B., D.F.C.

K. H. Gooding, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director-General of Equipment*).

M. D. Lyne, C.B., A.F.C. (*Senior R.A.F. Instructor, Imperial Defence College*).

C. C. Barker, C.B.E., A.F.C., Q.H.P. (*P.M.O., Technical Training Command*).

H. B. Martin, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 38 Group*).

H. Burton, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., No. 23 Group*).

M. H. Le Bas, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 1 Group*).

W. D. Hodgkinson, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

E. S. Sidey, C.B., Q.H.S. (*Deputy Director-General of Medical Services*).

W. G. Morgan, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.A., Training Command*).

W. P. Stamm, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (*Consultant in Pathology and Tropical Medicine, R.A.F. Hospital, Halton*).

P. de L. Le Cheminant, C.B., D.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, Far East Air Force*).

A. W. Heward, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Deputy Commander, R.A.F., Germany*).

V. C. Otter, C.B.E.

W. J. Maggs, C.B., O.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command*).

E. James, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Deputy Controller, Guided Missiles, Ministry of Technology*).

F. D. Hughes, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 18 Group*).

D. Crowley-Milling, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Commander, R.A.F. British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.) and Air Attaché, Washington).
R. G. Knott, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Near East Air Force).

A. Foden, C.B., C.B.E., (Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Signals)).
J. Clarke-Taylor, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Strike Command).

J. H. Hunter-Tod, O.B.E., (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).

J. F. Powell, O.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).

B. P. Young, C.B.E. (Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regiment and Inspector of Ground Defences).
L. W. G. Gill, D.S.O. (Director-General of R.A.F. Manning).
F. R. Bird, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Director General of Organization).

R. L. Wade, D.F.C. (Deputy for Nuclear Affairs, SHAPE).

N. Cameron, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

N. M. Maynard, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Commandant, Staff College, Bracknell).

B. P. T. Horsley, C.B.E., M.V.O., A.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).

C. M. Clementi, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).

J. S. Rowlands, G.C., O.B.E. (Director-General of R.A.F. Ground Training).

T. J. Hanlon, C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).

Air Commodores (Acting Air Vice-Marshals)

R. D. Elliott, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., Malta). [Group].
L. H. Moulton (A.O.C., No. 90

ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex

Established 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a uniformed voluntary civilian organization originally set up to identify and track the movement of aircraft in war. In 1955 the Corps assumed the modern role of detecting nuclear bursts and monitoring radioactive fall-out in support of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organization. The Corps is affiliated to the Royal Air Force and is administered by Strike Command.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Commandant, Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

President: Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.M.G.

Comptroller: Col. C. A. la T. Leatham.

Secretary: Lt.-Cdr. H. Cole, R.N.

THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1 Tel.: 1ox-928-6401

Opened in 1907, this is one of our great National Institutions, where all the facilities of their own large residential Club are available to Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen on leave in or passing through London. Comfortable bedrooms and good meals are available at moderate charges, and the amenities include library and writing room, smoke room, lounge bar, billiards room, colour television, radio,

barber's shop, laundrette, baggage room and club shop. The Club is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 936 beds.

All serving men below commissioned rank are automatically members of the Club and honorary membership is extended to the Forces of other Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Servicemen may be elected to individual membership and, subject to the priority given to serving personnel, accommodation on a temporary honorary basis may be made available to other ex-service men on written application.

The Club also provides excellent facilities for Reunion occasions at reasonable charges.

The Union Jack Families Club, Exton Street, Waterloo, S.E.1. Established in 1923, this Club provides accommodation and meals at moderate charges for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank. Accommodation available for 200. Warden: Miss M. F. Robertson.

The Union Jack Women's Services Club. Is incorporated into the Families Club in Exton Street, Waterloo, and is, for Service and ex-Service women (including those of the Forces Nursing Services), the counterpart of the Union Jack Club. The Club has accommodation for 31 in single and shared rooms, and all the usual facilities of a residential Club.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL NAVY

1. Admiral of the Fleet.
2. Admiral.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdr.) (Commandant).
6. Captain (Capt.) (Superintendent) (Supt.).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (Chief Officer).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (First Officer).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (Second Officer).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (Third Officer).
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his First Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

ARMY

1. Field-Marshal (FM).
2. General (Gen.).
3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).
4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).
5. Brigadier (Brig.).
6. Colonel (Col.).
7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).
8. Major (Maj.).
9. Captain (Capt.).
10. Lieutenant (Lt.).
11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).

ROYAL AIR FORCE

1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Air Marshal.
4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Air Commodore (Air Cdr.) (Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.).
6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (Group Officer).
7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (Wing Officer).
8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (Squadron Officer).
9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (Flight Officer).
10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (Flying Officer).
11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (Pilot Officer).

SERVICE PAY AND PENSIONS

Pay and Pensions of the Armed Forces are reviewed regularly at intervals of not more than two years, taking into account movements in civilian earnings in a range of occupations. The following tables show rates of pay effective from April 1, 1966, detailed in *Service Pay and Pensions* (Cmnd. 2903) in 1966. In general the rates shown below are for United Kingdom-based regulars of the three Services; where Army ranks only are shown, rates apply equally to equivalent ranks in the other Services.

Increases 1968

On May 30, 1968, the Government announced a 7 per cent. rise in pay for the Armed Forces as a whole, back-dated to April 1, 1968. Actual increases were expected to vary according to rank, the lower ranks receiving a larger percentage increase than higher ranks. The Prices and Incomes Board in their report to the Government recommended an increase of 3s. per day in the rent allowance for married servicemen not allotted married quarters. Detailed figures of the new pay scales for officers and other ranks had not been published at the time of going to press, but provisional figures provided by the Ministry of Defence on May 30, 1968 for married servicemen renting private accommodation indicated that privates would get an extra 35s. a week, 11·6 per cent. more; lieutenant-colonels an extra 87s. 6d. a week, or 7·5 per cent more; the percentage to vary through the ranks.

Women's rates of pay maintain the ratio of approximately 85 per cent. of the equivalent men's rates.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
Cadet	s. d.	£
17 3	315	
Midshipman at Dartmouth	406	
Midshipman in Ship of Fleet	593	
Acting Sub-Lieutenant	712	
Sub-Lieutenant/Lieut., R.M.	794	
Lieutenant R.N.†	958	
After 1 year*	1,232	
After 4 years*	1,277	
After 6 years*	1,323	
Lieutenant-Commander	1,688	
After 2 years*	1,779	
After 4 years*	1,871	
After 6 years*	1,916	
After 8 years*	1,962	
After 10 years*	2,007	
After 12 years*	2,090	
Commander	2,327	
After 2 years*	2,400	
After 4 years*	2,473	
After 6 years*	2,546	
After 8 years*	2,610	
Captain	3,020	
After 1 year*	3,093	
After 4 years*	3,166	
After 6 years*	3,239	
After 8 years*	3,705	
Rear-Admiral	4,581	
Vice-Admiral	5,183	
Admiral	6,168	
Admiral of the Fleet	7,300	

* In this rank. † Lieutenant R.M.: same as Lieut., R.N., but after 3, 5 and 7 yrs.*; after 9 yrs., 75s. (£1,369).

Army Officer Cadets.—Cadets at R.M.A., Sandhurst: basic pay daily, 17s. 3d.; after 1 year's service 22s. 3d.; Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools, basic pay daily, 17s. 3d.

ARMY
Officers

Rank	Basic Pay	
	Daily	Annual
Second-Lieutenant‡	s. d.	£
40 0	730	
Lieutenant	46 0	839
After 1 year*	48 6	885
After 2 years*	51 0	931
After 3 years*	53 6	976
Temporary Captain	60 0	1,095
Captain	62 6	1,141
After 1 year*	65 0	1,186
After 2 years*	67 6	1,232
After 3 years*	70 0	1,277
After 4 years*	72 6	1,323
After 5 years*	75 0	1,369
After 6 years*	77 6	1,414
Major	94 6	1,725
After 1 year*	97 0	1,770
After 2 years*	99 6	1,816
After 3 years*	102 0	1,861
After 4 years*	104 6	1,907
After 6 years*	107 0	1,953
After 10 years*	109 6	1,998
After 12 years*	112 0	2,044
Lieutenant-Colonel (Spec. List)	114 6	2,090
Lieutenant-Colonel with less than 29 years' service	120 6	2,199
After 1 year* or with 19 years' service	126 6	2,309
After 2 years* or with 21 years' service	130 6	2,382
After 4 years* or with 23 years' service	134 6	2,455
After 6 years* or with 25 years' service	138 6	2,528
Colonel	142 0	2,591
After 1 year*	165 6	3,020
After 2 years*	169 6	3,093
After 4 years*	173 6	3,166
After 6 years*	177 6	3,239
After 8 years*	181 6	3,312
Brigadier	203 6	3,705
Major-General	251 0	4,581
Lieutenant-General	284 0	5,183
General	338 0	6,168
Field-Marshal	400 0	7,300

* In this rank. † University Cadet; 32s. 6d. (£593).

Quartermaster Rates

On appointment, 77s. od. daily (£1,405), with annual increase of 2s. per day after each of first four years' service in the rank; after 5 years' service, 88s. od. per day; after 6 yrs., 90s. 6d.; 8 yrs., 93s.; 10 yrs., 95s. 6d.; 12 yrs., 98s.; 14 yrs., 101s.; 16 yrs., 104s.; 18 yrs., 107s. (£1,953). Lieutenant-Colonel, 121s. 6d. per day (£2,217); after 3 years' in the rank, 124s. per day (£2,263).

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Officers. Basic Pay (see Increases 1968 p. 477).

Rank ★ In this rank	Daily	Annual	Rank ★ In this rank	Daily	Annual
Acting Pilot Officer.....	s. a. 32 6	£ 593	Squadron Leader.....	s. d. 94 6	£ 1,725
After 6 months* (aircrew officers only).....	34 6	630	After 1 year*.....	97 0	1,770
After 1 year* (other officers).....	34 6	630	After 2 years*.....	99 6	1,816
Pilot Officer.....	40 0	730	After 3 years*.....	102 0	1,861
Flying Officer.....	43 6	794	After 4 years*.....	104 6	1,907
After 1 year* or 2 years' service.....	46 0	839	After 6 years*.....	107 0	1,953
After 2 years* or 3 years' service.....	48 6	885	After 8 years*.....	109 6	1,998
After 3 years* or 4 years' service.....	51 ■	931	After 10 years*.....	112 0	2,044
After 4 years* or 5 years' service.....	53 6	976	After 12 years*.....	114 6	2,090
Flight Lieutenant.....	60 0	1,095	Wing Commander.....	126 6	2,309
After 1 year* or 6 years' service.....	62 6	1,141	After 2 years* or 19 years' service.....	130 6	2,382
After 2 years* or 7 years' service.....	65 0	1,186	After 4 years* or 21 years' service.....	134 6	2,455
After 3 years* or 8 years' service.....	67 6	1,232	After 6 years* or 23 years' service.....	138 6	2,528
After 4 years* or 9 years' service.....	70 0	1,277	After 8 years* or 25 years' service.....	142 0	2,591
After 5 years* or 10 years' service.....	72 6	1,323	Group Captain.....	165 6	3,020
After 6 years* or 11 years' service.....	75 0	1,369	After 2 years*.....	169 6	3,093
After 7 years* or 12 years' service.....	77 6	1,414	After 4 years*.....	173 6	3,166

Officer Cadets—At R.A.F. College or Royal Military Academy, basic pay, 17s. 3d. daily; after 1 year service, 22s.; 2 years, 30s. 9d.

ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M. Basic Pay †
(General duties, tradesmen and musicians)

Daily rates

	C		B		A	
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class.....	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class.....	—	—	23 9	29 3	20 9	26 3
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.	32 3	37 9	33 3	38 9	25 9	31 3
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.	40 3	45 9	41 6	47 0	34 3	39 9
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.	46 3	51 9	47 6	53 0	42 9	48 3
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.	—	—	—	—	48 9	54 3
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.	—	—	—	—	58 3	61 3

Artificers†	Daily rates
Artificer 3rd Class (Leading Rating).....	s. d. 37 9
Artificer Acting 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	48 9
Artificer 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	51 9
Artificer 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	55 3
After 2 years.....	55 3
After 4 years.....	58 3
After 6 years.....	59 9
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer).....	60 9
Mechanicians†	
Mechanician 5th Class (Able Rating).....	65 3
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	31 3
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	38 ■

Mechanicians (contd.)†	Daily rates
Mechanician 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	s. d. 40 9
Mechanician 3rd Class (Petty Officer).....	48 3
Mechanician 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	51 3
Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	55 3
After 2 years.....	58 3
After 4 years.....	59 9
After 6 years.....	60 9
Chief Mechanician.....	65 3
Artisan†	
Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating).....	31 3
Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	37 9
Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	39 9
Artisan 3rd Class }	
Artisan 2nd Class } (Petty Officer).....	48 3
Artisan 1st Class }	
Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer).....	54 3

†Additional pay for service after 9, 14 and 18 years ranges from 14s. to 31s. 6d. weekly.

ARMY

Other Ranks. Basic Pay (see Increases 1968 p. 477).

Rank	Daily Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:									
	Scale A*		Scale B*		Scale C*		Scale D*		Scale E*	
Technicians										
Private	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lance-Corporal	27	3	30	9	36	3	38	9	38	9
Corporal	30	3	33	9	39	3	41	9	41	9
Sergeant	35	3	38	9	44	3	47	3	49	3
Staff-Sergeant	45	3	48	9	54	3	58	3	61	3
Warrant Officer Class II	52	3	55	9	61	3	65	9	68	9
Warrant Officer Class I	54	9	58	3	63	9	68	3	71	3
	58	3	61	9	67	3	71	9	74	9
Group A Tradesmen										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Class III	21	3	24	9	30	3	32	3	32	3
Class II	23	3	26	9	32	3	34	3	34	3
Class I	24	9	28	3	33	9	35	9	35	9
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	24	9	28	3	33	9	35	9	35	9
Class II	26	3	29	9	35	3	37	3	37	3
Class I	27	9	31	3	36	9	38	9	38	9
Corporal—										
Class II	29	9	33	3	38	9	40	■	43	9
Class I	31	9	35	3	40	9	42	9	45	9
Sergeant	39	3	42	9	48	3	52	3	55	3
Staff-Sergeant	44	9	48	3	53	9	58	3	61	3
Warrant Officer Class II	47	3	50	9	56	3	60	9	63	9
Warrant Officer Class I	50	9	54	3	59	9	64	3	67	3
Group B Tradesmen										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Class III	20	3	23	9	29	3	31	3	31	■
Class II	22	3	25	9	31	3	33	3	33	3
Class I	23	9	27	3	32	9	34	■	34	9
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	23	9	27	3	32	9	34	9	34	9
Class II	25	3	28	9	34	3	36	3	36	3
Class I	26	9	30	3	35	9	37	9	37	9
Corporal—										
Class II	28	9	32	3	37	9	39	9	42	3
Class I	30	3	33	9	39	■	41	■	44	3
Sergeant	36	9	40	3	45	9	50	3	52	9
Staff-Sergeant	42	3	45	■	51	3	55	9	58	■
Warrant Officer Class II	44	9	48	3	53	9	58	3	61	3
Warrant Officer Class I	48	3	51	9	57	3	61	9	64	9
Non-Tradesmen										
Private—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Grade IV	17	3	20	9	26	3	—	—	—	—
Grade III	20	3	23	9	29	3	31	3	31	3
Grade II	22	3	25	9	31	3	33	3	33	3
Grade I	23	9	27	3	32	9	34	■	34	9
Lance-Corporal—										
Grade III	23	9	27	3	32	9	34	9	34	9
Grade II	25	3	28	9	34	■	36	3	36	3
Grade I	26	9	30	3	35	9	37	■	37	9
Corporal—										
Grade II	28	9	32	3	37	9	39	9	42	3
Grade I	30	3	33	9	39	3	41	■	44	3
Sergeant	36	9	40	3	45	9	50	3	52	9
Staff-Sergeant	42	3	45	9	51	3	55	9	58	■
Warrant Officer Class II†	44	9	48	3	53	9	58	3	61	3
Warrant Officer Class I	48	3	51	9	57	3	61	9	64	9

* SCALES.—A = Less than 6 years; B = 6 years but less than 9 years; C = 9 years or more; D = 15 years, having completed 9 years' service; E = 21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service.

NOTES.—† A Warrant Officer Class II, holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 1s. per day. INCREMENTS.—In addition to the rates shown above, increments of 2s. 6d. a day are granted to sergeants, 3s. 6d. to Staff Sergeants

and Warrant Officers Class II on completion of eighteen years' service, and 4s. ■ day to Warrant Officers, Class I; Warrant Officers, after 22 yrs., a further 2s. per day.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Basic Pay*.—Daily Rates (see Increases, 1968, p. 477).

Rank	A	B	C	Rank	A	B	C
Aircrew	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Ground Trades—contd.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(i) Pilots, Navigators, Air Electronics Operators and Air Engineers (A):				(v) List II Trades:			
Sergeant.....	39 3	42 9	48 3	Corporal—			
Flight Sergeant.....	44 9	48 3	53 9	B rate.....	28 9	32 3	37 9
Master Aircrew.....	50 9	54 3	59 9	A rate.....	31 3	34 9	40 3
(ii) Air Signallers, Air Engineers, Radio Observers and Air Quartermasters:				Sergeant—			
Sergeant.....	36 9	40 3	45 9	B rate.....	36 9	40 3	45 9
Flight Sergeant.....	42 3	45 9	51 3	A rate.....	39 3	42 9	48 3
Master Aircrew.....	48 3	51 9	57 3	Flight Sergeant—			
Ground Tradesmen				B rate.....	42 3	45 9	51 3
(i) Aircraftman Ranks (including Trade Assistants):				A rate.....	44 9	48 3	53 9
Aircraftman.....	17 3	20 9	26 3	Warrant Officer—			
Leading Aircraftman.....	20 3	23 9	29 3	B rate.....	48 3	51 9	57 3
Senior Aircraftman.....	23 9	27 3	32 9	A rate.....	50 9	54 3	59 9
(ii) List I Trades:							
Junior Technician.....	26 9	30 3	35 9				
Corporal.....	31 3	34 9	40 3				
Sergeant.....	39 3	42 9	48 3				
Chief Technician.....	43 3	46 9	52 3				
Flight Sergeant.....	44 9	48 3	53 9				
Warrant Officer.....	50 9	54 3	59 9				
(iii) List I Trades attracting Trade Pay at Scale A rates:†							
Junior Technician.....	31 3	34 9	40 3				
Corporal.....	37 9	41 3	46 9				
Sergeant.....	45 9	49 3	54 9				
Chief Technician.....	52 3	55 9	61 3				
Flight Sergeant.....	53 9	57 3	62 9				
Warrant Officer.....	59 9	63 3	68 9				
(iv) List I Trades attracting Trade Pay at Scale B rates:†							
Junior Technician.....	20 9	33 3	38 9				
Corporal.....	35 9	39 3	44 9				
Sergeant.....	43 3	47 3	52 9				
Chief Technician.....	49 9	53 3	58 9				
Flight Sergeant.....	51 3	54 9	60 3				
Warrant Officer.....	57 3	60 9	66 3				

* BASIC PAY.—Daily rates for those committed to serve for: A, less than 5 years; B, less than 9 years but not less than 5 years; C, not less than 9 years.

† TRADE PAY.—Includes trade pay at rates depending on trade, rank and technical qualification.

Length of service increments

Increments for total length of service are payable to airmen, aircrew and ground tradesmen on the following scale:—

	After 12 years' service	After 17 years' service a further	After 22 years' service ■ further
Corporal.....	3 6	x ■	—
Sergeant.....	6 6	■ 6	6
Chief Technician.	6 6	3 0	x 0
Flight Sergeant....	■ 6	3 6	■ 6
Warrant Officer....	8 6	3 6	2 0

Additional Pay

From April 1, 1966 (daily rates); Crew pay, 3s. 6d.; Flying Pay—Pilots and Navigators, Sergeant, 11s. 6d.; Flt. Sergeant, 14s. 6d.; Master Aircrew, 16s. 6d.; Air Quartermasters, Sergeant, 7s.; Flt. Sgt., 9s. 6d.; Master Aircrew, 11s. 6d.; Other categories, Sgt. 9s. 6d.; Flt. Sgt., 11s. 6d.; Master Aircrew, 14s. 6d.; Flying Instructional Pay: Pilots, 7s. to 10s. 6d.; Air Quartermasters, 5s.; Other categories, 7s.

ALL SERVICES MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES AND QUARTERING CHARGES
Officers

Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen

Rank	Marriage Allowance*		Quartering Charge Annually	Rank	Marriage Allowance* Weekly	Quartering Charge Weekly			
	Daily	Ann.				Type of Quarter			
						A	B	C	D
Captain and below	s. d.	£	£	Corporal and below	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Major.....	23 0	420	192	Sergeant.....	77 0	40 0	44 0	46 0	48 0
Lt.-Col./Colonel†	25 6	465	225	Staff-Sgt.....	91 0	41 6	45 6	47 6	49 6
Brigadier	29 0	529	261	W.O. Class II	96 3	43 0	47 0	49 0	51 0
Major-General and above	32 6	593	294	W.O. Class I§	99 9	43 0	47 0	49 0	51 0
	38 0	693	330		113 9	45 6	49 6	51 6	53 6

* In married quarters: Additional Marriage Allowance for all ranks not in married quarters, 3s. per day (£53 8s.). Marriage Allowance for Officers under 25 years of age, 11s. 6d. weekly; for ratings, soldiers and airmen under 21, the "in Married Quarters" rate appropriate to their rank.

† Includes Capt. R.N. with less than 6 years' service. § Weekly charge for W.O.I. type Quarter, 6s.

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Officers of W.R.N.S. Basic Pay (see Increases, 1968, p. 477).

Rank	Daily	Annual	Rank	Daily	Annual
Probationary Third Officer.....	s. d.	£	First Officer—contd.	s. d.	£
Third Officer on confirmation.....	33 0	602	After 6 years*.....	89 6	1,633
After 2 years*.....	36 0	657	After 8 years*.....	93 0	1,697
After 4 years*.....	41 6	757	After 10 years*.....	95 0	1,735
After 6 years*.....	43 6	794	After 12 years*.....	97 6	1,779
Second Officer.....	50 0	912	Chief Officer.....	107 6	1,962
After 2 years*.....	52 6	958	After 2 years* or 19 years' service.....	112 0	2,026
After 4 years*.....	56 0	1,022	After 4 years* or 21 years' service.....	114 0	2,080
After 6 years*.....	59 6	1,086	After 6 years* or 23 years' service.....	117 6	2,114
After 8 years*.....	63 0	1,150	After 8 years* or 25 years' service.....	120 6	2,199
After 10 years*.....	66 6	1,214	Superintendent.....	140 6	2,564
After 12 years*.....	71 0	1,296	After 11 years*.....	144 0	2,628
First Officer.....	77 6	1,414	After 4 years*.....	147 6	2,692
After 2 years*.....	81 6	1,487	After 6 years*.....	151 0	2,756
After 4 years*.....	85 6	1,560	Director.....	172 6	3,148

W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F. and non-nursing officers of Q.A.R.A.N.C. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily	Annual
Acting Pilot Officer.....	s. d.	£
After 1 year*.....	27 6	502
Second-Lieutenant/Pilot Officer.....	29 6	538
Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	34 0	620
After 1 year* or with 2 years' service.....	39 0	712
After 2 years* or with 3 years' service.....	41 0	748
After 3 years* or with 4 years' service.....	43 6	794
Captain/Flight Officer.....	45 6	830
After 1 year* or with 6 years' service.....	53 0	967
After 2 years* or with 7 years' service.....	55 0	1,004
After 3 years* or with 8 years' service.....	57 6	1,049
After 4 years* or with 9 years' service.....	59 6	1,086
After 5 years* or with 10 years' service.....	61 6	1,122
After 6 years* or with 11 years' service.....	63 6	1,159
Major/Squadron Officer.....	66 0	1,204
After 1 year*.....	80 6	1,469
After 2 years*.....	82 6	1,506
After 3 years*.....	84 6	1,542
After 4 years*.....	86 6	1,579
After 6 years*.....	89 0	1,624
After 11 years*.....	91 0	1,661
After 10 years*.....	93 0	1,697
After 12 years*.....	95 0	1,734
Lieutenant-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	97 6	1,779
After 2 years* or with 19 years' service.....	107 6	1,962
After 4 years* or with 21 years' service.....	111 0	2,026
After 6 years* or with 23 years' service.....	114 0	2,080
After 8 years* or with 25 years' service.....	117 6	2,114
Colonel/Group Officer.....	120 6	2,199
After 11 years*.....	140 0	2,564
After 4 years*.....	144 0	2,628
After 6 years*.....	147 6	2,692
After 8 years*.....	151 0	2,756
Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	154 6	2,820
	172 6	3,148

NOTE.—W.R.A.C. Officer Cadets on entry, 14s. 9d. per day.

*In the rank.

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily	Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	43s. 6d.-48s.	£794-£876
Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/Flight Officer.....	53s.-66s.	£967-£1,204
Superintending Sister/Matron/Major/Squadron Officer.....	80s. 6d.-97s. 6d.	£1,460-£1,779
Principal Matron/Licut.-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	107s. 6d.-120s. 6d.	£1,962-£2,199
Colonel/Group Officer.....	140s. 6d.-154s. 6d.	£2,564-£2,820
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	172s. 6d.	£3,148
Naval Nursing Auxiliaries Officer.....	71s.	£1,296

W.R.N.S. Basic Pay.—Daily Rates

	B s. d.	A s. d.	B s. d.	A s. d.
Wren (Ordinary).....	—	14 9	Petty Officer Wren	31 3 33 3
Wren (Able Rating).....	17 3	19 9	Chief Wren.....	37 3 38 9
Leading Wren.....	24 3	26 9		

(See Increases, 1968, p. 477).

Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND W.R.A.C.

Sergeants and Higher Ranks. Basic Pay. Daily rates.

Rank	Technicians	Tradeswomen		Non-Tradeswomen
		Group A	Group B	
Sergeant.....	38 3	33 3	31 3	31 3
Staff-Sergeant.....	44 3	38 3	35 9	35 9
Warrant Officer Class II*.....	46 9	40 3	37 ■	37 9
Warrant Officer Class I.....	49 3	43 3	40 9	40 9

*A Warrant Officer Class II holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 1s. per day.

Mechanicians and Tradeswomen

Rank	Mechanicians	Tradeswomen, Group A			Tradeswomen, Group B		
		Class III	Class II	Class I	Class III	Class II	Class I
Private.....	s. d. 23 3	s. d. 18 3	s. d. 19 9	s. d. 21 3	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 18 9	s. d. 20 3
Lance-Corporal.....	25 9	21 3	22 3	23 9	20 3	21 3	22 9
Corporal.....	29 9	—	25 3	26 9	—	24 3	25 9
Non-Tradeswomen		Grade IV		Grade III		Grade II	
Private.....	s. d. 14 9	s. d. —	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 20 3	s. d. 18 9	s. d. 21 3	s. d. 22 9
Lance-Corporal.....	—	—	—	—	—	24 3	25 9
Corporal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SERVICE INCREMENTS.—All ranks: 3s. a day after each period of 3 years' service respectively. Corporals and above: A further 3s. a day after 15 years' service. Sergeants and above: A further 3s. ■ day after 18 years' service.

W.R.A.F.

AIRCREW.—Daily rates of basic pay for Air Quartermasters: Sergeant, 31s. 3d.; Flight-Sergeant, 35s. 9d.; Master Aircrew, 40s. 9d.

GROUND TRADESWOMEN.—Daily rates of basic pay for Aircraftwomen Ranks (including Trade Assistants): Aircraftwoman, 14s. 9d.; Leading Aircraftwoman, 17s. 3d.; Senior Aircraftwoman, 20s. 3d.

Rank	List I Trades			List II Trades		s. d.
	Gen.	Scale A*	Scale B†	Rank		
Junior Technician.....	s. d. 22 9	s. d. 26 ■	s. d. 25 3	Corporal	{ Rate B	24 3
Corporal.....	26 9	32 3	30 9		Rate A	26 9
Sergeant.....	33 3	38 9	37 3	Sergeant	{ Rate B	31 3
Chief Technician.....	36 9	44 3	42 3		Rate A	33 3
Flight Sergeant.....	38 3	45 9	43 9	Flight Sergeant	{ Rate B	35 9
Warrant Officer.....	43 3	50 9	48 9		Rate A	38 3
				Warrant Officer	{ Rate B	40 9
					Rate A	43 3

* Aircraft, Radio, Armament and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups.

† The foregoing, together with General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups. Both Scales include trade pay at varying rates.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS (MEN)
 Officers and Men—All Services

£ per annum

Years of reckonable service over age 21	Capt. \$	Major	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Brigadier	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.	General	Field Marshal‡
16*	610	710	855	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	640	745	900	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	665	785	945	1,205	—	—	—	—	—
19.	690	820	990	1,250	—	—	—	—	—
20.	715	850	1,030	1,295	—	—	—	—	—
21.	735	885	1,065	1,340	—	—	—	—	—
22.	755	915	1,100	1,385	1,590	—	—	—	—
23.	775	945	1,140	1,430	1,635	—	—	—	—
24.	790	975	1,175	1,475	1,680	1,880	—	—	—
25.	800	1,000	1,205	1,520	1,725	1,950	—	—	—
26.	810	1,025	1,240	1,565	1,770	2,020	—	—	—
27.	820	1,050	1,270	1,605	1,820	2,095	2,270	—	—
28.	835	1,080	1,305	1,645	1,865	2,165	2,360	—	—
29.	845	1,105	1,335	1,685	1,910	2,235	2,445	—	—
30.	860	1,130	1,365	1,725	1,955	2,305	2,535	2,990	—
31.	875	1,150	1,395	1,765	2,000	2,380	2,620	3,100	—
32.	885	1,170	1,425	1,800	2,045	2,450	2,710	3,210	—
33.	900	1,190	1,455	1,840	2,085	2,520	2,800	3,320	—
34†.	910	1,205	1,480	1,880	2,125	2,590	2,885	3,430	4,050

* Minimum rates.

† Maximum rates.

‡ "Half-pay".

§ and below.

NOTES.—The above rates apply to all officers serving on permanent regular commissions except in the case of certain R.N. Special Duties List Officers and of Lieutenant-Colonels (Quarter-master) and equivalent ranks in the other services who receive a lead of £100 over the Major's scale above. Rates shown are for compulsory retirement; there will be a reduction in certain circumstances for voluntary retirement. Terminal grants continue to be three times the rate of retired pay.

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES (All Services).—Rate of gratuity for ■ officer retiring compulsorily for age or non-employment, or voluntarily, before becoming eligible for retired pay and who has at least 10 years' qualifying service:

For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1,375
For each further year's qualifying service, £275
Standard rate of Short Service gratuity for each year of service, £200

Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen—Basic Weekly Rates of Pension

Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year	Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first ■ years	For each additional year
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Below Corporal.....	3 0	6 ■	Staff Sergeant.....	5 6	11 ■
Corporal.....	3 10	7 8	Warrant Officer Class II.....	6 0	12 0
Sergeant.....	4 10	9 ■	Warrant Officer Class I	6 4	12 ■

EXAMPLES OF PENSIONS AND APPROXIMATE TERMINAL GRANTS.—PRIVATE, with 22 years' service: Pension 66s. od.; Grant, £515; with 37 years' service; Pension, 156s. od.; Grant, £1,217. SERGEANT, with 22 years' service; Pension, 106s. 4d.; Grant, £829; with 37 years' service: Pension, 251s. 4d.; Grant, £1,960. WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I, with 22 years' service: Pension, 139s. 4d.; Grant, £1,087; with 37 years' service; Pension, 329s. 4d.; Grant, £2,569. GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity payable to ratings, soldiers and airmen who leave the service with at least 12 years' qualifying service, £180; 13 years, £225; 14 yrs., £280; 15 yrs., £335; 16 yrs., £400; 17 yrs., £465; 18 yrs., £535; 19 yrs., £605; 20 yrs., £680; 21 yrs., £760.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS (WOMEN)
OTHER RANKS' PENSIONS

Rank (and equivalents, W.R.N.S. and W.R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
	s. d.	s. d.
Below Corporal	2 7	5 2
Corporal.....	3 3	6 6
Sergeant.....	4 1	■ 2
Staff Sergeant.....	4 8	9 4
Warrant Officer Class II.....	5 1	10 ■
Warrant Officer Class I	5 5	10 10

Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity to women who leave the Service with at least 12 years' reckonable service, £180; 13 years, £225; 14 yrs., £280; 15 yrs., £335; 16 yrs., £400; 17 yrs., £465; 18 yrs., £535; 19 yrs., £605; 20 yrs., £680; ■ yrs., £760.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

<i>Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), cons. 1952, trs. 1956 and 1961. [Signs Michael Cantuar:]</i>	1961
<i>Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A. (cons. 1935)</i>	1956
<i>Rt. Rev. Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.D. (cons. 1947)</i>	1962
<i>Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A. (cons. 1950)</i>	1962

Bishops Suffragan.

<i>Dover, Rt. Rev. Anthony Paul Tremlett, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury)</i>	1964
<i>Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (26 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon)</i>	1956
<i>Dean (£2,400).</i>	

<i>Very Rev. Ian Hugh White-Thomson, M.A.</i>	1963
<i>Canons Residentiary (£1,500)</i>	

<i>H. M. Waddams, M.A. [Archdn. Prichard 1962]</i>	1968
<i>J. Robinson, M.Th., Archdn. Nott.</i>	1965
<i>B.D.</i>	1968

<i>Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A., F.R.C.O.</i>	1961
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Archdeacons.

<i>Canterbury, Ven. M. J. Nott, B.D., A.K.C.</i>	1968
<i>Croydon, The Bishop of Croydon</i>	1968
<i>Maidstone, Ven. T. E. Prichard, M.A. [Beneficed Clergy, 246; Curates, &c., 96.]</i>	1968

<i>Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.</i>	
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<i>Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboyne</i>	1959
<i>Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.</i>	
<i>Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., ■ The Precincts, Canterbury.</i>	

LONDON. £5,500.

<i>114th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L., cons. 1955, trs. 1956 and 1961 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Robert Londin:]</i>	1961
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Bishops Suffragan.

<i>Willesden, Rt. Rev. Graham Douglas Leonard, M.A. (2 Church Road, Highgate, N.6)</i>	1964
<i>Kensington, Rt. Rev. Ronald Cedric Osbourne Goodchild, M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8)</i>	1964

<i>Stepney, Rt. Rev. Ernest Urban Trevor Huddleston, M.A. (cons. 1962)</i>	1968
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<i>Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Alan Francis Bright Rogers, M.A. (14 Manor Mansions, Belsize Grove, N.W.3) (cons. 1959)</i>	1966
<i>Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Frederick William Thomas Craske, B.A. (cons. 1953)</i>	1961
<i>Rt. Rev. Cyril Kenneth Samsbury, D.B.A. (cons. 1961)</i>	1966
<i>Dean of St. Paul's (£2,800).</i>	

<i>Very Rev. Martin Gloster Sullivan, M.A., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4.</i>	1967
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Canons Residentiary (each £1,700).

<i>L. J. Collins, M.A. 1948</i>	A. F. Hood, M.A. 1960
<i>Rt. Hon and Rt. Rev. J. W. C. Wand, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1955</i>	S. M. F. Woodhouse, M.A. 1968

<i>Organist, C. H. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.</i>	1968
<i>Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, O.B.E., M.V.O.</i>	1966

Archdeacons.

<i>London, Ven. S. M. F. Woodhouse, M.A.</i>	1967
<i>Middlesex, Ven. J. R. G. Eastaugh, B.A.</i>	1966

<i>Hampstead, Ven. H. A. S. Pink, M.A.</i>	1964
<i>Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins</i>	1951

<i>Beneficed Clergy, 515; Curates, &c., 455.</i>	
<i>Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter (1961), W. S. Wiggleworth, M.A., LL.B. D.C.L.</i>	1954

<i>Registrar and Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.</i>	1939
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Westminster. £3,000.

<i>The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—(A Royal Peculiar) Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.D.</i>	1959
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<i>Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)</i>	
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<i>Archd. Carpenter 1951</i>	M. A. C. Warren, M.A.
<i>M. S. Stancliffe, M.A.</i>	D.D. (Sub-Dean) 1963

<i>1957</i>	R. C. D. Jasper, M.A., D.D.
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1968

<i>Archdeacon, Ven. E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D.</i>	1963
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<i>Chapter Clerk, Registrar, and Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, M.V.O., LL.B.</i>	1963
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<i>Precentor, Rev. R. Simpson</i>	1963
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<i>Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., A.R.C.O.</i>	1963
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<i>Legal Secretary, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.</i>	1963
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WINCHESTER. £3,500.

<i>93rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., LL.D., (cons. 1951). (Wolvesey, Winchester) [Signs Falkner Winton:]</i>	1961
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Bishop Suffragan.

<i>Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester)</i>	1951
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<i>Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nigel Edmund Cornwall, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1949).</i>	1963
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Dean (£2,400).

<i>Very Rev. Oswin Harvard Gibbs-Smith, C.B.E., M.A.</i>	1961
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<i>Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Alan Stanley Giles, C.B.E., M.A.</i>	1959
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<i>Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Frederick Walter Cogman, A.K.C., B.D.</i>	1966
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Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

<i>W. D. Maundrell, M.A. [Bp. Cornwall]</i>	1963
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<i>1961 F. Bussby, M.B.E., M.A., M.Litt., B.D.</i>	1967
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<i>E. A. de Mendieta, Ph.D.</i>	1962
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<i>Precentor, Rev. Canon H. C. A. Gaunt, M.A.</i>	1967
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<i>Organist, Alwyn Surplice, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.</i>	1949
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Archdeacons.

<i>Winchester, Ven. J. R. Beynon.</i>	1962
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<i>Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D.</i>	1958
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<i>Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.</i>	
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<i>Chancellor, Prof. A. Phillips, O.B.E., M.A. Ph.D.</i>	1964
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<i>Registrar, D. L. R. Thomas, Winchester.</i>	1964
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<i>Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.</i>	
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BATH AND WELLINGTON. £3,000.

<i>73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., cons. 1955. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Edward Bath: et Well:]</i>	1960
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Bishop Suffragan.

<i>Taunton, Rt. Rev. Francis Horner West, M.A.</i>	1962
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<i>Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (cons. 1938)</i>	1956
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Dean (£2,400).

<i>Very Rev. Irven David Edwards, M.A.</i>	1963
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<i>Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £1,500).</i>	
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<i>Bp. Wilson</i>	1956
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<i>Archd. Lance</i>	1963
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<i>D. S. Bailey, D.D.</i>	1962
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<i>Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.</i>	1936
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Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. A. Hopley.....	1962
Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A.....	1951
Wells, Ven. J. du B. Lance, M.C., M.A.....	1963
Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.	
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....	1943
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells, S.W.x.....	1963

BIRMINGHAM. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, K.C.M.G., D.D., cons. 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham]	1953
Bishop Suffragan.	

Aston, Rt. Rev. David Brownfield Porter, M.A. (259 Bristol Road, Birmingham 5).....	1962
Provost.	

Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A.....	1962
Archdeacons.	

Aston, Ven. F. F. G. Warman, M.A.....	1965
Birmingham, Ven. V. S. Nicholls.....	1967
Beneficed Clergy 167; Curates, &c., 80.	
Organist, R. Massey, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.....	1968
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.....	1957
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).	

BRISTOL. £3,000.

52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol].....	1959
Bishop Suffragan.	

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Clifford Leofric Purdy Bishop, B.A. (15 Henleaze Road, Bristol).....	1962
Dean.	

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A.....	1957
Canons Residentiary.	

Bishop of Malmesbury J. R. M. Johnstone, M.A. 1962	1967
G. J. Paul, M.A., M.Th. | E. M. Pilkington, M.A. 1966	1967

Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949	
Archdeacons.	

Bristol, Ven. L. A. Williams, M.A.....	1967
Swindon, Ven. C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.....	1963
Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 69.	

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A.....	1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A.....	1949

CHELMSFORD. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs John Chelmsford].....	1962
Bishops Suffragan.	

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (Bishop's House, 32 Inglis Road, Colchester) (cons. 1951).....	1966
Earking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chadwick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buckhurst Hill).....	1959

Bradwell, Rt. Rev. William Neville Welch, M.A. (22 Springfield Road, Chelmsford).....	1968
Provost, Very Rev. Hilary Martin Connop Price, M.A.....	1967

Organist, J. W. Jordan, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. 1966	
Archdeacons.	

Southend, The Bishop of Bradwell.....	1953
West Ham, Ven. J. D. Wakeling, M.C., M.A.....	1965

Colchester, Ven. A. V. G. Cleall, M.A.....	1959
Beneficed Clergy, 498; Curates, &c., 142.	

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C. 1950	
Diocesan Registrar, D. W. Faull, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....	1963

CHICHESTER. £3,000.

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans. 1958) (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Roger Cicest.].....	1958
Bishops Suffragan.	

Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Morrell, F.R.C. (83 Davydon Road, Hove).....	1959
Horsham, Rt. Rev. Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A. (The Old Rectory, Worth, Crawley).....	1968

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, M.A. (cons. 1949).....	1966
Dean	

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955	
Canons Residentiary.	

Archd. Mason.....	1949
D. R. Hutchinson, M.A.....	1961

Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O.	1958
Archdeacons.	

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A.....	1946
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A.....	1955

Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.	1959
Beneficed Clergy, 239; Curates, &c., 144.	

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A.	1960
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.	

COVENTRY. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry].....	1956
Assistant Bishop.	

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A. (cons. 1946).....	1960
Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A.	1958

Organist, D. F. Lepine.....	1961
Canons Residentiary.	

J. W. Poole, M.A. 1963	1964
A. H. Dammers, M.A.	1965

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. E. A. Buchan, B.A.....	1965
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A.....	1953

Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, &c., 42.	
Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1943	

Registrar, S. L. Penn Coventry	1957
Bishop Suffragan.	

DERBY. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D. (cons. 1947) (Bishop's House, Turnditch, Derby) [Signs Geoffrey Derby].....	1959
Bishop Suffragan.	

Repton, Rt. Rev. William Warren Hunt, M.A.	1965
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richards Parfitt, M.A. (cons. 1952)	1962

Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A.	1953
Canons Residentiary.	

Archdeacons.

Archd. Richardson. 1955 P. W. Miller.....	1966
Archdeacons.	

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.....	1953
Chesterfield, Ven. T. W. I. Cleasby, M.A.....	1963

Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.....	1958
Beneficed Clergy, 210; Curates, &c., 48.	

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....	1944
Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, Derby.	

ELY. £3,000.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, D.D. (cons. 1956, trans. 1962 and 1964) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Edward Elien:]..	1964
Bishop Suffragan.	

Huntingdon, Rt. Rev. Robert Arnold Schürhoff Martineau, M.A.....	1966
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (cons. 1927)	1942

Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A.	1951
Canons Residentiary (each £1,500).	
B. C. Pawley, M.A.	1959
Bp. of Huntingdon	1966
G. W. H. Lampe, P. C. Moore, M.A., M.C., D.D.	1960
D.Phil.	1967
Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. DOC., F.R.C.O.	1950

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. M. S. Carey, M.A.	1962
Wisbech, Ven. B. G. B. Fox, M.C.	1965

Huntingdon, Ven. D. F. Page, M.A.	1965
Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.	

Chancellor, H. V. Forbes, Q.C., M.A.	1965
Registrar, J. B. Green, M.A.	

Legal Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., i The Sanctuary, S.W.1.	
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EXETER. £3,000.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs Robert Exon].	1949
Bishops Suffragan.	

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter)	1954
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Guy Sanderson, M.A. (Coltsfoot, Yeoland Lane, Velberton)	1962

Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Marcus Knight, B.D.	1960
Canons Residentiary	

H. Balmforth, M.A.	1956
Archd. Babington	1953

Archd. Newhouse	1966
Organist, L. F. Dakers, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.	1957

Chapter Clerk, J. F. Eden, B.A.	1966
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Archdeacons.

Barnstaple, Ven. A. F. Ward, B.A.	1962
Totnes, Ven. R. J. D. Newhouse, M.A.	1966

Plymouth, Ven. F. A. J. Matthews, M.A.	1962
Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babington, M.A.	1958

Beneficed Clergy, 400; Curates, &c., 69.	
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A.	LL.B.

Registrar and Secretary, J. F. G. Michelmores, 18 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.	
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GLOUCESTER. £3,000.

36th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A. (cons. 1957) (Palace House, Gloucester) [Signs Basil Gloucester].	1962
Bishop Suffragan.	

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Forbes Trevor Horan, M.A.	1960
Dean (£2,455).	

Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A., F.S.A.	1953
Canons Residentiary (£1,533).	

W. T. Wardle, M.A.	1948
C. F. Parce, M.A.	1963

D. A. R. Keen, M.A.	1965
D. D. Thomas, M.A.	1968

Organist, J. D. Sanders, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.	1967
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Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A.	1948
Cheltenham, Ven. G. F. Hutchins, M.A.	1965

Beneficed Clergy, 260; Curates, &c., 29.	
Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A.	

Registrar, H. A. Gibson, 34 Brunswick Road, Gloucester	1957
Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, i The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.	

Diocesan Sec., P. J. Davies, Church House, College Green, Gloucester.	
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GUILDFORD. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Edmund Reindorp, D.D. (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guildford) [Signs George Guildford].	1962
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Bishop Suffragan

Dorking, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Dawson Evans, M.A. (13 Pilgrim's Way, Guildford).	1968
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. St. John Surridge Pike, D.D. (cons. 1958).	1963

Rt. Rev. Lucian Charles Usher-Wilson, C.B.E. M.A., (cons. 1936).	1964
Dean, Very Rev. Antony Cyprian Bridge.	1968

Canons Residentiary

C. T. Chapman, Ph.D.	1961
A. C. G. Oldham, A.R.C.	1961

Organist, B. Rose.	1960
Archdeacons.	

Surrey, Ven. J. M. Evans, M.A.	1968
Dorking, Ven. W. H. S. Purcell, M.A.	1968

Beneficed Clergy, 153; Curates, &c., 73.	
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.	

Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.	
Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.	

Registrar of the Archdeaconries, D. M. Moir Carey.	
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HEREFORD. £3,000.

202nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (The Palace, Hereford), cons. 1955 [Signs Mark Hereford].	1961
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. William Arthur Partridge, B.A. (cons. 1953).	1963

Dean (£2,400).

(vacant).	
Canons Residentiary (£1,500).	

Archd. Randolph.	1961
J. M. Irvine, M.A.	1965

E. W. Eyden, B.A., B.D.	1964
Archdeacons.	

Organist, Richard Lloyd, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.	1966
Archdeacons.	

Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A.	1959
Ludlow, Ven. J. W. Lewis, M.A.	1960

Beneficed Clergy, 226; Curates, &c., 27.	
Chancellor, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone.	1953

Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.	
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LEICESTER. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald Leicester].	1953
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D. (cons. 1936).	1961

Rt. Rev. Thomas Geoffrey Stuart Smith, M.A. (cons. 1947).	1966
Provost, Very Rev. John Chester Hughes, M.A.	1963

D. W. Gundry, B.D., M.Th.	1963
F. L. Godfrey, M.A.	1968

Organist (vacant).	
Archdeacons.	

Leicester, Ven. R. B. Cole.	1963
Loughborough, Ven. H. Lockley, Ph.D.	1963

Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, &c., 45.	
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.	1953

Registrar, R. J. Moore, 5 Bowling Green Street, Leicester.	
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LICHFIELD. £3,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton Lichfield].	1953
Bishops Suffragan.	

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. William Alonzo Parker, M.A. (The Old Vicarage, Uppington, nr. Wellington, Salop).	1959
Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A. (Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter).	1958

Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A. 1953
 Canons Residentiary (each £1,500).
 Archd. Stratton. 1960 D. A. Hodges, M.A.
 D. K. Robertson, B.A. 1960 1965

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959
 Archdeacons.

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. 1959

Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry. 1959

Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell. 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 141.

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gage. 1954

Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £3,000.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (cons. 1952, trans. 1956) (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln 1]. 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Gerald Fitzmaurice Colin, M.A. 1966

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Ross Sydney Hook, M.C., M.A. 1965

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (cons. 1949). 1965

Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. (cons. 1958). 1965

Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A. (cons. 1954). 1968

Dean (£2,700)

Very Rev. the Hon. Oliver William Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.A. 1968

Canons Residentiary (£1,800).

N. S. Rathbone, M.A. 1959 D. C. Rutter, M.A.

Archd. Jarvis. 1960 1965

P. B. G. Binnall, M.A., F.S.A. 1962

Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus.DOC., F.R.C.O. 1966

Archdeacons.

Stow, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A. 1967

Lindsey, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A. 1960

Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Smith, V.R.D., M.A. 1960

Beneficed Clergy, 350; Curates, &c., 110.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. 1937

Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £3,000.

68th Bishop (29th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans. 1959) (Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Launcelot Norvic:]. 1959

Bishops Suffragan.

Lynn, Rt. Rev. William Somers Llewellyn, M.A. 1963

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Eric William Bradley Cordingley, M.B.E. 1963

Dean (£2,400), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A. 1952

Canons Residentiary.

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 M. Kaye, M.A. 1967

A. G. G. Thurlow, M.A., F.S.A. 1964

Organist, H. B. Runnett. 1966

Archdeacons.

Norfolk, The Bishop of Thetford. 1962

Norwich, Ven. W. A. Aitken, M.A. 1961

Lynn, The Bishop of Lynn. 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 388; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955

Registrar & Sec., B. O. L. Prior.

London Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.

OXFORD. £3,000.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D. (Cuddesdon, Oxford) [Signs Harry Oxon]. 1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Well House, Upper Basildon, Reading). 1955

Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday, M.A. (Wardington, Banbury). 1957

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. George Christopher Cutts Pepys, M.A. 1964

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, M.A., B.D. (cons. 1944). 1960

Dean of Christ Church (£2,000)

Very Rev. Cuthbert Aikman Simpson, D.D. 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the University of Oxford.

F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944 S. L. Greenslade, D.D.

V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 W. R. F. Browning, M.A., B.D. (Canon of

Archd. Witton-Davies). 1959

H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958 M.A., B.D. (Canon of the Cathedral Church)

Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus. 1955

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A. 1956

Berks., Ven. E. Wild, M.A. 1967

Bucks., Ven. J. F. I. Pratt, M.A. 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 310.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell. 1958

Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth. 1948

Windsor. £2,600.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Very Rev. Robert Wyler Woods, M.A. 1962

Canons Residentiary (each £1,500).

G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 J. A. Fisher, M.A. 1958

R. H. Hawkins, M.A. 1958

Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1961

Chapter Clerk, Mrs. I. Pritchard. 1963

PETERBOROUGH. £3,000.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (The Palace, Peterborough) [Signs Cyril Petriburg] (cons. 1949). 1961

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D. (cons. 1943). 1957

Rt. Rev. Hugh Van Lynden Otter-Barry, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1931). 1960

Rt. Rev. Archibald Rollo Graham-Campbell, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1948). 1965

Dean (£2,400)

Very Rev. Richard Shuttleworth Wingfield-Digby, M.A. 1966

Canons Residentiary (each £1,500)

H. G. G. Herklots, M.A. | Archd. Towndrow. 1966

1959 | A. S. Gribble, M.A. 1967

Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O. | Archdeacons. 1953

Northampton, Ven. B. R. Marsh, B.A. 1964

Oakham, Ven. F. N. Towndrow, M.A. 1967

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, T. R. Fitzwalter Butler, O.B.E. 1962

Registrar, E. T. Channell, 37 Priestgate, Peterborough.

PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D. (Bishoppwood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs John Portsmouth]. 1960

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Laurence Henry Woolmer, M.A. (cons. 1949). 1968

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939

Organist, P. A. S. Stevenson, M.A., F.R.C.O. | Canons Residentiary. 1953

E. C. S. Lowman, M.A. | T. C. Heritage, M.A. 1964

1962 | F. C. Carpenter, M.A. 1968

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. G. L. Tiarks, M.A.....	1965
I. of Wight, Ven. R. V. Scruby, M.A.....	1965
Beneficed Clergy, 219; Curates, &c., 65.	
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....	1940
Registrar and Legal Sec., T. B. Birkett, 132 High Street, Portsmouth.....	1957

ROCHESTER. £3,000.

104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Rochester), [Signs David Roffen:] Bishop Suffragan.	[1961]
Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Henry David Halsey, B.A. 1968	
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Keith Russell, M.A. (cons. 1955).....	1965

Dean (£2,400).

Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, C.B.E., M.A.....	1966
Canons Residentiary.	
Archd. Harland.... 1951] S. L. S. Allen, B.D., F. H. Gripper, M.A. P. A. Welsby, M.A., Ph.D. 1965	1966
Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.MUS., F.R.C.O.....	1956

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A.	1951
Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A.	1952
Bromley, Ven. D. C. Stewart-Smith, M.A.	1968

Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, &c., 120.

Chanceller, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A.....	1955
Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949) and O. R. Woodward (1955), Rochester.	

Sec. D. W. Faull, ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....	1963
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ST. ALBANS. £3,000.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford Jones, K.C.V.O., D.D. (High Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael St. Albans] (cons. 1942).....	1950
Bishops Suffragan.	

Hertford, Rt. Rev. Albert John Trillo, M.Th., B.D., A.C.C. (Longcroft, 32 Crouch Hall Lane, Redbourne) (cons. 1963).....	1968
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Bedford, Rt. Rev. John Tyrell Holmes Hare, M.A.	1968
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Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A.....	1964
Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. Archdeacons.	1958

St. Albans, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A.....	1962
Bedford, The Bishop of Bedford,	1962

Beneficed Clergy, 263; Curates, &c., 123.	
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Chanceller, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A.....	1958
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Registrar and Legal Sec., D. W. Faull, ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....	1963
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ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,000.	
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Wilfrid Brown, C.B.E., D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), cons. 1953, trans. 1966 [Signs Leslie St. Edm. & Ipswich]....	1966

Bishop Suffragan.

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. David Rokey Maddock, M.A.	1967
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Priest, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.....	1958
Canons Residentiary.	

C. Rhodes, M.A..... 1964] J. H. Churchill, M.A.	1967
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Archdeacons.

Ipswich, Ven. C. G. Hooper, M.A.....	1963
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Suffolk, Ven. C. S. Scott, M.A.....	1961
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Sudbury, The Bishop of Dunwich.....	1968
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Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.	1957
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Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &c., 15.	
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Chancellor, R. M. O. Havens, Q.C.....	1966
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Registrar, G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.	
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SALISBURY. £3,000.

74th Bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Edward Fison, D.D. (South Canony, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs Joseph Sarum.].....	1963
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Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Victor Joseph Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D. (69 The Close, Salisbury).....	1960
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Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Angus Campbell MacInnes, C.M.G., D.D. (cons. 1953)	1968
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Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Kenneth William Haworth, M.A.....	1960
Canons Residentiary (£1,500).	

C. Jackson..... 1947	1958
R. S. Dawson, M.A. Archd. Wingfield-Digby	1968

Organist, R. G. Seal, M.A., F.R.C.O.....	1968
Archdeacons.	

Willis, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A.....	1951
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Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A.....	1956
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Sherborne, Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A.	1967
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Sarum, Ven. S. B. Wingfield-Digby, M.B.E., M.A.	1968
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Beneficed Clergy, 311; Curates, &c., 50.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....	1955
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Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.	
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SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W.16) [Signs Mervyn Southwark].....	1959
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Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Edward Lawrence Barham, M.A. (cons. 1964).....	1967
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Rt. Rev. John Boys, M.A., L.Th. (15 Tufton Street, S.W.1) (cons. 1948).....	1968
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Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4).....	1952
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Woolwich, Rt. Rev. John Arthur Thomas Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3).....	1959
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Provost, Very Rev. Ernest William Southcott, B.A.	1961
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Canons Residentiary.

I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. 1957	1961
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F. Colquhoun, M.A.	1961
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D. A. Rhymes, B.A.	1961
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Organist, E. H. Warrell, A.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.	1968
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Archdeacons.	
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Southwark, Ven. R. V. Bazire.....	1966
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Lewisham, Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A.....	1960
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Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A.	1953
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Beneficed Clergy, 290; Curates, &c., 338.	
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Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A.	1948
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Secretary and Registrar, D. W. Faull, ■ The Sanctuary, S.W.1.	1963
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Dean

Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A.	1960
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Canons Residentiary.

J. A. Simcock..... 1952	1965
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H. A. Blair, M.A., B.D. 1960	1968
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Archdeacons.

Cornwall, Ven. P. C. Young, B.Litt., M.A.	1965
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Archdeacon.

Bedmin, Ven. A. C. Williams.....	1968
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Organist, F. G. Ormond, M.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 180; Curates, &c., 19.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1957
Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, ■ Princes Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £3,000
90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) [Signs Mervyn.Worcester] 1956
Assistant Bishop (£1,500), Rt. Rev. David Howard Nicholas Allenby, M.A. (cons. 1962).....1968
Dean (£2,400).

(vacant).
Canons (£1,500).

C. B. Armstrong, M.A., Archd. Elliot.....1965
B.D.....1947
G. C. B. Davies, D.D. 1963

Organist, C. J. Robinson, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1963
Archdeacons.

Dudley, Ven. J. C. Williams, B.A.1968
Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, &c., 106.
Worcester, Ven. P. C. Eliot, M.A. 1961

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1959
Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £6,000.

93rd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., cons. 1956, trs. 1961. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Donald Ebor:].....1961

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1958).....1964
Bishops Suffragan.

Selby, Rt. Rev. Douglas Noel Sargent, M.A. (Tollgarth, Tadcaster Road, York).....1962
Whitby, Rt. Rev. George D'Oyly Snow, M.A. (South Kilvington, Thirsk).....1961

Hull, Rt. Rev. Hubert Lawrence Higgs, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull).....1965
Dean (£2,600)

Very Rev. Alan Richardson, M.A., D.D.....1964
Canons Residentiary (£1,650).

R. E. Cant, M.A.....1957 | P. Burbridge, M.A. 1966
B. A. Smith, M.A. 1963

Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.1946
Archdeacons.

York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A.1957
East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A. 1957

Cleveland, Ven. S. F. Linsley.1965
Beneficed Clergy, 321; Curates, &c., 91.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. Vicar-General of the Province and Chancellor of the Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, D.C.L., M.A., LL.B. 1944

Registrar and Secretary, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B. 1968

DURHAM. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ian Thomas Ramsey, M.A. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland). [Signs Ian Dunelm].....1966
Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Alexander Kenneth Hamilton, M.A.....1965
Dean (£3,300).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A....1951
Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

H. E. W. Turner, D.D. Archd. Stranks.....1954
1950 A. H. Couratin, M.A. 1962

Archd. Cobham...1953 D. R. Jones, M.A....1964
Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.1936

Archdeacons.

Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A.1953
Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.1958
Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 100.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.1954
Registrar (1948) and Legal Secretary (1929), H. C. Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., cons. 1946, trans. 1960 (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Charles Blackburn].....1960
Bishops Suffragan.

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abrahall (Pedders Wood, Scorton) 1955
Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley)1955

Provost, Very Rev. Norman Robinson, B.Sc....1961
Canons Residentiary.
T. A. Rockley, B.A....1964 G. A. Williams, M.A.
C. W. D. Carroll, M.A. 1965

1964 J. W. Dixon, M.A. 1965

Archdeacons

Lancaster, Ven. G. Gower-Jones, M.A.1966
Blackburn, Ven. H. N. Hodd, M.A.1962
Organist, J. Bertalot, M.A., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.1964
Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 51.
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.1949
Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B.1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road, Heaton, Bradford) cons. 1954 [Signs Michael Bradford].....1961

Provost, Very Rev. William Hugh Alan Cooper, M.A.1962
Organist, K. V. Rhodes, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.1964

Archdeacons

Bradford, Ven. W. Johnston, M.A.1965
Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A.1953
Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 34.

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A.1957
Registrar and Secretary, H. Firth, Martins Bank Chambers, Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £3,000.

63rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle), cons. 1959 [Signs Cyril Carliol].....1967
Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Reginald Foskett, M.A., Ph.D. (Brathay, Ambleside, Westmorland).....1967
Dean (£3,300).

Very Rev. Lionel Meiring Spafford du Toit, M.A. 1960
Canons Residentiary (about £1,500).

Archd. Nurse.....1958 R. B. Bradford, B.A. 1966
W. A. Batty, M.A. 1968

Organist, R. A. Seivwright, M.A., A.R.C.O.1960
Archdeacons.

Westmorland and Furness, Ven. T. R. Hare, M.A. 1966
West Cumberland, Ven. W. E. A. Pugh, M.A. 1959
Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.1958

Beneficed Clergy, 226; Curates, &c., 74.
Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.1950

Registrar and Sec., I. S. Sutcliffe, M.A., LL.B., Carlisle 1964

CHESTER. £3,000.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1953
[Signs Gerald Cestr:].....1953
Bishops Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. Rupert Gordon Strutt, B.D. 1965
Birkenhead, Rt. Rev. Eric Arthur John Mercer 1965

Dean (£2,460).

Very Rev. George William Outram Addleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A..... 1963

Canons Residentiary (£1,560).

C. E. Jarman..... 1943 | Archd. Fisher..... 1965

B. A. Hardy, M.A..... 1946 |

Organist, R. A. Fisher..... 1967

Archdeacons.

Chester, Ven. L. G. Fisher, A.L.C.D..... 1965

Macclesfield, Ven. F. H. House, O.B.E., M.A..... 1967

Beneficed Clergy, 290; *Curates, &c.*, 78.

Chancellor, Rev. K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A..... 1950

Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., ■ White Friars,

Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Stuart Yarworth Blanch, M.A. (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool) [Signs Stuart Liverpool]..... 1966

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Laurence Ambrose Brown, M.A..... 1960

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Scott Baker, M.A. (cons. 1943)..... 1968

Dean (£2,400).

Very Rev. Edward Henry Patey, M.A..... 1964

Canons Residentiary.

C. B. Naylor, M.A..... 1956 | L. F. Hopkins, M.A., B.D.

H. Ellis, M.A..... 1962 | Archd. Wilkinson..... 1968

Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O..... 1955

Archdeacons

Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A..... 1951

Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans..... 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 227; *Curates, &c.*, 103.

Chancellor His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B..... 1957

Joint Registrars, E. C. Arden and R. H. Arden, 2 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 2.

MANCHESTER. £3,000.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishoptcourt, Bury New Road, Manchester 7) [Signs William Manchester] 1947
Bishop Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D. (Westholme, 22 Pine Road, Didsbury, Manchester 20)..... 1953

Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D. (Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester)..... 1959

Dean (£2,750) Very Rev. Alfred Jewett, M.A. 1964
Canons Residentiary (£1,800).

H. Hodkin, M.A..... 1957 | Archd. Price..... 1966

R. H. Preston, M.A. 1953 | F. S. Wright, M.A..... 1966

Organist, D. E. Cantrell, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O.... 1961

Archdeacons

Manchester, Ven. S. H. Price, M.A..... 1966

Rochdale, Ven. A. H. Ballard, M.A..... 1966

Beneficed Clergy, 383; *Curates, &c.*, 120.

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A..... 1948

Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester..... 1933

NEWCASTLE. £3,000.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle]..... 1957

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D. (cons. 1950)..... 1968

Provost, Very Rev. Conrad Clifton Wolters, M.A. 1962

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Unwin..... 1963 | D. E. F. Ogden, B.A. 1966

A. Wilson, M.A..... 1964 | R. G. Cornwell, M.A. 1968

Archdeacons

Northumberland, Ven. C. P. Unwin, T.D., M.A.... 1963

Lindisfarne, Ven. L. S. Hawkes, M.A..... 1960

Organist, Russell A. Missin, F.R.C.O..... 1967

Beneficed Clergy, 158; *Curates, &c.*, 77.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B..... 1942

Registrar and Sec., Ian Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle on Tyne.

RIPON. £3,000.

9th Bishop Rt. Rev. John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., Litt.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon) [Signs John Ripon]..... 1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. 1965

Dean (£2,440)

Very Rev. Frederick Edwin Le Grice, M.A..... 1968

Canons Residentiary (each £1,500)

Archd. Turnbull..... 1962 | R. Emmerson, B.D., J. G. B. Ashworth, M.A. 1965 | A.K.C..... 1966

Organist, Ronald Perrin, F.R.C.O..... 1966

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc..... 1950

Richmond, Ven. J. W. Turnbull, B.A..... 1962

Beneficed Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 58

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A..... 1957

Registrar and Secretary, J. R. Balmforth, M.A., Phoenix House, South Parade, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Taylor, M.A. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10) [Signs John Sheffield]..... 1962

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938)..... 1947

Provost, Very Rev. Ivan Delacherois Neill, C.B., O.B.E., M.A..... 1966

Archdeacons

Sheffield, Ven. H. Johnson, M.A..... 1963

Doncaster, Ven. E. J. G. Rogers, B.A..... 1967

Organist, G. Matthews, B.Mus., F.R.C.O..... 1967
Beneficed Clergy, 175; *Curates, &c.*, 61

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A..... 1950

Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £3,000.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A. (Bishop's Court, Kirk Michael, Isle of Man) [Signs Eric Sodor and Man]..... 1966

Archdeacon, Ven. E. B. Glass, M.A..... 1964
Beneficed Clergy, 27; *Curates, &c.*, 14.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes Johnson, M.B.E., M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £3,000.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon David Savage, M.A. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) (cons. 1960) [Signs Gordon Southwell]..... 1964

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherwood, Rt. Rev. Kenneth George Thompson, M.A. (Kneesall Vicarage, Newark)..... 1965

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Lewis Mark Way, M.A. (cons. 1952)..... 1960

Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere Heywood, M.A..... 1945

Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. B. W. Woodhams, B.A..... 1965

Nottingham, Ven. M. R. W. Brown, M.A..... 1960

Organist, K. B. Bearl..... 1959

Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 50.

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle..... 1959

Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Treacy, M.B.E. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield) (cons. 1961) [Signs Eric Wakefield]..... 1968

Bishop Suffragan	
Pontefract, Rt. Rev. William Gordon Fallows, M.A.	1968
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Victor George Shearburn, M.A. (cons. 1955)	1967
Provost, Very Rev. Philip Norris Pare, M.A.	1961
Archdeacons	
Pontefract, Ven. E. C. Henderson, B.D.	1968
Halifax, Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A.	1961
Organist, P. G. Saunders, MUS.D., F.R.C.O.	
Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44.	
Chancellor, G. B. Graham, Q.C., LL.B.	1959
Registrar and Secy., C. E. Coles, M.A., Burton Street, Wakefield	1963

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York; Secretary, Sir John Guillum Scott, T.D., D.C.L.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

LLANDAFF. £2,675.

98th Bishop and 6th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. William Glynn Hughes Simon, D.D., b. 1903, cons. Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1954, translated 1957, elected Archbishop of Wales, 1968 (Llyw-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glynn Cambrensis]	1967
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BANGOR. £2,100.

78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913. (Ty'r Esgob, Bangor, Caerns.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor]	1957
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MONMOUTH. £2,400.

5th Bishop of Monmouth, Rt. Rev. Eryl Stephen	
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BISHOPS ABROAD

CANADA

Primate

The Most Rev. Howard Hewlett Clark, b. 1903, cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1954, Elected Primate of All Canada 1959. Elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land and translated to see of Rupert's Land, 1961.

Sees.

Apptd. Clgy.

Province of Canada.	
The Most Rev. Archbishop.	
Fredericton, Alexander Henry O'Neill, b. 1907 (cons. 1957), Archbishop and Metropolitan	1963 91
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	

Fredericton (see above).

Montreal, R. K. Maguire, b. 1923	1963 113
Newfoundland, R. L. Seaborn, b. 1912 (cons. 1958)	1966 92
Nova Scotia, W. W. Davis, b. 1908 (cons. 1958)	1963 137

Quebec, R. F. Brown, b. 1900	1960 53
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Province of Rupert's Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Rupert's Land (see above).

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903	1950 33
Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909	1950 19
Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901	1950 38
Calgary, M. L. Goodman	1967 64
Edmonton, W. G. Burch (cons. 1960)	1961 48
Keewatin, H. E. Hives, b. 1901	1954 27
Qu'Appelle, G. F. C. Jackson, b. 1907	1960 66
Rupert's Land (see above)	1960 65

Bp. Coadj., J. O. Anderson, b. 1912	1962 27
Saskatchewan, W. H. H. Crump, b. 1903	1960 34
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900	1950 34

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b. 1904 (cons. 1944), Archbishop and Metropolitan	1955 79
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THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—Chairman, Rt. Rev. G. V. Gerard; Vice-Chairman, Rev. H. Cooper. THE HOUSE OF LAITY.—Chairman, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.; Vice-Chairman, T. A. R. Levett.

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Registrar, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; Apparitor-General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C., Lower House.—Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Taunton; Actuary, R. M. Hollis, M.A., York, Upper House.—President, The Archbishop of York; Registrar, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B., Minster Yard, York; Lower House.—Prolocutor, The Dean of Chester; Synodal Secretary, Rev. R. J. Graham, B.D.

Thomas, M.A., b. 1910 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.). [Signs Eryl Monmouth.] 1968

ST. ASAPH. £2,100. [1957]

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., b. 1900 (Palace, St. Asaph). [Signs David St. Asaph] 1950

ST. DAVID'S £2,675.

122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., b. 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids]. 1956

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,100.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., b. 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs John Swansea & Brecon] 1958

Sees. The Rt. Rev. Bishops. Apptd. Clgy.	
Toronto, G. B. Snell (cons. 1956)	1966 327
Bp. Suff., H. R. Hunt.	
Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901	1948 216
Bps. Suff., H. F. Appleyard; C. J. Queen.	
Moosonee, J. A. Watton, b. 1915	1963 29
Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.	
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903	1949 148
Ass't Bp., C. R. H. Wilkinson, b. 1900 (cons. 1950)	1960
Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903	1952 61
Ottawa, E. S. Reed	1954 85

Province of British Columbia.	
The Most Rev. Archbishop.	
New Westminster, Godfrey P. Gower, b. 1900 (cons. 1951), Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1968	1951 85
The Rt. Rev. Bishops	
British Columbia, H. E. Sexton, b. 1888 (cons. 1935)	1936 55
Caledonia, E. G. Munn, b. 1903	1960 19
Cariboo, R. S. Dean, b. 1915	1956 14
Ass't Bp. T. Greenwood, b. 1903 (cons. 1952)	1965
Kootenay, E. W. Scott, b. 1919	1968 31
Yukon, J. T. Frame, b. 1934	1968 12

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON
Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Hiyanirindu Lakdasa Jacob de Mel, b. 1902 (cons. 1945) 1962 100

Asst. Bp., J. Richardson, b. 1894 1950

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Amritsar, K. D. W. Anand	1960
Andamans and Nicobar, M. D. Srinivasan, b. 1917 (cons. 1964)	1966
Assam, E. S. Nasir, b. 1916	1962
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan, b. 1905 (cons. 1951)	1956
Bombay, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903 (cons. 1947)	1962 65

Sees.	Apptd.	Cлы.	Apptd.	Cлы.
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans, b. 1910	1957	51	Aux. Bps., T. B. Macdonald (1964); S. B. Rosier (1967).	
Colombo, C. H. W. De Soysa.....	1964	99	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Dacca, J. D. Blair, b. 1906 (cons. 1952).....	1956		Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, b. 1911.....	1957
Delhi, P. Parmar (cons. 1955).....	1966	18	Coadj. Bp., W. S. Bastian.....	1968
Karachi, C. Ray.....	1960		Kalgoorlie, D. W. Bryant.....	1967
Kurunagala, C. L. Wickremesinghe, b. 1927	1962		N.W. Australia, H. A. J. Witt, b. 1920.....	1965
Lahore, I. Masih.....	1968	85	Extra-Provincial Dioceses.	
Lucknow, J. Amritanand, b. 1917 (cons. 1949)	1962		The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq, b. 1910.....	1957		Adelaide, T. T. Reed, b. 1902.....	1957
Nandyal, C. Venkataramiah, b. 1904.....	1963		Tasmania, R. E. Davies, b. 1913 (cons. 1960).....	1963
Nasik, A. W. Luther, b. 1919.....	1957		Willowchra, T. E. Jones, b. 1903....	1958
Rangoon, F. Ah Mya (cons. 1949).....	1966	49	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND	
Asst. Bp., T. Preh Paw	1966		Archbishop and Primate.	
AUSTRALIA				
Primate of Australia.				
The Most Rev. Philip Nigel Warrington Strong, C.M.G. (Archbishop of Brisbane), born 1899, cons. 1936, trans. 1962. Elected Primate of Australia 1967.			Waipu, The Most Rev. Norman Alfred Lesser, b. 1902 (cons. 1947).....	1961
Province of New South Wales.			Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E., b. 1898.....	1951
Archbishop and Metropolitan.				
Sydney, The Most Rev. Marcus Lawrence Loane, b. 1911 (cons. 1958).....	1966	302	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Bps. Coadj., F. O. Hulme-Moir, b. 1910 (cons. 1953) (1964); A. J. Dain, b. 1912 (1964); H.G.S. Begbie, b. 1905 (1967).			Auckland, E. A. Gowing, b. 1913.....	1960
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Asst. Bp., G. R. Monteith, b. 1904.....	1965
Armidale, R. C. Kerle, b. 1915 (cons. 1956).....	1965		Christchurch, W. A. Pyatt.....	1966
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, b. 1911.....	1958		Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....	1953
Canberra and Goulburn, K. J. Clements, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).	1961		Melanesia, J. W. Chisholm (cons. 1964).....	1967
Asst. Bp., G. A. Warren, b. 1924.....	1965		Asst. Bps., D. Tutti (1963); L. Alufurai, O.B.E. (1963)	
Grafton, R. G. Arthur, b. 1909 (cons. 1956).....	1961		Nelson, P. E. Sutton.....	1965
Newcastle, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904 (cons. 1947).....	1958	41	Polynesia, J. C. Vockier, b. 1925 (cons. 1959).....	1962
Asst. Bp., L. Stibbard.....	1964	85	Waikato, J. T. Holland, b. 1912.....	1951
Riverina, J. B. R. Grindrod.....	1966		Wellington, H. W. Baines, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).....	1960
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Asst. Bp., G. M. McKenzie, O.B.E.	1962
Province of Victoria.				
Archbishop and Metropolitan.				
Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, b. 1907 (cons. 1952).....	1957	319	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA	
Bps. Coadj., G. T. Sambell, b. 1914.....	1962		Archbishop and Metropolitan.	
F. R. Arnott, b. 1911	1963		Cape Town, The Most Rev. Robert Selby Taylor b. 1909 (cons. 1941)	1964
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Bp. Suff., P. W. R. Russell, b. 1919.....	1966
Ballarat, W. A. Hardie, b. 1904.....	1960	60	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, b. 1908.....	1957	31	Bloemfontein, F. A. Amoore, b. 1913.....	1967
Gippsland, D. A. Garnsey, b. 1909	1959	37	Damaraland, R. H. Mize, b. 1907.....	1960
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903	1951	26	George, P. H. F. Barron, b. 1911 (cons. 1964).....	1966
Wangaratta, T. B. McCall, b. 1911 (cons. 1959).....	1963	34	Grahamstown, G. L. Tindall, b. 1911.....	1964
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Johannesburg, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1961
Province of Queensland			Asst. Bp., S. C. Pickard, C.B.E., b. 1910 (cons. 1958).....	1968
Archbishop and Metropolitan.			Kimberley & Kuruman, P. W. Wheeldon, O.B.E., b. 1913 (cons. 1954).....	1967
Brisbane (see above).			Lebombo, D. P. Cabral (cons. 1967).....	1968
Bp. Coadj., W. J. Hudson, b. 1904 (cons. 1950).....	1960		Lesotho, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Bp. Suff., F. Makhetha.....	1967
Carpenteria, E. E. Hawkey, b. 1909.....	1968	14	Natal, T. G. V. Imm. n, b. 1904	1951
New Guinea, G. D. Hand, b. 1918 (cons. 1950).....	1963	16	Pretoria, E. G. Knapp-Fisher, b. 1915	1960
Asst. Bps., G. Ambo (1963); B. S. Meredith, b. 1927 (1967); H. T. A. Kendall, b. 1905 (1968).			St. Helena, E. M. H. Capper, b. 1905.....	1967
N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917.....	1953	30	St. John's, J. L. Schuster, b. 1912	1956
Northern Territory, K. B. Mason, b. 1927			Swaziland, A. G. W. Hunter	1968
Rockhampton, D. N. Shearman, b. 1926.....	1964		Zululand, A. H. Zulu, b. 1905 (cons. 1961)	1967
Province of Western Australia.				
Archbishop and Metropolitan.				
Perth, The Most Rev. George Appleton, M.B.E., b. 1902.....	1963	125	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.			Archbishop of West Indies.	
Guyana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937)				
Bp. Suff. (Stabroek), P. E. R. Elder, b. 1923				
Antigua, S. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898	1953		The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	
Barbados, E. L. Evans, b. 1904 (cons. 1957)	1960			
Honduras, B. N. Y. Vaughan, b. 1917 (cons. 1961).....				

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
Jamaica, J. C. E. Swaby, C.B.E., b. 1905 (cons. 1961).....	1968	Maseno, F. H. Olang' (cons. 1955).....	1961 45
Nassau and the Bahamas, B. Markham, b. 1907.....	1962	Asst. Bp., E. Agola.....	1965
Trinidad, W. J. Hughes, b. 1894 (cons. 1944).....	1963	Mombasa, P. Mwang'ombe, b. 1918.....	1964 26
Bp. Suff., G. Marshall, M.B.E.....	1966	Morogoro, G. Chitemo.....	1965
Windward Isds., H. G. Pigott, b. 1894.....	1962	Mount Kenya, O. Kariuki (cons. 1955).....	1961 41
PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA <i>Archbishop.</i>		Nakuru, N. Langford-Smith (cons. 1960).....	1961 27
<i>The Niger</i> , The Most Rev. Cecil John Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1908 (cons. 1942), elected <i>Archbp. of West Africa</i> ,	1961	South West Tanganyika, J. R. W. Poole- Hughes, b. 1916.....	1962 38
Asst. Bp., L. M. Uzodike.....	1961	Asst. Bp., J. Mlele.....	1965
Accra, I. S. M. LeMaire (cons. 1963).....	1968	Victoria Nyanza, M. L. Wiggins (cons. 1959).....	1963 25
Asst. Bps. K. A. Nelson (1966); J. B. Arthur (1966).....	1968	Western Tanganyika, M. Kahurananga, b. 1921 (cons. 1962).....	1966
Benin, A. Iwe.....	1962	Zanzibar and Tanga, Y. Jumaa.....	1968 15
Ekiti, M. A. Osanyin.....	1966	Asst. Bp., Y. Lukindo (1963).....	1963
Gambia and Rio Pongas, T. O. Olufosoye, b. 1918.....	1965	PROVINCE OF UGANDA, RWANDA AND BURUNDI <i>Bishops</i>	
Ibadan, S. O. Odutola, O.B.E. (cons. 1952).....	1960	Ankole-Kigezi, K. Shalita (cons. 1957).....	1961
Asst. Bp., I. G. A. Jadesimi.....	1967	Burundi, Y. Nkumzungwami, (cons. 1965).....	1966
Lagos, S. I. Kale, M.B.E.....	1963	Mbale, E. K. Masaba, M.B.E.....	1964
Niger Delta, R. N. Bara Hart.....	1962	Namirembe, D. K. Nsubuga (cons. 1964).....	1965
Asst. Bp., H. A. I. Afonya.....	1957	Northern Uganda, S. G. Wani.....	1964
Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, C.B.E., b. 1915.....	1952	Rwanda, A. Sebununguri (cons. 1965).....	1966
Ondo, I. O. S. Okunsanya.....	1964	Rwenzori, E. Sabiti (cons. 1960).....	1961
Owerri, G. E. I. Cockin, b. 1908.....	1959	Soroti, A. Maraka.....	1965
Asst. Bp., B. C. Nwankiti.....	1968	West Buganda, S. S. Tomusange (cons. 1952).....	1965
Sierra Leone, M. N. C. O. Scott, b. 1911.....	1961	UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY	
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones.....	1948	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>	
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA <i>Archbishop.</i>		Argentina and E. S. America with the Falk- land Is., C. J. Tucker, b. 1911.....	1963
Zambia, The Most Rev. Oliver Green- Wilkinson, C.B.E., b. 1913, elected <i>Archbp. of Central Africa</i> , 1962.....	1951	Bermuda (vacant).	
Bp. Suff., F. Mataka.....	1964	Chile, Bolivia and Peru, K. W. Howell, b. 1909.....	1963
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		Gibraltar, S. A. H. Eley, b. 1899.....	1960
Malawi, D. S. Arden, b. 1916.....	1961	Hong Kong, J. G. H. Baker, b. 1910.....	1966
Bp. Suff., J. Mtekateka.....	1965	Jesselton, R. P. Koh, b. 1908 (cons. 1958).....	1965
Mashonaland, J. P. Burrough, M.B.E., b. 1916.....	1968	Kuching (vacant).	
Matabeleland, K. J. F. Skelton, b. 1918.....	1962	Madagascar, J. Marcel (cons. 1956).....	1961
PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA <i>Archbishop.</i>		Asst. Bps., J. Seth (1961); G. Josoa (1967).....	30
Nairobi, The Most Rev. Leonard James Beecher, C.M.G., b. 1906 (cons. 1950), elected <i>Archbishop of East Africa</i> , 1960.....	1964	Mauritius, E. E. Curtis.....	1966
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Seoul, P. Lee.....	1965
Central Tanganyika, A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951	Singapore and Malaysia, Chiu Ban It.....	1966
Asst. Bp., Y. Madinda, b. 1926.....	1964	Taejon, C. R. Rutt (cons. 1967).....	1968
Dar es Salaam, J. Sepeku (cons. 1963).....	1965	UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP IN JERUSALEM <i>Archbishop in Jerusalem (vacant).</i>	
Masasi (vacant).....		<i>Bishops</i>	
Asst. Bp., M. D. Soseleje.....	1963	Iran, H. B. Dehqani-Tafti.....	1961
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS		Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cuba'in. 1958	
Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.	Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948).....	1953
D. H. N. Allenby, b. 1909; <i>Kuching</i>	1962 1968	Asst. Bps., E. J. Ngalamu (1963); Y. K. Dotiro.....	1963
W. L. Anderson, b. 1892; <i>Salisbury</i>	1937 1962		
J. Armstrong, b. 1935; <i>Bermuda</i>	1963 1968		
M. Armstrong, b. 1906; <i>Jarrow</i>	1958 1964		
C. A. W. Ayien b. 1888; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930 1939		
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921 1937		
W. S. Baker, b. 1902; <i>Zanzibar</i>	1943 1968		
W. F. Barfoot, b. 1893; <i>Rupertsländ</i>	1941 1958		
F. R. Barry, b. 1890; <i>Southwell</i>	1941 1963		
H. Beardmore, b. 1898; <i>St. Helena</i>	1960 1967		
D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1910 1945		
S. W. Betts, b. 1912; <i>Maidstone</i>	1956 1966		
K. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1940 1950		
D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i>	1942 1955		
T. Bloomer, b. 1895; <i>Carlisle</i>	1946 1966		
Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.	J. Boys, b. 1900; <i>Kimberley and Kuruman</i>	1948 1960
P. J. Brazier, b. 1903; <i>Ruanda-Urundi</i>	1951 1964	P. J. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. E. and Ipswich</i>	1940 1953
R. H. Brooks, b. 1905; <i>Honduras</i>	1950 1966	G. H. Brooks, b. 1905; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1957 1967
B. B. Burnett, b. 1917; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1957 1967	H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1933 1947
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938	M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938
P. Carrington, b. 1892; <i>Quebec</i>	1935 1960	P. Carrington, b. 1892; <i>Quebec</i>	1935 1960
T. H. Cashmore, b. 1892; <i>Dunwich</i>	1955 1967	T. H. Cashmore, b. 1892; <i>Dunwich</i>	1955 1967
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947 1953	S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947 1953
F. N. Chamberlain, b. 1900; <i>Trinidad</i>	1957 1961	F. N. Chamberlain, b. 1900; <i>Trinidad</i>	1957 1961
G. A. Chase, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i>	1946 1959	G. A. Chase, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i>	1946 1959
N. H. Clarke, b. 1892; <i>Plymouth</i>	1950 1962	N. H. Clarke, b. 1892; <i>Plymouth</i>	1950 1962
G. W. Clarkson, b. 1897; <i>Pontefract</i>	1954 1962	G. W. Clarkson, b. 1897; <i>Pontefract</i>	1954 1962

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
F. A. Cockin, b. 1888; Bristol	1946	1958	E. R. Morgan, b. 1888; Truro	1943	1959
M. E. Coleman, b. 1902; Qu'Appelle	1949	1962	A. H. Morris, b. 1888; St. E. and Ipswich	1949	1965
W. R. Coleman, b. 1877; Kootenay	1961	1968	J. S. Moyes, b. 1884; Armidale	1929	1964
N. E. Cornwall, b. 1903; Borneo	1950	1963	S. C. Neill, b. 1902; Timnerville	1939	1945
G. F. Cranswick, b. 1894; Tasmania	1944	1960	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; Madagascar	1925	1940
F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901; Gibraltar	1953	1959	A. Otter, b. 1896; Grantham	1949	1965
D. H. Crick, b. 1885; Chester	1934	1955	H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887; Mauritius	1931	1959
C. E. Crowther, b. 1929; Kimberley and Kuruman			E. F. Paget, b. 1886; Mashonaland	1925	1957
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; Jamaica	1950	1955	T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911; Madagascar	1952	1962
J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903; Taejon	1935	1967	B. W. Peacey, b. 1889; Lebombo	1929	1935
H. H. V. de Candole, b. 1895; Knatesborough			S. C. Pickard, b. 1910; Lebombo	1958	1968
Lord Fisher of Lambeth, b. 1887; Canterbury	1949	1965	St. J. S. Pike, b. 1909; Gambia	1958	1963
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; Melanesia	1932	1937	I. A. Ramsbotham, b. 1906; Wakefield	1950	1967
J. H. Dixon, b. 1888; Montreal	1943	1962	D. L. Redding, b. 1898; Bunbury	1951	1957
Lord Fisher of Lambeth, b. 1887; Canterbury	1932	1961	R. A. Reeves, b. 1899; Johannesburg	1949	1961
J. Frewer, b. 1893; N.W. Australia	1929	1965	C. L. Riley, b. 1888; Bendigo	1938	1956
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; Waiau	1938	1944	B. P. Robin, b. 1887; Adelaide	1941	1956
P. W. Gibson, b. 1893; Jamaica	1947	1967	A. C. W. Rose, b. 1887; Dover	1935	1956
H. R. Gough, b. 1905; Sydney	1948	1966	R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902; Accra	1956	1968
A. R. Graham-Campbell, b. 1903; Colombo			J. K. Russell, b. 1916; N. Uganda	1955	1964
T. Greenwood, b. 1907; Yukon	1952	1961	C. K. Sansbury, b. 1905; Singapore	1961	1966
R. O. Hall, b. 1895; Hong Kong	1932	1965	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; Lucknow	1928	1938
A. O. Hardy; Nagpur	1937	1945	D. H. Saunders-Davies, b. 1894; Stockport		
M. H. Harland, b. 1896; Durham	1942	1966	V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901; Rangoon	1951	1965
R. M. Hay, b. 1884; Buckingham	1944	1960	B. F. Simpson, b. 1883; Southwark	1932	1958
K. Healey, b. 1899; Grimsby	1958	1965	G. Sinker, b. 1900; Nagpur	1949	1954
A. T. Hill, b. 1901; Melanesia	1953	1967	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; Athabasca	1932	1950
J. L. C. Horstead, b. 1898; Sierra Leone	1936	1961	R. W. Stannard, b. 1895; Woolwich	1947	1959
F. Houghton, b. 1891; E. Szechwan	1937	1940	W. H. Stewart, b. 1888; Jerusalem	1943	1957
N. B. Hudson, b. 1893; Ely	1931	1963	C. E. Storrs, b. 1889; Grafton	1946	1955
L. S. Hunter, b. 1890; Sheffield	1930	1962	C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; Uganda	1932	1952
F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; Trinidad	1943	1949	W. J. Thompson, b. 1885; Iran	1935	1960
R. Jefferson, b. 1881; Ottawa	1939	1954	F. O. Thorne, b. 1892; Nyasaland	1936	1961
T. S. Jones, b. 1872; Hulme	1930	1945	G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; Damaraland	1939	1949
L. H. Lang, b. 1889; Woolwich	1936	1947	G. F. Townley, b. 1891; Hull	1957	1965
B. Lasbrey; Niger	1922	1945	E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; Zululand	1947	1957
W. Q. Lash, b. 1904; Bombay	1947	1961	G. P. L. Turner, b. 1888; St. Helena	1939	1960
T. Longworth, b. 1891; Hereford	1939	1961	L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903; Mbale	1936	1964
F. E. Lunt, b. 1900; Stepney	1957	1968	G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; Hokkaido	1927	1941
A. C. MacInnes, b. 1901; Jerusalem	1953	1968	J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; London	1934	1955
G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894; Barbados	1951	1960	G. H. Warde, b. 1889; Leves	1946	1959
H. H. Marsh, b. 1899; Yukon	1962	1968	A. K. Warren, b. 1900; Christchurch	1951	1966
C. A. Martin, b. 1895; Liverpool	1944	1965	R. H. Waterman, b. 1897; Nova Scotia	1948	1963
H. D. Martin, b. 1889; Saskatchewan	1930	1959	W. L. M. Way, b. 1905; Masasi	1952	1959
S. J. Matthews, b. 1900; Carpenteria	1960	1968	J. R. Weiller, b. 1880; Argentina	1934	1946
J. A. Meaden; Newfoundland	1956	1965	J. Wellington, b. 1890; Shantung	1940	1950
R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; Stepney	1935	1952	G. A. West, b. 1893; Rangoon	1935	1954
R. W. H. Moline, b. 1889; Perth	1947	1962	R. B. White, b. 1896; Tonbridge	1959	1967
H. C. Montgomery-Campbell, b. 1887; London			A. L. E. Williams, b. 1892; Bermuda	1956	1962
	1940	1961	F. R. Willis, b. 1900; Delhi	1951	1966
			D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; Trinidad	1938	1956
			L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906; Lahore	1949	1968

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1660

1660 William Juxon
1663 Gilbert Sheldon
1668 William Sancroft
1691 John Tillotson
1695 Thomas Tenison
1716 William Wake
1737 John Potter
1747 Thomas Herring

1757 Matthew Hutton
1758 Thomas Secker
1768 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis
1783 John Moore
1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1828 William Howley
1848 John Bird Sumner
1862 Charles Thomas Longley

1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1883 Edward White Benson
1896 Frederick Temple
1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1942 William Temple
1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher
1961 Arthur Michael Ramsey

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of Office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great

Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives up to £7,500 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 12 Synods and 59 Presbyteries, and there are about 2,000 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There are now 63 in all, including: (1) The Presbyteries of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern

Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal. The figures at Dec. 31, 1967, are:—

Congregations, 2,150; total membership 1,220,023. In 21 Overseas Mission fields, there are European missionaries (and in addition many missionaries' wives, most of whom are doing mission work in the various fields).

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1968).
The Lord Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D.
MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1968-69). Right Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., D.D., M.A., B.L.

Principal Clerk, Right Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., D.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., LL.B.
Procurator (vacant).

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, w.s.

Pursebearer, Major A. C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D., W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, R. A. Paterson, M.A., LL.B.

Parliamentary Solicitor, Colin McCulloch (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 22 presbyteries, 568 ministers, 566 congregations, with 144,156 communicants, 131,192 families and 7,653 Sabbath-school teachers. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1967, this branch contributed by congregational effort £361,897 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period raised by congregations for all purposes was £1,922,107.—*Moderator (1968-69), Rt. Rev. J. H. Withers, B.A., D.D. General Sec.,*

Rev. A. J. Weir, M.Sc., B.D., Church House, Belfast, 1.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 311 congregations, 25 preaching stations, 65,066 members, and 8,798 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 20 missionaries abroad, including 11 women. In 1967 the amount raised for all purposes was £1,022,602.

Moderator (1968-69), Rt. Rev. A. S. Cooper, M.A. General Sec., Rev. A. L. Macarthur, M.A., M.Litt., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

ARCHBISHOPS

Appointed Clergy

Sees.			
Armagh*....	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1897 (cons. 1945).....	1950	64
Dublin.....	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1952).....	1956	118
	BISHOPS		
Meath.....	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A., D.D., b. 1905.....	1959	23
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. John Ward Armstrong, B.D., b. 1915.....	1968	15
Clogher.....	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., D.D., b. 1907.....	1958	46
Connor.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliot, D.D., b. 1890.....	1956	130
Cork, Cloyne & Ross.....	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1954).....	1957	43
Derry & Raphoe.....	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., b. 1900 (cons. 1956).....	1958	71
Down &			
Dromore....	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1901 (cons. 1950).....	1955	120
Killaloe.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., b. 1901.....	1957	21
Kilmore.....	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1906.....	1958	41
Limerick.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson, D.D., Litt. D. LL.D. b. 1908.....	1961	19
Ossory.....	Rt. Rev. Henry Robert McAdoo, Ph.D., D.D., b. 1916.....	1962	50
Tuam.....	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., b. 1912.....	1958	16

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.
Dean and Ordinary (vacant).

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY, D. W. Pratt, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin 2.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees. THE RT. REV. BISHOPS. Cons. Clgy. Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney, Edward
Frederick Easson, D.D., b. 1905 1956. 36 £*1,600

Argyll and the Isles, Richard
Knyvet Wimbush, M.A., b.
1909..... 1963. 13 *1,500

Brechin, John Chappell Sprott,
D.D., M.A., b. 1903..... 1959. 27 *1,268

Edinburgh, Kenneth Moir
Carey, D.D., M.A., b. 1908..... 1961. 80 *2,000

Sees. THE RT. REV. BISHOPS. Cons. Clgy. Stipd.-
Glasgow and Galloway, Francis
Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A.
(Most Rev. Primus, 1962). b.
1907..... 1953. 74 £*2,456

Moray, Ross and Caithness, Duncan
Macinnes M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897. 1953. 19 *1,750

St. Andrews, Dunkeld and
Dunblane, John William
Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D.,
b. 1920..... 1955. 38 *1,517

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, J. R. Guild, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, II
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 364 Clergy, 325 Communicants, 52,959.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by circuit quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1968-69), Rev. E. G. Rupp, M.A., D.D., D.Theol.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1968-69), J. C. Blake, C.B.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1. *President Designate* (1969-70), Rev. B. S. O'Gorman. *Vice-President Designate* (1969-70), T. K. J. Leese.

Statistics.—In 1967 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and in overseas Districts) there were 4,403 Ministers, 30,498 Local Preachers, 773,074 Members and Probationers, and 12,141 Churches.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New

Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 235 Ministers, 328 Lay Preachers, 30,173 Adult and 19,226 Junior Members, 1,715 Sunday School Teachers and 12,798 Scholars.

President (1968-69), Rev. G. G. Myles, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. H. Sloan, 90 Osborne Park, Belfast, 9.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., LL.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1968 there were in Great Britain 235 Ministers, 6,957 Members, 143 Chapels and 7,192 Sunday School scholars. *Joint Secretaries*, W. Drummond Brown, 11 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.; D. S. Downing, 4 Meadow Avenue, Loughborough, Leics.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1968 there were in Great Britain 22 Ministers, 243 Lay Preachers, 5,217 Members, 156 Chapels and 6,146 Sunday scholars. *President* (1968-69), T. Ashby, Sheffield. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 123 Queen Street, Sheffield, 1.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1967 the body numbered—chapels and other buildings, 1,338; ministers in pastoral charge, 388; elders, 6,748; communicants 116,674; Sunday-school teachers and officers 8,433; Sunday-school scholars 55,309. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £1,079,058.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

THE INDEPENDENTS

AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form

the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There

52 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 2,759 churches and preaching stations with 2,772 ministers and 198,488 members in England and Wales. The Congregational Church in England and Wales was formed in 1966. President of the Congregational Church in England and Wales (1968-69), Rev. C. A. Haig, LL.B. Minister Secretary, Rev. J. Huxtable, M.A., Livingstone House, 21 Carteret Street, S.W.1.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Church in England and Wales.

Secretary, H. W. L. Keeping. Offices, 4 Elgin Park, Redland, Bristol 6.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 226 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec., Rev. John Kielty, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.*

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in 70 countries of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1966 there were, in Great Britain, 1,199 Corps (Churches), 2,977 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 53,933 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1966) — 16,190 Corps and 25,248 Officers. *General, Frederick Coutts, c.b.e.*

International Headquarters:—101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 20,980 members in Great Britain, and has 440 places of worship (*Recording Clerk, Arthur J. White*).

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 450,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is mainly synagogal, but secular organizations are also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare. *President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), M. M. Fidler. Secretary, A. J. Marks.*

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. I. Jakobovits, Ph.D. *Secretary, Rabbi A. Rose, Office, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.*

The Beth Din (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious ques-

formed the Congregational Union in 1812, which in 1896 united with the Evangelical Union (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 127 Churches of the Congregational Union of Scotland with a membership of 28,502. Of the 144 Ministers, 94 are Pastors. *President, Rev. D. Sutherland, Aberdeen. Secretary, Rev. J. T. George, 215 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.*

The BAPTISTS have over 27,500,000 members in all countries. They are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1812-13. In the British Isles there were, in 1967, 2,115 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 284,999, young people (14-20), 55,907, juveniles (under 14) 197,422. *President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1968-69), Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray. Secretary, Rev. D. S. Russell. Office, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.*

The total number in the world is about 197,000 (123,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain), Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group (Moral Re-Armament), Hdqrs., 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1.* The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. *District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, Ingersoll House, 9 Kingsway, W.C.2), has 321 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,773 communicants. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 34 churches in England. *Gen. Sec., Rev. W. C. Watkins, 8 Brassey Avenue, Broadstairs, Kent. The Seventh Day Adventists (Hdqrs., Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have 122 organized churches, 57 companies and 11,319 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Moslems, the first in Great Britain, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfield, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Newcastle upon Tyne, South Shields, Coventry and Glasgow.**

tions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The Beth Din also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

Dayanim, L. Grossnass; A. Rapoport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift. Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE, Grove End Road, N.W.8.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI (Giovanni Battista Montini), Roman Pontiff, born in Concesio, Italy September 26, 1897; ordained priest May 29, 1920; nominated *Archbishop of Milan*, November 2, 1954; *Cardinal*, December 15, 1958; elected Pope June 21, 1963; crowned June 30, 1963.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consisted of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 52 new Cardinals. The present Pope created 27 new Cardinals on Feb. 22, 1965 and a further 27 on June 26, 1967. In August 1968 there were 104 Cardinals. The Cardinals are advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if a *Archbishop*, "His Eminence the *Cardinal Archbishop* of . . ."); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. *Archbishop* of . . ."; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. the *Bishop* of . . .".

CARDINAL BISHOPS.—Eugene Tisserant, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Ostia; Giuseppe Pizzardo, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Albano; Benedetto Aloisi Masella, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Palestrina; Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Frascati (*Secretary of State*); Giuseppe Ferretto, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto; Fernando Cento, Cardinal Bishop of tit. See of Velletri; Paolo Pietro Meouchi, Patriarch of Antioch (*Maronite*); Stefano I Sidarous, Patriarch of Alexandria (*Coptic*).

CARDINAL PRIESTS.—Manuel Goncalves Cerejeira, Patriarch of Lisbon; Achille Lienart, Bishop of Lille; Gregory Peter Agagianian, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith; James Charles McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto; Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta, Archbishop of Aparecida, Brazil; Norman Thomas Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney; Jaime de Barros Camara, Archbishop of San Sebastian, Rio de Janeiro; Josef Frings, Archbishop of Cologne; Josef Mindszenty, Archbishop of Esztergom, Hungary; Antonio Caggiano, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Maurice Feltin; Giuseppe Siri, Archbishop of Genoa; James Francis L. McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles; Giacomo Lercaro, Archbishop of Bologna; Stefan Wyszyński, Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw; Benjamin de Arriba Y Castro, Archbishop of Tarragona; Fernando Quiroga Y Palacios, Archbishop of Santiago de Compostella; Paul-Emile Leger; Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay; Giovanni Urbani, Patriarch of Venice; Paolo Giobbe, Dux of His Holiness; Jose Garibi Y Rivera, Archbishop of Guadalajara; Antonio Maria Barbieri, O.F.M. Cap., Archbishop of Montevideo; Carlo Falonieri, Pro-Prefect of the Consistorial Congregation; Richard James Cushing, Archbishop of Boston; Jose Maria Bueno Y Montreal, Archbishop of Seville; Franziskus Konig, Archbishop of Vienna; Julius Dopfner, Archbishop of Munich; Paolo Marella, Prefect of the Congregation of the Basilica of St. Peter; Gustavo Testa, Secretary to the Congregation for the Eastern Church; Luigi Tragli (Curia); Peter Tatsuo Doi, Archbishop of Tokyo; Joseph Lefebvre, Archbishop of Bourges; Bernard Jan Alfrink, Archbishop of Utrecht; Rufino Santos, Archbishop of Manila; Laurean Rugambwa, Bishop of Bukoba, Tanzania; José Humberto Quintero, Archbishop of Caracas; Luis Concha; Giuseppe Da Costa Nunes (Curia); Ildebrando Antoniutti, Pre-

fect of the Congregation for the Affairs of Religious; Efrem Forni (Curia); Juan Landazuri Ricketts, O.F.M., Archbishop of Lima; Raul Silva Henriquez, S.D.B., Archbishop of Santiago; Leo Joseph Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels; Giuseppe Slipyj, Archbishop of Leopold (Ukraine); Lorenzo Jaeger, Archbishop of Paderborn, Germany; Tommaso B. Cooray, Archbishop of Colombo, Ceylon; Giuseppe Beran, Archbishop of Prague; Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec; Giuseppe Maria Martin; Owen McCann, Archbishop of Cape Town; Leone Stefano Duval, Archbishop of Algiers; Ermenegildo Florit, Archbishop of Florence; Francesco Seper (*Secretary of the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith*); John Carmel Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster; Giovanni Villot, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council; Paolo Zougrana, Archbishop of Ouagadougou; Lawrence Joseph Shehan, Archbishop of Baltimore; Cesare Zerba (Curia); Angelo Rossi, Archbishop of San Paolo, Brazil; Giovanni Colombo, Archbishop of Milan; William Conway, Archbishop of Armagh; Nicholas Fasolini, Archbishop of Santa Fé; Joseph Beltrami (Curia); Gabriele Garrone, Pro-Prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Instruction; Patrick O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington; Maximilian de Fustenberg (Curia); Antonio Samore (Curia); Francesco Capino, Pro-Prefect of the Congregation of Sacramental Discipline; José Clemente Maurer, Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia); Pietro Parente (Curia); Carlo Grano (Curia); Angelo Dell' Acqua (Curia); Dino Staffa, Pro-Prefect of the Apostolic Segnatura; John J. Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia; John Patrick Cody, Archbishop of Chicago; Corrado Ursi, Archbishop of Naples; Alfred Bengsch, Archbishop-Bishop of Berlin; Justin Darmajuwanu, Archbishop of Semarang; Karol Wohjtyla, Archbishop of Cracow; Michele Pellegrino, Archbishop of Turin; Alexandre Renard, Archbishop of Lyons.

CARDINAL DEACONS.—Alfredo Ottaviani; Alberto di Jorio (Curia); Francesco Roberti, Prefect of the Tribune of the Apostolic Segnatura; Arcadio Larraona, C.M.F.; Francesco Morano (Curia); William Theodore Heard (Curia); Augustin Bea, S.J. (Curia); Antonio Bacci (Curia); Michael Browne, O.P. (Curia); Federico Callori di Vignale (Curia); Carlo Journet (Switzerland); Egido Vagnozzi (Curia); Pericle Felici (Curia); Benno Gut (*Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites*).

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Gibraltar and Bermuda, The Most Rev. Igino Cardinale.

*The Most Revd. Archbishops CONS. CLERGY**

Westminster, H.E. Cardinal John Heenan (1963).....	1951	953
Auxil., Patrick Casey.....	1966	
Auxil., Basil Christopher Butler.....	1966	
Birmingham, George Dwyer (1966).....	1959	667
Auxil. Joseph Cleary.....	1966	
Auxil. Anthony Emery.....	1968	
Cardiff, John A. Murphy (1961).....	1948	201
Liverpool, Andrew Beck (1964).....	1948	718
Auxil. Augustine Harris.....	1966	
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy.....	1949	549

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Arundel and Brighton, David Cashman (1965).....	1958	
Brentwood, Bernard Wall.....	1956	380
Clifton, Joseph Rudderham.....	1949	198
Hexham and Newcastle, James Cunningham (1958).....	1957	295
Lancaster, Brian C. Foley.....	1962	436
Auxil. Thomas Pearson.....	1949	289
Leeds, Gordon Wheeler.....	1964	407
Auxil. Gerald Moverley.....	1968	
Menevia (Wales), John E. Petit.....	1947	210
Auxil.. Langton Fox.....	1965	
Middlesbrough, John McClean.....	1967	253
Northampton, Charles Grant.....	1961	265
Nottingham, Edward Ellis.....	1944	312
Plymouth, Cyril Restieux.....	1955	228
Portsmouth, Derek Worlock.....	1965	332
Salisbury, Thomas Holland, D.S.C. (1964).....	1965	598
Auxil. Geoffrey Burke.....	1967	
Shrewsbury, William Eric Grasar.....	1962	282

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray (1951)	1951	
Glasgow, James D. Scanlan (1964).....	1946	
Auxil., James Ward.....	1960	390

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aberdeen, Michael Foylan.....	1965	
Argyll & Isles, Steven McGill (1968).....	1960	73
Dunkeld, William Hart.....	1955	36
Galloway, Joseph McGee.....	1952	80
Motherwell, Francis Thomson.....	1965	96
Paisley (vacant).		216
		113

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Armagh, H.F. Cardinal William Conway (1963).....	1958	289

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan.....	1943	
Derry, Neil Farren.....	1939	152
Down & Connor, William Philbin.....	1903	160
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty.....	1944	327
Kilmore, Austin Quinn.....	1950	80
		129

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe

Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943).....	1924	

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Gozo, Joseph Pace.....	1943	
Gibraltar, John F. Healy.....	1956	

* In addition there are 79 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Right Rev. Gerard Tickle, Bp. of Bela, was appointed Bishop-in-Oriental to H.M. Forces in 1963.

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

The Roman Catholic Church

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Emmanuelle Clarizio (Archbishop of Claudiopolis di Isauria).

The Most Revd. Archbishops CONS.

Edmonton, Anthony Jordan (1964).....	1945	
Halifax, James Martin Hayes (1967).....	1965	
Kingston, Joseph L. Wilhelm (1967).....	1963	
Moscow, Norbert Robichaud.....	1947	
Montreal, Paul Gregoire.....	1968	
Ottawa, Joseph A. Plourde (1967).....	1964	
Port of Spain, William Fitzgerald (1966).....	1958	
Quebec, H.E. Cardinal Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947).....	1946	
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill.....	1948	
Rimouski, Abp. Louis Levesque (1967).....	1944	
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955).....	1948	
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1951).....	1950	
Sherbrooke, John Fortier (1968).....	1962	
Toronto, H.E. Cardinal James McGuigan (1934).....	1930	
Coadj-Abp., Philip F. Pocock (1961).....	1951	
Vancouver, B.C., Martin Johnson (1954).....	1964	
Winnipeg, George Flahiff (1961).....	1961	
Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956).....	1951	

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Alexandria, Adolphe Proulx.

Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939).....

Antigonish, William Power.....

Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.....

Bathurst in Canada, Camille LeBlanc.....

Belize Robert Hodapp.....

Bermuda Islands, Bernard Murphy.....

Calgary, Vacant.....

Castries, B.W.I., Charles Gachet.....

Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern.....

Chicoutimi, Mario Paré.....

Churchill, Mark Lecroix (1943).....

Edmundston, Joseph Gagnon.....

Edmonton (Byzantine Rite), Nicholas Sawaryn (1943).....

Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952).....

Gaspé, Vacant.....

Georgetown, Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956).....

Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse.....

Grouard, Henry Routhier, (1953).....

Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gerard Couturier.....

Hamilton, Joseph Ryan.....

Harbour Grace-Grand Falls, John M. O'Neill.....

Hearst, Jacques Landriault (1962).....

Hull, Paul Charbonneau (1963).....

James Bay, Henri Belleteau, V. A.....

Joliette, Joseph Papineau.....

Kamloops B.C., Michael A. Harrington.....

Keewatin, Paul Dumouchel, V. A.....

Kingston (Jamaica), John McEleney (1956).....

Labrador, Henri Legare.....

London, Gerald Carter (1962).....

Mackenzie, Paul Piché.....

Mont Laurier, Joseph Ouellette (1957).....

Nelson, William Doyle.....

Nicolet, Albert Martin.....

Pembroke, William Smith.....

Peterboro', Benjamin Webster (1954).....

Prince Albert, Lawrence Morin (1959).....

Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady.....

Roseau (Dominica), Arnold Boghaert.....

St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers.....

St. Catharines, Thomas J. McCarthy (1958).....

St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly.....

St. George's (Grenada), James Field.....

St. Hyacinthe, Albert Sanschagrin.....

St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955).....

St. Jerome, Emil Frenette.....

St. John in Canada, Alfred Leverman (1953).....

St. Paul in Alberta, Louis Philip Lussier.....

Saskatoon, James P. Mahoney.....

	CONS.	CONS.	
Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite), Andrew Robo-recki (1956).....	1948	Mahenge, Elia Mchonde	1964
Sault Ste. Marie, Alexander Carter (1958).....	1956	Maiduguri, Timothy Cotter, O.S.A.	1966
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955).....	1951	Makeni, Augusto Azzolini	1962
Toronto (Byzantine Rite), Isidore Borecky (1956).....	1948	Makurdi, Donal Murray, C.S.Sp.	1968
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947).....	1943	Mansa, René Pailloux (1968)	1961
Valleyfield, Percival Caza (1968).....	1948	Marsabit, Charles Cavallero	1964
Victoria, B.C., Remi De Roo	1962	Masaka, Adrian Ddungu	1962
Whitehorse, J. Mulvihill, O.M.I.	1965	Mbala, Adolf Furstenberg (1968)	1959
Yarmouth, Austin Burke.....	1968	Mbarara, John Ogez	1957
Africa		Mbeya, James Sangu	1966
EAST AFRICA: Pro-Nuncio to Kenya and Uganda, Most Rev. Amelio Poggi; Pro-Nuncio to Malawi and Zambia, Most Rev. Alfred Poledini; Pro-Nuncio to Tanzania, Most Rev. Pierluigi Satorelli.		Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA: Most Rev. Luigi Bellotti.		Meru, Laurence Bessone	1954
WEST AFRICA: (vacant).		Mombasa, Eugene Butler	1957
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>		Monze, James Corboy	1962
Blantyre, James Coifia (1967).....	1965	Minna, Edmund Fitzgibbon (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)	
Cape Coast, John Kodwo Amissah (1960)	1957	Morogoro, Adrian MKoba	1967
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930	Moroto, Sisto Mazgoldi (1967)	1966
Kaduna, John McCarthy (1959)	1951	Moshi, Joseph Sipendi	1967
Kampala, Emmanuel Nsubuga (1967)	1966	Musoma, John Rudin	1957
Kasama, Clement Chabukasanshu (1967)	1963	Muwanza, Renatus Lwamosa	
Lagos, John Aggrey (1966)	1957	Mzuzu, Jean Jobidon	1961
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowski (1959)	1955	Nachingwea, Arnold Coty	1963
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953)	1945	Nakuru, Desmond Newman (<i>Ap.-Admin.</i>)	
Onitsha, Francis Aringe (1967)	1965	Navrongo, Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
Salisbury, Francis Markall	1955	Ndanda, Victor Haelg (1961)	1949
Tabora, Mark Mihayo	1960	Ndola, Nicola Agnozzi O.F.M. Conv. (1966)	1962
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>		Nyeri, Kenya, Caesar Gatimo (1964)	1961
Accra, Joseph Bowers	1953	Ngong, Colin Davies (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)	
Arua, Angelo Tarantino	1958	Njombe, Bruno Zwissler (<i>Ap. Admin.</i>)	
Arusha, Denis Durning	1963	Ogoja, Thomas McGettrick	1955
Baifa, Andrea Loucher (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)		Ondo, William Field	1958
Bathurst in Gambia, Michael Molony, C.B.E.	1959	Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950)	1943
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940	Oyo, Owen McCoy	1963
Botswana, Urban Murphy, C.P.	1966	Peramiho, Herman Spies (1961)	1953
Buea, Guilo Peeters	1962	Port Harcourt, Goffredo Okoye	1961
Bukoba, H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1962)		Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949)	1947
Butembo, Jean-Pierre Mbuyamba (1962)		Port Victoria, Marcel Maradan, C.B.E.	1937
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1952	Rulenge, Alfred Lanctot (1961)	1950
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950)	1951	Same, Henry Winkelmolen (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)	
Chikwawa, Franz Vroemen, S.M.M.	1947	Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin	1956
Chipata, Firmin Courtemanche (1959)	1965	Sokoto, Michael Dempsey, O.P.	1967
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulo (1959)	1953	Solwezi, Rupert Hillerich (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)	
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953)	1957	Tamale, Gabriel Champagne	1957
Eldoret, Joseph Houlihan	1951	Tanga, Eugène Arthurs	1953
Enugu (vacant)	1960	Tororo, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953)	1951
Fort Portal, Vincent McCauley		Umtali, Daniel Lamont	1957
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan		Umuahia, Antony Nwedo, O.B.E.	1959
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953)	1953	Wa, Peter P. Dery	1960
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955)	1951	Wanki, Ignatius Vega	1963
Hoima, Cipriano Kihangite (1966)	1953	Warri, Luca Nwaezeapu	1964
Ibadan, Richard Finn	1963	Windhoek, Rudolph Koppmann, O.M.I. (1957)	1962
Ikotepene, Dominic Ekandem (1954)	1959	Yola, Patrick Dalton	1962
Ilorin, William Mahoney (<i>Pref.-Ap.</i>)	1963	Zanzibar and Pemba (vacant)	
Jinja, Attilio Beltramino (1953)	1948	Zomba, Lawrence Hardman (1959)	1952
Jinja, John Wierts, M.H.M. (<i>Admin. Apost.</i>)		Asia	
Jos, John Redington	1951	Pro-Nuncio to India, Most Rev. Giuseppe Caprio	1968
Kabale, Gervase Nkalanga (<i>Apost. Admin.</i>)	1954	Pro-Nuncio to Pakistan, Most Rev. Constant Maltoni	1967
Karema, Charles Msakila	1966		
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A.	1958	<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>	
Keta, Antony Konings	1956	Agra, Domenic Athaide	1956
Kigoma James Holmes Siedle (1958)	1946	Bangalore, Duraisamy Lourdusamy (1968)	1962
Kisii, Maurice Otunga (1960)	1957	Bhopal, Eugene D'Souza (1963)	1951
Kisumu, John de Reeper (1965)	1964	Bombay, H.E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1946
Kitui, William Dunne	1964	Calcutta, Albert D'Souza (1959)	1962
Kumasi, Joseph Amihere Essuah	1962	Changanacherry, Matthaw Kavakat (1956)	1950
Lilongwe, Joseph Fady (1959)	1951	Colombo, H.E. Cardinal Thomas Cooray (1947)	1946
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea (1959)	1950	Dacca, Theotonius Ganguly (1968)	1960
Lokoja, A. Delisle C.S.sp.	1964	Delhi, Angelo Fernandes (1967)	1959
		Ernakulam, Joseph Parecattil (1956)	1953
		Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953)	1948
		Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro	1958
		Madhurai, Justin Diraviam	1967
		Madras and Mylapore, Rayappa Atulappa	1965
		Malacca-Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953)	1947

	CONS.	CONS.
Nagpur, Leonard Raymond (1964)	1947	Simla, Alfred Fernandez.....
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955)	1953	Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram
Ranchi, Pio Kerketa (1961)	1961	Tellicherry, Sebastian Valliopilli.....
Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregorios Thangalathil (1955)	1953	Tezpur, Orestes Marengo (1964)
Verapoly, Joseph Attipeti (1934)	1933	Tiruchirapally, James Mendonca.....
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>		Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955)
Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto.....	1949	Trichur, George Alappat.....
Ajmer and Jaipur, Leo D'Mello.....	1949	Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie
Allahabad, Raymond D'Mello.....	1964	Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Peter Pereira (1967)
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam.....	1954	Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953)
Amravati, Joseph A. Rosario	1955	Vellore, David Pillai.....
Arabia (vacant).		Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce.....
Bhagalpur, Urban McGarry	1965	Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista
Baroda, Ignatius de Souza	1966	Visakhapatnam, Ambrose De Battista (1966)
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues	1953	Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1951)
Bellary, Ambrose Yednapally, O.F.M.	1964	Australia
Benares-Gorakpur, Joseph Malefrant (Pref.-Ap.)		Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, Most Rev. Domenico Enrici
Calicut, Aldo Patroni.....	1948	The Most Revd. Archbishops
Chikmagalur, Alphonse Matthias	1964	Adelaide, Matthew Boevich.....
Chilaw, Edmund Peiris	1940	Brisbane, Patrick O'Donnell (1965)
Chittagong, Raymond Larose	1952	Canberra-Goulburn, Thomas Cahill (1967)
Cochin, Alexander Edezhath	1952	Hobart, Guilford Young (1955)
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa	1950	Melbourne, James Knox (1967)
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez.....	1950	Perth (vacant).
Cyrus, Elias Farah	1954	Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940)
Darjeeling, Enrico Benjamin	1962	The Rt. Revd. Bishops
Dibrugarh, Umberto D'Rosario	1964	Armidale (vacant).
Dinajpur, Giuseppe Obert	1949	Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko
Dumka, Leone Tingga	1962	Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941)
Galle, Antonio De Sacrum (1965)	1963	Bathurst, Albert Thomas
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi	1943	Broome, John Jobst (1966)
Haflong, George Breen (Pref.-Ap.)		Bunbury, Lancelot Goody (1954)
Hong Kong, Laurenzo Bianchi (1951)	1949	Cairns, John Aherne
Hyderabad in Pakistan (vacant).		Darwin, John O'Loughlin
Indore, Francis Simons	1952	Geraldton, Francis Thomas
Jabalpur, Leonard de Souza (1966)	1964	Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949)
Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950)	1949	Maitland, John Toohey (1956)
Jaipuri (vacant).		Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher
Jamshedpur, Lorenzo Picachy	1962	Rockhampton, Francis Rush (1961)
Jesselton, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A	1952	Sale, Arthur Francis Fox (1968)
Jhansi, John Mudartha (1967)	1963	Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950)
Jullundur, Alban Swarbrick (Pref.-Ap.)		Toowoomba, William Brennan
Kandy, Leo Nanayakkara	[Ap.]	Townsville, Anthony Faulkner
Kashmir and Jammu, John Boerkamp (Pref.-Ap.)		Wagga-Wagga, Francis Patrick Carroll (1968)
Khulna, Dante Battaglierin	1956	Wellington, John Kavanagh (1957)
Kothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhi	1956	Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939)
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami	1939	New Zealand
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951)	1945	The Most Revd. Archbishop
Krishnagar, Luis La Ravoire Morrow	1939	Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954)
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon	1955	The Rt. Revd. Bishops
Kuching, John Vos, V. A.	1952	Auckland, Archbishop James Liston, C.M.G. (1953)
Kumbakonam, Daniel Arulswami	1955	
Kurnool, Joseph Rayappa	1967	
Kuwait (vacant).		
Lahore, Felice Raeymaekers (1967)	1963	
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito	1947	
Lyallpur, Francis Cialeo (1960)	1939	
Mangalore, Salvador D'Souza	1965	
Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956)	1952	
Miri, Anthony Galvin	1960	
Mysore, Matthias Fernandes	1964	
Multan, Ernest Boland, O.P.	1966	
Nellore, William Bouter	1929	
Ootacamunda, Anthony Padiyara	1955	
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil	1950	
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth	1947	
Penang, Gregorio Yong	1968	
Poona, William Gomes (1967)	1961	
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez	1937	
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Stanislaus Tingga (1957)	1956	
Raipur, John Weidner, S.A.C., P.A.	1966	
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga	1947	
Salem, Lurdus Selvanden	1949	
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann	1951	
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935)	1934	

	CONS.
Lae, Enrico van Lieshout	1966
Mendi, Firmin Schmitt	1966
Mount Hagen, George Bernarding (1966)	1960
Port Vila, Louis Julliard (1966)	1962
Sideia, Francis Doyle	1966

	CONS.
Taiohae, Louis Tirilly (1966)	1954
Tarawa, Pierre Guichet (1966)	1961
Vanimo, Pascal Sweeney	1966
Wallis and Fortuna, Michel Darmancier (1966)	1962
Wewak, Leo Arkfield (1966)	1948

LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (x675-1720), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and the North Transept in 1962. The American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m.); Crypt, 1s.; Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 2s.; golden gallery 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 5s. Service on Sundays ■ 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 2s. (children 6d.) (weekdays) except on Fridays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Westminster School Service at 9 a.m.; matins 10.30 a.m.; 10 a.m. (choral) Tues. and Fri.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday and Bank Holidays, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone" brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Discussion, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: Matins, 7.40 a.m.; Evensong, 5.30 p.m. (choral except Thursdays and Saturdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). Holy Communion, 8 a.m., also 5.45 p.m. Thursdays and 1.10 p.m. Fridays. The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, after whom Harvard University is named, was baptized here in 1607.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave forms one of five remaining round churches in England. Rebuilding of the church was completed

in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September. Master of the Temple, Rev. R. L. P. Milburn, M.A. Reader, Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. M. Scott, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., D.D.

Congregational

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—Sundays 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. K. Slack, M.B.E., B.A.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister (vacant).

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many personal possessions of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15-1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. G. H. Davies, 49 City Road, E.C.1.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. M. Barnett, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. the Lord Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford Street, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high)—open to public by lift, 2s.—Sundays. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 7, 8, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon, 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. Weekdays: Lauds, 8.30 a.m. Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass 10.30, Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5 p.m.; Confessions at all times. Holy days of Obligation. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; (High Mass); 12.15 (with Sermon), 4.30, 7; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. Weekdays: Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 10; 12.30, 6 p.m. (no 12.30 or 6 p.m. on Sats.). Service Tues., Thurs., Fri., ■ p.m. Saturday, Benediction, 4.30. Holy days: Masses 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (High Mass), 12.15, 1.15, 6.30 and ■ p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5.30 p.m. (Sats., 4.30).

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1969

Hilary, Jan. 19 to March 15
 Trinity, April 27 to June 21
 Michaelmas, Oct. 12 to Dec. 6

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1967, 10,269
 UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c. Elect.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, Balliol

High Steward, The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., All Souls

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Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Magdalen

Keeper of Dept. of Eastern Art, J. C. Harle, M.A., D.Phil., Christ Church

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Deputy do., H. W. Deane, M.A., St. Catherine's

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Chief Accountant, H. Barrett, M.A., Balliol

Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, F. R. Williamson, M.A., Pembroke

University Counsel, Sir Milner Holland, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., Hertford

Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward

Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller

Land Agent to the University, J. R. Mills, M.A., Pembroke

Surveyor to the University, J. Lankester, M.A., Univ.

Director, Department of Education, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., Balliol

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—
 Examination of Schools, J. M. Todd, M.A., Queen's.

SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—

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University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., St. Catherine's

University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., St. John's.

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Oxford Colleges and Halls

(With dates of foundation)

All Souls (1438), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., Warden (1952).

Balliol (1263), J. E. C. Hill, M.A., D.Litt., Master (1965).

Brasenose (1509) Sir Noel Hall, M.A., Principal (1960).

Christ Church (1546), Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, D.D., Dean (1959).

Corpus Christi (1517), W. F. R. Hardis, M.A., President (1950).

Exeter (1314), Sir Kenneth Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., Rector (1956).

Hertford (1874), Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Principal (1967).

Jesus (1571), H. J. Habakuk, M.A., Principal (1967).

Keble (1868), Rev. A. M. Farrer, D.D., Warden (1960).

Linacre (1962), J. B. Bamborough, M.A., Principal (1962).

Lincoln (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., Rector (1953).

Magdalen (1458), J. H. E. Griffiths, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., President (1968).

Merton (1264), A. R. W. Harrison, C.B.E., M.A., Warden (1963).

New College (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., Warden (1958).

Nuffield (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., Warden (1954).

Oriel (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., Provost (1957).

Pembroke (1624), Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S., Master (1968).

Queen's (1340). Provost (vacant).

St. Anthony's (1950), A. R. M. Carr, M.A., Warden (1968).

St. Catherine's (1962), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., Master (1962).

St. Cross (1965), W. E. van Heyningen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Master (1965).

- St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., Principal (1951).
 St. John's (1555), J. D. Mabbott, C.M.G., B.Litt., M.A., President (1963). [1969]
 St. Peter's (1292) Sir Alec Cairncross, K.C.M.G. Master Trinity (1554), Sir Arthur Norrington, M.A., President (1954).
 University (1249), The Lord Redcliffe-Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Master (1963).
 Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., Warden (1938).
 Wolfson (1965), Sir Isaiah Berlin, M.A., President (1966).
 Worcester (1714), The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., R.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., Provost (1962).
 Campion Hall, Rev. E. J. Yarnold, M.A., Master (1965).
 St. Benet's Hall, Rev. C. L. J. Forbes, M.A., Master (1964).
 Mansfield (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., D.D., Principal (1953).
 Regent's Park, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1958).
 Greyfriars Hall, Very Rev. P. E. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., Warden (1953).

- Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., Principal (1945).
 Somerville (1879), Mrs. B. Craig, M.A., Principal (1967).
 St. Hugh's (1886), Miss K. M. Kenyon, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., Principal (1962).
 St. Hilda's (1893) Mrs. M. L. S. Bennett, M.A., Principal (1965).
 St. Anne's (1952) (Originally Society of Oxford Home-Students (1879)), Mrs. N. K. Trenaman, M.A., Principal (1966).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

	Elect.
American History (Harmsworth), F. M. Green, M.A., Queen's.....	1968
Anatomy (Lee's), G. W. Harris, C.B.E., D.M., F.R.S., Hertford.....	1962
Anaesthetics (Nuffield), A. C. Smith, M.A., Pemb.....	1965
Anglo-Saxon, A. Campbell, B.Litt., M.A.....	1963
Animal Behaviour, N. Tinbergen, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Wolfson.....	1966
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., E.B.A., All Souls.....	1946
Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's.....	1955
Archaeology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., Keble.....	1945
Archaeology (Lincoln), C. M. Robertson, M.A., Linc.....	1961
Archaeology of the Roman Empire, S. S. Frere, M.A., All Souls.....	1966
Armenian Studies (Gulbenkian), C. J. F. Dowsell, M.A., Pembroke.....	1965
Astronomy (Savilian), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., New Coll.....	1960
Biochemistry, R. R. Porter, M.A.....	1967
Biomathematics, M. S. Bartlett, M.A.....	1967
Botany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Magd.....	1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., I. K. Mitsakis, Exeter.....	1968
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., Jesus.....	1947
Chemical Crystallography, H. M. Powell, B.Sc., M.A., Hertford.....	1964
Chemical Microbiology (Iveagh), J. Mandelstam, M.A., Linacre.....	1966
Chemical Pathology, E. P. Abraham, M.A., D.Phil., Lincoln.....	1964
Chemistry, Inorganic, J. S. Anderson, M.A., Chemistry (Lee's), R. E. Richards, M.A., D.Phil., Exeter.....	1963
Chemistry (Waynflete), Sir Ewart Jones, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Magd.....	1955
Chemistry, Sir Harold Thompson, M.A., D.Sc., St. John's.....	1964
Chemistry, W. A. Waters, M.A., Balliol.....	1967
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., Ch. Ch.....	1959
Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, D.C.L., All Souls.....	1955
Clinical Neurology, W. R. Russell, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Lincoln.....	1966
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., Worcester.....	1952
Comparative Slavonic Philology, R. Auty, M.A., Brasenose.....	1965
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., Ch. Ch.....	1953
Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., Ch. Ch.....	1944
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., All Souls.....	1952
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., Ch. Ch.....	1959
Ecological Genetics, E. B. Ford, M.A., D.Sc., All Souls.....	1963
Economic History (Chichele), P. Mathias.....	1968
Economics, Applied, J. Jewkes, M.A., Merton.....	1948
Economics, J. A. Mirrlees, B.A., Ph.D.....	1968
Economics of Underdeveloped Countries, S. H. Frankel, M.A., Nuffield.....	1946
Egyptology, Rev. J. W. B. Barns, M.A., D.Phil., Queen's.....	1965
Engineering Science, D. W. Holder, M.A., F.R.S., B.N.C.....	1961
Engineering, Structural (Stewarts and Lloyds), W. S. Hemp, M.A., Keble.....	1965
English Language, E. J. Dobson, M.A., D.Phil., Jesus.....	1961
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.A., Merton.....	1959
English Literature (Merton), Dame Helen Gardner, D.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., St. Hilda's.....	1966
English Literature (Goldsmiths'), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., New College.....	1948
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., Queen's.....	1949
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), B. Bleaney, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Wadham.....	1957
Fine Art (Slade), F. J. B. Watson, C.V.O., B.A., F.S.A.....	1969
Forest Science (vacant).....	
French (Foch), J. J. Seznec, M.A., F.B.A., Ph.D., All Souls.....	1950
Geography, J. Gottmann, M.A., Hertford.....	1968
Geology, E. A. Vincent, M.A., University.....	1966
Geometry (Savilian), M. F. Atiyah, M.A., F.R.S., New Coll.....	1963
George Eastman Visiting, R. M. Solow, M.A., Balliol.....	1968
German Language and Literature, E. L. Stahl, M.A., Ch. Ch.....	1959
Government and Public Administration (Gladstone), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls.....	1957
Greek (Regius), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., Ch. Ch.....	1960
Hæmatology, R. G. Macfarlane, M.A., All Souls.....	1964
Hebrew (Regius), W. D. McHardy, M.A., D.Phil., St. John's.....	1960
History, Ancient (Camden), Sir Ronald Syme, M.A., B.N.C.....	1949
History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrews, M.A., New Coll.....	1953
History of Art, F. J. H. Haskell, M.A.....	1967
History of the British Commonwealth (Beit), J. A. Gallagher, M.A., Balliol.....	1962
History of Latin America (vacant).....	

	Elect.		Elect.
History of Philosophy, J. L. Ackerill, M.A., B.N.C.	1966	Physiology (Waynflete), D. Whitteridge, B.Sc., D.M., F.R.S. Magd.	1968
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls	1953	Poetry (vacant)	
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (Vigfusson), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., Ch. Ch.	1953	Political Economy (Drummond), R. C. O. Matthews, M.A., All Souls	
International Relations (Montague Burton), Miss A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., St. Hugh's	1948	Psychiatry (Handley) M. G. Gelder, D.M., Queen's	1969
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., Oriel	1952	Psychology, L. Weiskrantz, M.A., Ph.D.	1967
Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.A., Magdalen	1958	Public International Law (Chichele), Sir Humphrey Waldock, Q.C., D.C.L., All Souls	
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., University Latin (Corpus), Sir Roger Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., Corpus	1952	Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), G. Higman, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Magdalen	1960
Law (Comparative), O. Kahn-Freund, M.A., B.N.C.	1953	Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., St. Ant.	
Law (English), H. W. R. Wade, Q.C., D.C.L., St. John's	1964	Romance Languages, S. Ullmann, M.A., Trinity	
Law (Vinerian), A. R. N. Cross, D.C.L., All Souls	1961	Rural Economy (Sibthorpiam), G. E. Blackman, M.A., F.R.S., St. John's	1945
Logic (Wykeham), A. J. Ayer, M.A., New Coll.	1964	Russian, J. L. I. Fennell, M.A., New Coll.	1966
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., Wadham	1959	Russian and Balkan History, D. Obolesky, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1961
Medicine (Regius) (vacant)	1952	Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., Balliol	1944
Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), P. B. Beeson, M.A., Magd.	1955	Social and Political Theory (Chichele), J. P. Plamenatz, M.A., Nuffield	1967
Metallurgy (Wolfson), P. B. Hirsch, M.A., ph.D., F.R.S., St. Edmund Hall	1966	Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. Russell, M.A., Queen's	1953
Metallurgy, Physical, J. W. Christian, M.A., D.Phil., St. Edmund Hall	1967	Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., Balliol	1954
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), P. F. Strawson, M.A., Magd.	1968	Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., Jesus	1948
Modern History (Chichele), R. W. Southern, M.A., All Souls	1961	Zoology (Linacre), J. W. S. Pringle, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S., Merton	1961
Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., Oriel	1957		
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester	1951	THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	
Molecular Biophysics, D. C. Phillips, M.A.	1966	FULL TERMS, 1969	
Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch.	1949	Lent, Jan. 14 to Mar. 14; Easter, Apr. 15 to June 6; Michaelmas, Oct. 7 to Dec. 5	
Moral Philosophy (Whites), R. M. Hare, M.A., Corpus Christi	1966	NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE	
Music, Sir Jack Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Wadham	1947	1967-68: Men, 9,153; Women, 1,164.	
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. Green, M.A., Queen's	1957	Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., F.R.S., Trin.	1967
Neurophysiology, C. G. Phillips, B.Sc., D.M., F.R.S., Trin.	1951	Vice-Chancellor, Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S., Master of Clare	1967
Numerical Analysis (and Director of Computing Laboratory), L. Fox, M.A., D.Phil., D.S.C., Balliol	1966	High Steward, The Lord Devlin, P.C., M.A., Chr.	1966
Nuclear Structure, K. W. Allen, M.A., Balliol	1964	Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., Joh.	1954
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. A. Stallworthy, M.A., Queen's	1963	Commissary, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., Q.C., Tr. H.	1968
Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), R. B. Duthie, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Worcester	1967	Orator, L. F. Wilkinson, M.A., King's	1958
Pathology, H. Harris, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Lincoln	1966	† Registry, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., Trin.	1953
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, C.B.E. D.M., F.R.S., New Coll.	1963	† Deputy Registry, F. Wild, M.A., Ph.D., Down	1966
Pharmacology, E. Büllring, M.A., Lady Margaret Hall	1967	Librarian, E. B. Cadel, M.A., Corp.	1967
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), B. G. Mitchell, M.A., Oriel	1967	Treasurer, R. E. Macpherson, M.A., King's	1962
Physics (Wykeham), Sir Rudolf Peierls, C.B.E., M.A., New College	1963	Deputy Treasurer, T. C. Gardner, M.A., Univ.	1964
Physics, Elementary Particle, D. H. Perkins, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.	1965	Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw.	1961
Physics, Experimental, D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., F.R.S., Ch. Ch.	1957	Deputy Secretary General of the Faculties, L. M. Harvey, M.A., Chur.	1963
Physics, N. Kurti, M.A., B.N.C.	1967	Esquire Bedells, P. T. Sinker, M.A., Clia.	1960
	1963	P. C. Melville, M.A., Selw.	1968
	1963	Proctors, F. D. Robinson, M.A., Cath.; C. B. Goodhart, M.A., Ph.D., Cai.	1968
	1959	Organist, D. V. Willcocks, M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., King's	1958
	1967	Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1947
	1967	Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, D. T. Piper, M.A., F.S.A., Chr.	1967
	1963	Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, Sc.D., F.R.S., Sid.	1938
	1965		
	1957		
	1967		

† Correspondence for the Registry and Deputy Registry should be sent to the University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., Corp.
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. R. M. Cook, M.A., Clas.
Curators of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., Chri.
 C. L. Forbes, M.A., Ph.D., Clas.
Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., Clas.
Representative — *General Medical Council*, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A., Cai.
Head of the Department of Education, Prof. W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, T. S. Wyatt, M.A., M.Litt., Sid., Syndicate Buildings..
Board of Extra-mural Studies, J. M. Y. Andrew, M.A., Cath., Stuart House.
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin., 10 Trumpington Street.
Appointments Board, W. P. Kirkman, Clas.
University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., Univ.
University Press, R. W. David, C.B.E., M.A., Clare H...

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE
(Secretary, The Registrar)

Ex officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of St. John's; The Master of Jesus; The Mistress of Girton; The Master of Christ's.
Professors and Readers, D. M. Joslin, M.A., Pemb.; J. M. Plumley, M.A., Selw.; Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., Newn.; F. G. Young, M.A., Darw.
 Elected as Members of the Regent House, J. R. Bambrough, M.A., Joh.; E. B. Cheadle, M.A., Corp.; G. R. Elton, Litt.D., Clas.; W. W. Grave, M.A., Ph.D., Fitzw.; D. Harrison, Ph.D., Selw.; F. G. J. Hayhoe, M.D., Darw.; H. S. Kirkaldy, M.A., Qu.; H. P. F. Swinnerton-Dyer, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.

Cambridge Colleges
(With dates of foundation)

Christ's (1505), The Lord Todd, M.A., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S., Master (1963); Churchill (1960), Prof. W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Master (1968). Clare (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Master (1958). Clare Hall (1966), Prof. A. B. Pippard, Sc.D., F.R.S., President (1966). Corpus Christi (1352), Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.A., Master (1962). Darwin (1964), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1964). Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (1957). Emmanuel (1584), Sir Gordon Sutherland, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Master (1964). Fitzwilliam (1966), W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., Master (1966). Gonville & Caius (1348), N. J. T. M. Needham, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1966). Jesus (1596), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (1959). King's (1441), E. R. Leach, M.A., Provost (1966). Magdalene (1542), W. Hamilton, M.A., Master (1966). Pembroke (1347), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1958). Peterhouse (1284), J. C. Burkhill, Sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1968). Queens' (1448), A. Li. Armitage, M.A., Ll.B., President (1958).

Elect.	St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, Litt.D., Master (1957). <i>St. Edmund's House</i> (1896), Very Rev. Canon G. D. Sweeney, M.A., Master (1964). <i>St. John's</i> (1511), Rev. J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., Master (1959). <i>Selwyn</i> (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., F.B.A., Master (1956). <i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., Master (1957). <i>Trinity</i> (1546), The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H., M.A., Hon. Ll.D., Master (1965). <i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S., Master (1966). <i>University</i> (1965), J. S. Morrison, M.A., President (1966).
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COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

1961	Girton (1869), Miss M. C. Bradbrook, Litt.D., Mistress (1968).
1967	Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., Principal (1954).

1945	Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885), post-graduate students in training for teaching) Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., Principal (1953).
1949	New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., President.
1963	Lucy Cavendish Collegiate Society (1966) (for women research students and other graduates), Miss A. McBidder, M.A., Ph.D., President (1966).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Elect.	
Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), W. A. Mair, M.A., Down	1952
Agriculture (Drapers), Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S., Joh...	1957
American History and Institutions (Pitt), W. C. Eaton, M.A. (North Carolina), Ph.D. (Harvard) (for 1968-69)	1968
Anatomy, R. J. Harrison, M.D., D.Sc., Cai...	1968
Ancient History, Prof. A. H. M. Jones, M.A., Ll.D., F.B.A., Jes...	1951
Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Down...	1952
Anglo-Saxon (Erlington and Bosworth), Miss D. Whitelock, C.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., Newn.	1957
Animal Embryology (Charles Darwin), C. R. Austin, M.A., Fitzw...	1967
Animal Ethology, W. H. Thorpe, Sc.D., F.R.S., Jesus...	1966
Animal Pathology, W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., Jesus...	1947
Applied Mathematics, G. K. Batchelor, Ph.D., F.R.S., Trin...	1964
Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries), W. R. Haworth, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Chur...	1951
Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pemb...	1947
Archaeology (Disney), J. G. D. Clark, sc.D., F.B.A., Pet...	1952
Architecture, Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Jes...	1956
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian), F. Hoyle, M.A., F.R.S., Joh...	1958
Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Pemb...	1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh...	1947
Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., Darw...	1949
Biology (Quick), R. R. A. Coombs, sc.D., F.R.S., Corp...	1966
Botany, P. W. Brian, Sc.D., F.R.S., King's...	1968
Chemical Engineering (Shell), P. V. Danckwerts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., Pemb...	1959

	Elect.	Elect.
<i>Chemical Microbiology</i> , E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1960	1966
<i>Chinese</i> , D. C. Twitchett, M.A., Ph.D., Cath.	1968	1953
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , P. G. Stein, M.A., LL.B., Cat.	1968	1949
<i>Classical Archaeology (Laurence)</i> , R. M. Cook, M.A., Clas.	1962	1951
<i>Classics</i> , F. H. Sandbach, M.A., Trin.	1967	1964
<i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , H. Lehmann, Sc.D., Chr.	1967	1946
<i>Comparative Law</i> , C. I. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., Trin.	1953	1955
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.	1955	1962
<i>Computer Technology</i> , M. V. Wilkes, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1965	1968
<i>Criminology (Wolfson)</i> , L. Radzinowicz, LL.D., Trin.	1959	1954
<i>Divinity (Ely)</i> , Rev. Canon G. W.H. Lampe, M.C., D.D., Cai.	1960	1968
“ <i>Lady Margaret's</i> ”, Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A., Cai.	1951	1962
“ <i>Norris-Hulme</i> ”, D. M. MacKinnon, M.A., Corp.	1960	1962
“ <i>Regius</i> ”, Rev. D. E. Nineham, B.D., Emm.	1964	1968
<i>Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)</i> , Rev. E. G. Rupp, D.D., Fitzw.	1968	1958
<i>Economic History</i> , D. M. Joslin, M.A., Pemb.	1965	1967
<i>Economics</i> , Mrs. J. V. Robinson, M.A., F.B.A., Newn.	1965	1964
<i>Economics</i> , The Lord Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., King's.	1951	1968
<i>Economics</i> , N. Kaldor, M.A., King's.	1966	1965
<i>Education</i> , W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.	1959	1963
<i>Egyptology (Herbert Thompson)</i> , Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., Selw.	1957	1964
<i>Electrical Engineering</i> , C. W. Oatley, M.A., Trin.	1960	1966
<i>Engineering</i> , J. F. Coales, M.A., Clare Hall (1965); A. H. W. Beck, M.A., Corp. (1966); J. H. Horlock, M.A., Ph.D., Joh. (1967); R. H. Roscoe, M.A., Emm. (1968); R. E. D. Bishop (1968)	1966	1961
<i>English</i> , Miss M. C. Bradbrook, Litt.D., Girton (1966); G. G. Hough, Litt.D., Darw.	1967	1966
<i>English Constitutional History</i> , Prof. G. R. Elton, Litt.D., F.B.A., Clare.	1968	1963
<i>English Law (Rouse Ball)</i> , G. Ll. Williams, Q.C., LL.D., Jes.	1964	1968
<i>English Literature (King Edward VII)</i> , L. C. Knights, M.A., Ph.D., Qu.	1964	1966
<i>Experimental Physics (Cavendish)</i> , Sir Nevill Mott, M.A., F.R.S., Cai.	1954	1947
<i>Experimental Psychology</i> , O. L. Zangwill, M.A., King's.	1952	1944
<i>Finance and Accounting (P. D. Leake)</i> , J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., King's.	1955	1962
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , O. Demus, D.Phil. (Vienna), Cia. (for 1968–69)	1968	1962
<i>French (Drapers)</i> , L. J. Austin, M.A., Jes.	1967	1952
<i>French Literature</i> , J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., Joh.	1954	1967
<i>Genetics (Arthur Balfour)</i> , J. M. Thoday, Sc.D., F.R.S., Emm.	1959	1957
<i>Geography</i> , H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Litt.D., King's	1966	1965
<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , H. B. Whittington, M.A., D.Sc., Sid.	1964	1960
<i>Geophysics</i> , Sir Edward Bullard, Sc.D., F.R.S., Chur.	1961	1952
<i>German (Schröder)</i> , L. W. Forster, M.A., Selw.	1950	1967
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., Jes.	1968	1967
<i>Haematological Medicine</i> , F. G. J. Hayhoe, M.D., Darwin.	1968	1967
<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , J. A. Emerton, M.A., B.D., Corp.	1968	1967
<i>Histology</i> , E. N. Willmer, Sc.D., F.R.S., Clare.		
<i>History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts)</i> , P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., Joh.		
<i>Human Ecology</i> , A. L. Banks, M.A., Cai.		
<i>Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harms-</i>		
<i>worth)</i> , E. E. Rich, Litt.D., Cath.		
<i>Industrial Relations (Montague Burton)</i> , H. A. F. Turner, M.A., Chur.		
<i>Inorganic Chemistry</i> , H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Sid.		
<i>International Law (Whewell)</i> , R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., Jes.		
<i>Italian</i> , U. Limontani, M.A., Magd.		
<i>Land Economy</i> , D. R. Denman, M.A., Pemb.		
<i>Latin (Kennedy)</i> , C. O. Brink, M.A., F.B.A., Cai.		
<i>Latin American Studies (Simón Bolívar)</i> , A. Gabaldon		
<i>Laws of England (Downing)</i> , R. M. Jackson, LL.D., St. John's.		
<i>Mathematical Physics (vacant)</i> .		
<i>Mathematical Statistics</i> , D. G. Kendall, M.A., F.R.S., Chur.		
<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , M. J. Lighthill, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.		
<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball)</i> , H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.		
<i>Mathematics for Operational Research (Churchill)</i> , P. Whittle, M.A., Chur.		
<i>Mathematics (Visiting Professorship)</i> , J. G. Thompson.		
<i>Mechanics</i> , E. W. Parkes, M.A., Ph.D., Cat.		
<i>Medicine</i> , I. H. Mills, M.D., Chur.		
<i>Medieval and Renaissance English</i> , J. A. W. Bennett, M.A., Magd.		
<i>Medieval Ecclesiastical History</i> , W. Ullmann, Litt.D., Trinity.		
<i>Medieval History</i> , C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., Corp.		
<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths')</i> , R. W. K. Honey- combe, ph.D., Trinity Hall.		
<i>Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S., Trinity Hall.		
<i>Modern English History</i> , J. H. Plumb, Litt.D., F.S.A., Christ's.		
<i>Modern History</i> , C. H. Wilson, M.A., Jes.		
<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , Rev. W. O. Chad- wick, D.D., F.B.A., Selw.		
<i>Modern Languages</i> , D. H. Green, M.A., Trin.		
<i>Music</i> , R. K. Orr, Mus.D., Joh.		
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Trin.		
<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , The Lord Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Chur.		
<i>Pathology</i> , R. I. N. Greaves, M.D., Cai.		
<i>Pharmacology (Sheild)</i> , A. S. V. Burgen, M.A., F.R.S., Down.		
<i>Philosophy</i> , A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., Trin.		
<i>Philosophy (Knightbridge)</i> , B. A. O. Williams, M.A., King's.		
<i>Physics (Regius)</i> , J. S. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., Joh.		
<i>Physical Chemistry</i> , J. W. Linnett, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Emm.		
<i>Physics (vacant)</i> .		
<i>Physics (John Humphrey Plummer)</i> , A. B. Pippard, Sc.D., F.R.S., Clare Hall.		
<i>Physiology</i> , Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., King's.		
<i>Physiology of Reproduction (Mary Marshall)</i> , T. R. R. Mann, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., Trinity Hall.		
<i>Political Economy (vacant)</i> .		
<i>Political Science</i> , W. B. Gallie, B.Litt., M.A. Pet.		

Pure Mathematics (<i>Sadleirian</i>), J. W. S.	Elect.
Cassells, Ph.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1967
Radio Astronomy, Sir Martin Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1959
Sanskrit, J. Brough, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1967
Slavonic Studies, L. R. Lewitter, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1968
Social Anthropology (<i>William Wyse</i>), M. Fortes, M.A., <i>King's</i> .	1950
Sociology, J. A. Barnes, M.A., <i>Joh.</i>	1969
Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A., <i>Emm.</i>	1953
Surface Physics (vacant).	1966
Surgery, R. Y. Calne, <i>Trinity Hall</i> .	1967
Theoretical Physics (<i>Visiting</i>), P. W. Anderson, M.A., <i>Chur.</i>	1966
Tropical Botany, E. J. H. Corner, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Sid.</i>	1966
Veterinary Clinical Studies, A. T. Phillipson, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Chur.</i>	1963
Visual Physiology, W. A. H. Rushton, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1966
Zoology, T. Weis-Fogh, M.A., <i>Christ's</i> .	1966

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

(Founded 1832; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)
Old Shire Hall, Durham

Students (1967–68), 2,986.

Chancellor, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).

Vice-Chancellor and Warden, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D.

Registrar and Secretary, I. E. Graham, M.A.

Treas., Col. J. C. R. Fitzgerald-Lombard, O.B.E., M.A.

Professor of Education, Prof. H. S. N. McFarland, M.A., B.Ed.

Director of Institute of Education, J. J. Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., D.C.L.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., Master.

Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., Master.

Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Master.

Van Mildert, W. A. Prowse, O.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., Ph.D. Master.

St. Chad's, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D., Principal. St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., Principal.

St. Mary's, Mrs. M. Holdsworth, M.A., Principal. St. Aidan's, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E., M.A., Principal.

Trevelyan, Joan Constance Bernard, M.A., B.D., Principal.

Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., Principal.

★St. Hild's, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., Principal.

★Neville's Cross, R. G. Emmett, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., Principal.

St. Cuthbert's Society, Prof. J. L. Brooks, M.A., Principal.

The Graduate Society, Prof. W. B. Fisher, B.A., Principal.

* Halls of Residence.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

Internal Students (1966–67), 34,321. Registered External Students, 31,917.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir Owen Saunders, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Elect.

Chairman of the Court, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Charles Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.
Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).

THE COURT

Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.
Appointed by the Senate, Prof. J. Greig, M.Sc.(Eng.), Ph.D.; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt.; Miss E. M. Williamson; Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., F.R.S.; By Her Majesty in Council, J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; P. Parker, M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. A. G. F. Rippon, Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C.; By the G.L.C. or I.L.E.A., Sir Isaac Hayward; D. Plummer; Home Counties and County Boroughs Member, T. I. Smith, O.B.E.; Co-opted Member, Mr. Justice Scarman, O.B.E.
THE SENATE
Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.
Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts), Miss J. P. Bremner; H. A. L. Cockerell, O.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; (Economics), J. B. Bonham; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; J. Gratwick; (Laws), S. R. Speller, O.B.E.; (Medicine), J. B. Hume; Prof. J. P. Quilliam; (Music) C. P. J. Steinitz; (Science), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; M. V. Hoare; W. C. Peck; J. H. Pryor; (Theology), Rev. G. Huelin. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. S. T. Bindoff; (one vacancy); Prof. A. C. Taylor; Prof. R. A. Wollheim; (Economics) Prof. M. Freedman; (Engineering), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. Sir Sir Owen Saunders, F.R.S.; (Laws), Prof. R. H. Graveson, Q.C.; (Medicine), M. I. A. Hunter; Prof. A. Kekwick; H. B. May; Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer; (Music), Prof. Thurston Dart; (Science), Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. F. Kirkaldy; Prof. A. Maccoll; Prof. B. C. L. Weedon; (Theology), Rev. Prof. C. W. Dugmore. Appointed by General Medical Schools, R. W. Nevin, T.D.; F. V. Gardner. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. Canon S. H. Evans. By University College, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt. Director of British Post-Graduate Medical Federation, Prof. Sir John McMichael, F.R.S. Co-opted Members, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.; F. Hartley; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Harold Shearman.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A.
Clerk of the Senate, L. L. Pownall, M.A., Ph.D.
Registrars: (Academic) M. A. Baatz, M.A.; (External) (vacant).

Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, G. Bruce, M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, D. T. Richnell, B.A., F.L.A.

Secretary to the Appointments Board, E. H. K. Dibden, B.Sc., M.A.

Secretary to the Athlone Press, A. M. Wood, M.Sc., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1.
Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., D.Litt., F.B.A., Dir.

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., Dir.

Institute of Archaeology, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A., Dir.

Institute of Classical Studies 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. W. Handley, M.A., Dir.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. H. Morris-Jones, B.Sc.(Econ.), Dir.

Institute of Computer Science, 44 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. R. A. Buckingham, Ph.D., Dir.

Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L. Elvin, M.A., Dir.

Institute of Germanic Languages, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. S. S. Prawer, Litt.D., Dir.

Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, W.C.1, Prof. A. G. Dickens, M.A., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Institute of Latin American Studies, 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, Prof. R. A. Humphreys, O.B.E., Ph.D., D. Litt., Dir.

School of Slavonic and East European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.

Institute of United States Studies, 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, Prof. H. C. Allen, M.C., M.A., Dir.

Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. H. J. Gombrich, C.B.E., D.Lit., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Dir.

British Institute in Paris (Department of French), 6 Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris Ve., Prof. F. H. Scarfe, O.B.E., M.A., M.Litt., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Mrs. E. M. Chilvers, M.A., Principal (1964).

Birkbeck College, Malet Street, W.C.1, R. C. Tress, B.Sc.(Econ.), Master (1968).

Chester College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, S.W.3, M. R. Gavin, M.B.E., D.Sc., Principal (1965).

Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7, The Lord Penney, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Rector (1967).

King's College, Strand, W.C.2, Sir John Hackett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., M.A. (1968).

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E., B.A., LL.D., Director (1967).

Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, W.8, K. G. Denbigh, D.Sc., F.R.S., Principal (1966).

Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E.1, Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Principal (1967).

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey, Miss E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal (1962).

School of Oriental and African Studies, W.C.1, Prof. C. H. Phillips, M.A., Ph.D., Director (1957).

School of Pharmacy, Brunswick Square, W.C.1, F. Hartley, B.Sc., Ph.D., Dean (1962).

University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, The Lord Annan, O.B.E., M.A., Provost (1966).

Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, B. Thwaites, M.A., Ph.D., Principal (1966).

Wye College, nr. Ashford, Kent, H. S. Darling, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.Agric., Ph.D. (1968).

King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).

New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. C. S. Duthie, D.D., Principal (1964).

Richmond College, Richmond, Surrey, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., Principal (1955).

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1, Prof. Sir Ashley Miles, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director (1952).

* For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)
Full-time Students (1967–68), Men, 7,748; Women, 2,668.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C. (1965).

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir William Mansfield Cooper, LL.M., LL.D., D.Litt. (1956).

Registrar, V. Knowles, M.A. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

(Founded 1852; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Students (1967–68), 5,331.

Chancellor, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D.
Vice-Chancellor, H. G. Miller, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. S. R. Dennison, C.B.E., M.A.; Prof. N. J. Petch, Ph.D.

Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Birmingham 15

Full-time Students (1967–68), 6,484.

Chancellor, The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C. (1945).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., F.R.C.P. (1968).

Secretary, H. Harris, B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.B.
Registrar, W. R. G. Lewis.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Liverpool 7

Students (1967), 6,299.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).

Vice-Chancellor, W. H. F. Barnes, M.A., D.C.L. (1963).
Treasurer, H. B. Chrimes, M.A.

Registrar, H. H. Burchall, M.A. (1962).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

Full-time Students (1968), 7,986.

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent (1966).

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Roger Stevens, G.C.M.G., M.A. (1963).
Treasurer, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D.

Registrar, J. V. Loach, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield

Full-time Students (1968)—Men, 3,867; Women, 1,148.

Chancellor, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H., M.A., LL.D. (1959).

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. N. Robson, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (1966).
Registrar, A. M. Currie, B.A., B.Litt. (1965).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol ■

Full-time Students (1968)—Men, 3,659; Women, 1,193.

Chancellor, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1966).
Vice-Chancellor (vacant).

Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

Number of Students (1967), 4,433.

Chancellor, The Lord Bridges, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S. (1959).

* For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

Vice-Chancellor, H. R. Pitt, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1964).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1943
 University Park, Nottingham

Undergraduates (1967), 3,612.
Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).
Vice-Chancellor, F. S. Dainton, Sc.D., F.R.S. (1965).
Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

Students (1967-68), Men, 2,818; Women, 1,030.
Chancellor, The Lord Murray of Newhaven, K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L. (1964).
Vice-Chancellor, K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1965).
Secretary and Registrar, R. M. Urquhart, O.B.E., M.A. (1966).
Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

Full-time Students (1967-68)—Men, 2,339;
 Women, 1,211.
Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Brynmor Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.I.C. (1956).
Registrar, W. D. Craig (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

Full-time students (1967-68), 3,000.
Chancellor, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, F. J. Llewellyn, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

Full-time Students (1968-69), 3,100.
Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957).
Vice-Chancellor, T. A. F. Noble, M.B.E., M.A. (1962).
Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 1961

Brighton
 Full-time Students (1967-68), 3,164.
Chancellor, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. Briggs, B.Sc.(Econ.), M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, A. E. Shields, M.B.E., M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, 1962

Keel, Staffordshire.
 Undergraduates (1967-68), 1,526.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O. (1962).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.
Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, 1963
 Earlham Hall, Norwich.

Students (1967), 1,736.
Chancellor, The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., F.B.A. (1965).
Vice-Chancellor, F. Thistleton-Waite, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Registrar and Secretary, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK, 1963
 Heslington, York

Undergraduates (1968), 1,800.
Chancellor (vacant).
Pro-Chancellors, The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. the Archbishop of York; R. S. Butterfield, O.B.E., M.C.; A. S. Rymer, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, The Lord James of Rusholme, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D.
Registrar, J. P. West-Taylor, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER, 1964

Bailrigg, Lancaster
 Undergraduates (1968-69), 1,500.
Chancellor, H. R. H. Princess Alexandra, G.C.V.O.
Pro-Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, M.C.
Vice-Chancellor, C. F. Carter, M.A., D.Econ.Sc.
Secretary, A. S. Jeffreys, B.A., B.Litt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, 1964

Wivenhoe Park, Colchester
 Students (1968-69), 1,450.
Chancellor, The Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, P.C., C.H., M.A., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, Col. Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. E. Sloman, M.A., D.Phil.
Registrar, A. Rowland-Jones, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, 1965

Coventry, Warwickshire
 Students (1968-69), 1,580.
Chancellor, The Viscount Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.
Pro-Chancellor, Sir Arnold Hall, M.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, J. B. Butterworth, M.A.
Registrar, A. D. Linfoot, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY, 1965
 Canterbury, Kent

Students (1967-68), 1,582.
Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancellor, G. Templeman, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
Registrar, E. Fox, M.A.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966

Students (1967-68), 1,947.
Chancellor, The Lord Pilkington.
Vice-Chancellor, E. J. Richards, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.A.
Registrar, F. L. Roberts, B.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, 1966

Gosta Green, Birmingham 4
 Full-time Students (1967-68), 2,540.
Chancellor, The Lord Nelson of Stafford, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Peter Venables, Ph.D.
Secretary, R. J. Rackham, M.A.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY, 1966

St. John Street, E.C.1
 Students (1967-68), 2,300.
Chancellor, The Lord Mayor of London.
Vice-Chancellor, J. S. Tait, B.Sc., Ph.D.
Registrar, L. A. Fairbairn, B.Sc., Ph.D.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY, 1966

Uxbridge, Middlesex
 Students (1967-68), 1,250.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halsbury.
Vice-Chancellor, J. Topping, Ph.D.
Academic Registrar, E. R. Chandler.

BATH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966

Claverton Down, Bath, Som.
 Undergraduates (1967-68), 1,450.
Chancellor, The Lord Hinton of Bankside, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, G. H. Moore, M.Sc.
Registrar, G. S. Horner, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, 1966

Richmond Road, Bradford, 7

Undergraduates (1967-68), 2,564.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.,

M.A.(Oxon.).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, E. G. Edwards, Ph.D.,
B.Sc.

Registrar, D. H. McWilliam, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY 1966

Guildford, Surrey

Undergraduates (1967-68), 1,789.

Chancellor, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.

Vice-Chancellor, D. M. A. Leggett, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, A. E. Johnston, C.B.E., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, 1967

Undergraduates (1967-68), 2,764.

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of
Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T.

Vice-Chancellor, C. Whitworth, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, E. T. Sharman.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, 1837

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Under Royal Charter (1967) the Royal College
of Art grants the degrees of Doctor, Master and
Bachelor of Art or Design (RCA).

Students (1968), 540 (all postgraduate).

Provost, Sir Colin Anderson.

Rector and Vice-Provost, Sir Robin Darwin, C.B.E.,

D.Litt., A.R.A.

Registrar, J. R. P. Moon, O.B.E., M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES, 1893

University Registry, Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of
Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., (1948).Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest,
P.C., C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).Vice-Chancellor, Principal T. Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A.
(1967).

Registrar, J. Gareth Thomas, M.A. (1962).

COLLEGES

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A., Principal
(1958).Bangor (North Wales), R. C. Evans, M.A., D.Sc.,
F.R.C.S., Principal (1958).Cardiff (Institute of Science and Technology), A. F.
Trotman-Dickenson, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Principal
(1968).Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), A. Trevor Jones,
M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Provost (1956).Cardiff (S. Wales and Monmouthshire), C. W. L.
Bevan, C.B.E., Ph.D., Principal (1966).Lampeter (St. David's College), Rev. Canon J. R.
Lloyd Thomas, M.A. (1953).Swansea, F. Llewellyn-Jones, C.B.E. M.A., D.Phil.,
D.Sc., Principal (1965).

SCOTLAND

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

Students (1967-68), Men, 1,068; Women, 931.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., F.I.
G.C.V.O., A.R.C. (1948).Principal and Vice-Chancellor, J. S. Watson, M.A.,
D.Litt., F.R.Hist.S (1966).Rector, Sir Learie N. Constantine, M.B.E., LL.D.
(1967).Registrar and Secretary, A. N. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A.
(1961).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

Students (1967), Men, 5,956; Women, 2,544.

Chancellor, The Lord Boyd-Orr, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.,
M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1946)Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Wilson, M.A., LL.D.
(1961).Rector, The Lord Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B.,
T.D. (1965).Secretary to the University Court and Registrar,
Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

Undergraduates (1968), 4,214.

Chancellor, The Lord Polwarth, T.D., LL.D.

Rector, F. G. Thomson (1966).

Principal, E. M. Wright, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
(1961).Vice-Principal, Prof. G. M. Burnett, B.Sc., Ph.D.,
F.R.S.E.

Secretary, T. B. Skinner, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1583

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

Students (1967-68), 10,238.

Chancellor, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of
Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., (1952).

Rector (vacant).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Prof. M. M. Swann,
M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1965).

Secretary, C. H. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. (1948).

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, 1964

George Street, Glasgow C.X.

Full-time students (1967-68), 5,118.

Chancellor, The Lord Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
(1964).

Principal, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).

Registrar, G. P. Richardson, M.A. (1966).

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY, 1966

Chambers Street, Edinburgh 1

Students (1967-68), 1,493.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Douglas-Home,
K.T., M.P. (1966).Principal and Vice-Chancellor, R. A. Smith, C.B.E.,
M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1968).

Secretary, D. I. Cameron (1966).

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, 1967

Full-time students (1967-68), 2,338.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen
Mother.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, J. Drever, M.A., F.R.S.E.,

Registrar and Secretary, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A.,
LL.B.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, 1967

Undergraduates (1968-69), 300.

Chancellor, The Lord Robbins, C.H., C.B. (1967).

Vice-Chancellor, T. L. Cottrell, D.Sc. (1965).

Secretary, H. H. Donnelly, C.B., M.A., LL.B. (1965).

NORTHERN IRELAND

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,
1908

Full-time Students (1967-68), 5,523.

Chancellor, Sir Tyrone Guthrie, LL.D. (1963).

President and Vice-Chancellor, F. A. Vick, O.B.E.,
B.Sc., Ph.D.

Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

Secretary to the Academic Council, D. G. Neill, M.A.
(1966).

**MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
LONDONDERRY, 1865**

(Associated college of University of Dublin since 1909; recognized college of the Queen's University of Belfast since 1951.)

President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S. (1959).

Vice-President, Prof. F. J. Lelièvre, M.A.

Registrar, F. Smyth, LL.B. (1963).

NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, 1965

Coleraine, Co. Londonderry

(First students admitted, 1968).

Undergraduates (1968-69), 450.

Chancellor (vacant).

Vice-Chancellor, N. A. Burges, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1966).

Registrar and Secretary, W. T. Ewing, M.A., LL.B. (1966).

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES

36 Gordon Square, W.C.1
(Branch Office: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1.)

The Association holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth and other meetings in the intervening years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts ■ a general information centre on universities in U.K. and Commonwealth countries and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and for the Kennedy Memorial Trust.

Secretary-General, J. F. Foster, C.M.G., LL.D.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Note.—It was announced on July 5, 1968, that the National University of Ireland would be dissolved, the University Colleges of Cork and Galway constituted separate universities and ■ single University of Dublin formed by Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, Dublin, each college retaining its identity.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1967-68), 3,995.

Chancellor, F. H. Boland, LL.D. (1964).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, S.C.D. (1952).

Registrar, D. I. D. Howie, Ph.D. (1966).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, 1908

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D., S.C.D. (1921).

Vice-Chancellor, M. Ó. Tnúthail.

Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, J. J. Hogan, M.A., President (1964).

Univ. Coll., Cork, M. D. McCarthy, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., President (1967).

Univ. Coll., Galway, M. O. Tnúthail, D.Sc., President (1960).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll. Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr. P. J. Cornish, M.A., D.D., President (1967).

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 503-512), local education authorities (pp. 514-517) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representatives from each university, was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extra-mural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, Prof. T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Liverpool.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, O.B.E.,) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide ■ means of consultation and co-operation between the various forces in adult education.

COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS

3 Devonshire Street, W.1

Established in 1964 with powers to award degrees and other academic distinctions, comparable in standard with awards granted and conferred by universities, to students who pursue their higher education in establishments for further education which do not have the power to award their own degrees. The Council awards first degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. and has established a structure of higher degrees, including M.A. and M.Sc. for post-graduate courses of study; M.Phil. and Ph.D. for research work. The Council has taken over the Diploma in Technology and the work of the College of Technologists.

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T. *Chairman*, The Lord Kings Norton, D.Sc., Ph.D. *Chief Officer*, F. R. Hornby, M.B.E. *Secretary and Registrar*, F. G. Hanrott.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—*Sec.*, F. W. Jessup.

CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Mill Lane, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, J. M. Y. Andrew, M.A.

LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, 7 Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, W. Burmeister.

DURHAM, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, J. F. Dixon.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, P.O. Box 363, The University, Birmingham, 15.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, G. Cuniffie.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. T. F. Daveney.

HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Dir.*, Prof. W. E. Styler.

KEELE, Department of Adult Education, The University, Keele, Staffs.—*Dir.*, Prof. R. Shaw.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, Ph.D., LL.D.

LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. H. A. Jones.

LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, Prof. T. Kelly, Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester, 13.—Dir., Prof. E. G. Wedell.

NEWCASTLE, Department of Adult Education, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne.—Dir., E. W. Hughes.

NOTTINGHAM, Department of Adult Education, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—Dir., Prof. H. C. Wilshire.

READING, The University, Reading.—Registrar, J. F. Johnson.

SHEFFIELD, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—Dir., Prof. M. Bruce.

SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Southampton.—Dir., H. J. Trump.

WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—Sec., J. Gareth Thomas.

ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—Dir., A. D. Rees.

BANGOR, University College, Bangor.—Dir., A. Llywelyn-Williams.

CARDIFF, University College Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 38-40 Park Place, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—Dir., L. Jones.

SWANSEA, University College Swansea.—Dir., I. M. Williams.

ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen.—Dir., K. A. Wood, M.A., F.S.A. (SCOT.).

DUNDEE, Department of Extra Mural Education, The University, Dundee.—Dir., A. G. Robertson.

EDINBURGH, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—Dir., J. Lowe, B.A., Ph.D.

GLASGOW, Department of Extra-Mural Education, 57-9 Oakfield Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.—Dir., N. Dees.

ST. ANDREWS, Department of Extra-Mural Education, The University, St. Andrews.—Dir., J. C. Geddes.

BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—Dir., E. C. Read, M.A., B.Sc.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES FOR ADULT EDUCATION (Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—Principal, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E.

FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 (Men) (50).—Principal, P. G. H. Hopkins.

HILLCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Surbiton, Surrey (75).—Principal, Mrs. J. Cockerill.

PLATER COLLEGE, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—Principal, J. R. Kirwan.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (160).—Principal, H. D. Hughes.

WOODBROOK, 1046 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29. Quaker Foundation for Religious, Social and International Studies (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—Warden, W. R. Fraser.

Wales

COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (100).—Warden, I. W. Hughes.

Scotland

NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith Midlothian (Men and Women)—Warden, C. L. Rigg.

Residential Colleges

(Offering Shorter Courses)

ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—Warden, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt.

AVONCROFT RESIDENTIAL CENTRE FOR SHORT-TERM ADULT EDUCATION COURSES, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—Warden, B. G. Foord.

BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—Warden, G. E. Curtis.

BRAZIERS PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—Convener of Studies, R. G. Faithfull, Ph.D.

BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—Warden, John Newton.

DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex (Newham Education Cttee).—Warden, L. Hall-crow, M.A.

DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (N.F.W.I.).—Warden, Miss H. Anderson.

DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—Warden, Capt. G. M. Hines, R.N. (ret.).

DUNFORD HOUSE, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. Adult Education and Training Centre).—Principal, J. P. Wragge.

GRANTLEY HALL, Ripon, Yorks.—Warden, Dr. H. C. Strick.

HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Of Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 56-62 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.—Warden, D. Garside.

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. (Buckinghamshire Education Cttee).—Warden, G. F. Thomas.

KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—Principal, E. F. Bellchambers.

KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—Warden, Miss E. Smith.

MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—Warden, M. Lloyd.

MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—Warden, F. S. Grimwood, D.Phil.

OFFLEY PLACE, nr. Hitchin, Herts.—Warden, Miss S. E. J. Fraser.

PENDRELL HALL COLLEGE, Codsall Wood, nr. Wolverhampton (L.E.A.).—Warden, L. N. A. Davies.

ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—Director, H. W. Clark.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce. ■ months general cultural course).—Tutor, Rev. P. G. Hayman.

URCHFORT MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—Warden, A. T. C. Sice, Ph.D.

WANSFELL COLLEGE, Theydon Bois, Epping.—Warden, A. Kingsbury.

WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent.—Warden, W. E. Lloyd.

WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—Principal, F. Owen, T.D.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

BEDFORD INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 128A Hoxton Street, N.r. (5 Friends' centres at Barking, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Walthamstow).—Gen. Sec., T. Hood.

BERNHARD BARON ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, Henriques Street, E.r.—Warden, M. Sopel.

BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.—Dir., P. D. Houghton; and 610 Kingstanding Road, Birmingham, 22.—Warden, C. J. Blamire.

BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT (formerly Women's University Settlement), 44 Nelson Square, S.E.r.—Warden, A. Markham.

BOSTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Pilgrim College.—*Warden and Resident Tutor*, A. Champion.

BRADFORD, UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE, 10 Mornington Villas, Manningham Lane, Bradford 8. (Dept. of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden*, G. R. Dalby, M.A.

BRISTOL, The Folk House, 40 Park Street.—*Warden*, J. F. Matthews.

BRISTOL (Headquarters, 43 Ducie Road, Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Mrs. M. N. Maddock.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, R. I. L. Guthrie.

CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE, Stukeley Street, W.C.2.—*Principal*, R. J. South.

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DUNDEE, Grey Lodge Settlement, Wellington Street.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, Cameron House, Prestonfield.—*Warden*, J. R. Waddington; Adult Education Centre, Kirk o' Field College, Morton House, Blackfriars Street, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Wood.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Head, Dept. of Adult Studies*, J. A. Gulland.

LEEDS, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3-5 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, B. J. W. Thompson.

LEICESTER, Vaughan College.—*Warden*, D. J. Rice. LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, H. M. Brinkman.

LIVERPOOL, Victoria Settlement, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool 5.—*Warden*, Miss D. M. Buckley.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Quest House, Loughborough Technical College, Radmoor.—*Warden*, T. Murphy, Dept. of Adult Education, University of Nottingham.

MANCHESTER, Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, K. Hill.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon E. A. Shipman.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, B. Till.

OXFORD HOUSE IN BETHNAL GREEN, INC., Mape Street, E.2.—*Head*, C. Bradby.

POPLAR HOUSE PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT AND TRAINING CENTRE, 56-58 East India Dock Road, E.14.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.—*Warden*, Rev. H. Rathbone Dunnico, LL.D.

ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Centre), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, J. J. Dow.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE SETTLEMENT, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Warden*, Miss T. J. Fleming.

SPENNYMOOR SETTLEMENT, 58 King Street, Spennymoor, Co. Durham

TEESSIDE: MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY CENTRE, 132-134 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, C. Scaife.

TEESSIDE: UNIVERSITY ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE, 37 Harrow Road, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. (Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds).—*Warden*, J. W. Saunders.

TOYNBEE HALL, THE UNIVERSITIES' SETTLEMENT IN EAST LONDON, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.1.—*Warden*, W. Birmingham.

WILMSLOW, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, A. B. Kirkwood.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Principal*, F. M. Maurice.

YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Holgate Hill Wardens, A. J. Peacock; M. Peacock.

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CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, The Merchants Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treasurer*, T. E. Wright.

CASSEL EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 21 Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.—*Sec.*, D. Hardman.

DARTINGTON HALL TRUST, Totnes, Devon.—*Chairman*, L. K. Elmhirst.

EDUCATION SERVICES, Little Brooms, Rotherfield, Crowborough, Sussex.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Annand.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.

HARKNESS FELLOWSHIPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FUND, Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, W.L.—*Dit.*, R. J. Johnston, Ph.D.

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. S. Miller, C.B.E.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. R. Allison. Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service, and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on 1st January of year of competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in war in the British Navy, Army or Air Force. Application forms, available after Nov. 18, are returnable by Feb. 3.

MITCHELL CITY OF LONDON CHARITY AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, c/o The Builder Ltd., 1 Catherine Street, W.C.2.—*Clerk*, A. E. L. Cox.

NUFFIELD FOUNDATION, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, B. W. M. Young.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, W. D. Sturch.

SIR RICHARD STAPLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 121 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Brown.

TRUSTEES OF THE LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, 10 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Income 1967, £539,776. Grants made for the maintenance of City Churches and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolitan Police District of London.

THOMAS WALL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. O'Brien.

S. C. WITTING TRUST, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Faram.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Particulars of public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

ANGLESEY, Shire Hall, Llangefni.—*Director*, G. P. Jones.

- BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, P. Shallard, O.B.E.
- BERKSHIRE, Shire Hall, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.
- BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. P. Harding.
- CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, M. Williams.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards.
- CARDIGANSHIRE, County Office, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, Ph.D.
- CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells.
- CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, E. A. Armitage.
- CORNWALL, County Hall, Truro.—*Secretary*, J. G. Harries, M.B.E.
- CUMBERLAND, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle.—*Director*, G. S. Bessey, C.B.E.
- DENBIGHSHIRE, Ruthin.—*Director*, T. G. Davies, C.B.E.
- DERBYSHIRE, County Offices, Matlock.—*Director*, J. L. Longland.
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- ESSEX, County Hall, County Gardens, Chelmsford,—*Chief Education Officer*, D. N. Bungey.
- FLINTSHIRE, Shire Hall, Mold.—*Secretary and Director*, M. J. Jones.
- GLAMORGAN, County Hall, Cardiff.—*Director*, T. Jenkins.
- GLoucestershire, Shire Hall, Gloucester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. P. Milroy.
- HAMPSHIRE, The Castle, Winchester.—*County Education Officer*, R. M. Marsh.
- HEREFORDSHIRE, County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford.—*Director*, M. L. Edge.
- HERTFORDSHIRE, County Hall, Hertford.—*County Education Officer*, S. T. Broad.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE AND Peterborough, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.—*Director*, I. C. Currey.
- ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, H. W. Barrett.
- KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, J. Haynes.
- LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, Sir Percy Lord.
- LEICESTERSHIRE, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, C.B.E.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Holland), Boston.—*County Education Officer*, A. W. Newsom.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven), Sleaford.—*Director*, T. W. P. Golby, Ph.D.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, G. V. Cooke.
- LONDON. See Column 2.
- MERIONETH, County Offices, Peniarllag, Dolgellau.—*Director*, W. E. Jones.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE, County Hall, Newport, Mon.—*Director*, T. M. Morgan.
- MONTGOMERYSHIRE, County Offices, Newtown.—*Director*, J. A. Davies.
- NORFOLK, County Hall, Norwich.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Ralphs, Ph.D.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, Guildhall Road, Northampton.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. E. Churchill.
- NORTHUMBERLAND, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Director*, C. L. Mellowes.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, County Hall, West Bridgford.—*Director*, W. G. Lawson.
- OXFORDSHIRE, County Offices, New Road, Oxford.—*Director*, A. R. Charlton.
- PEMBROKESHIRE, County Offices, Haverfordwest.—*Director*, W. Davies.
- RADNORSHIRE, County Hall, Llanydriod Wells.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. W. Bevan.
- RUTLAND, County Offices, Oakham.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. A. Simmonds.
- SHERROPSHIRE, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. W. Henry.
- SOMERSET, Belmont, Trull Road, Taunton.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. M. Parker, O.B.E.
- STAFFORDSHIRE, Earl Street, Stafford.—*Director*, N. E. Browning, M.B.E.
- SUFFOLK (East), Rope Walk, Ipswich.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Aldham, M.C.
- SUFFOLK (West), 5-6 St. Mary's Square, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. Hill.
- SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. M. Baird.
- SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. R. Jones.
- SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W. Read, Ph.D.
- WARWICKSHIRE, Northgate Street, Warwick.—*County Education Officer*, C. J. Chenevix-Trench, M.B.E.
- WESTMORLAND County Hall, Kendal.—*Director*, K. G. Greenwood.
- WILTSHIRE, County Hall, Trowbridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Bradley.
- WORCESTERSHIRE, 17 Castle Street, Worcester.—*County Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke.
- YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark.
- YORKSHIRE, N.R., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Director*, G. A. Winter.
- YORKSHIRE, W. R., County Education Office, Bond Street, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, Sir Alexander Clegg.

London

Education in the 12 Inner London Boroughs is the responsibility of the Inner London Education Authority.—*Education Officer*, Sir William Houghton.

Education Officers

- BARKING, Town Hall, Barking.—J. L. Haselden.
- BARNET, Town Hall, Friern Barnet, N.11.—N. F. H. Butcher, Ph.D.
- BEXLEY, Town Hall, Crayford.—S. Semple, Ph.D.
- BRENT, Chesterfield House, 9 Park Lane, Wembley.—F. W. Wyeth.
- BROMLEY, Sunnymead, Bromley Lane, Chislehurst.—D. R. Barracough.
- CROYDON, Taberner House, Park Lane.—K. J. Revell.
- EALING, 24 Uxbridge Road, W.5.—F. Ayres.
- ENFIELD, Church Street, Edmonton, N.9.—D. B. Denny.
- HARINGEY, Somerset Road, Tottenham, N.17.—A. V. Slater.
- HARROW, Hanover House, Lyon Road.—W. H. J. Knight (*Director of Education*).
- HAVERING, Upminster Court, 133 Hall Lane, Upminster, Essex.—D. H. Wilcockson.
- HILLINGDON, Council Offices, 265 High Street, Uxbridge, Middx.—Miss C. A. Pratt.
- HOUNSLAW, 88 Lampton Road.—P. J. Lee.
- KINGSTON UPON THAMES, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey.—J. S. Bishop.
- MERTON, Station House, London Road, Morden, Surrey.—R. Greenwood.
- NEWHAM, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.—R. Openshaw.

- REDBRIDGE, Town Hall, Ilford, Essex.—G. J. Miles.
- RICHMOND UPON THAMES, Regal House, Twickenham, Middx.—W. R. Wainwright.
- SUTTON, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey.—H. M. Evans.
- WALTHAM FOREST, Municipal Offices, Leyton, E.10.—W. E. D. Stephens, Ph.D.
- English and Welsh County Boroughs**
- BARNESLEY.—Director, H. A. Redburn, O.B.E., T.D.
- BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—Chief Education Officer, W. G. Bates.
- BATH, Guildhall.—Director, H. W. Brand.
- BIRKENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—Director, R. E. Price.
- BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham 3.—Chief Education Officer, K. Brooksbank, D.S.C.
- BLACKBURN, Library Street.—Chief Education Officer, J. Dawkins.
- BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—Chief Education Officer, R. E. Hodd.
- BOLTON, Nelson Square.—Chief Education Officer, W. T. Selley.
- BOOTLE, Balliol House, The Stanley Precinct.—Director, W. R. J. Coe.
- BOURNEMOUTH, Portman House, Richmond Hill.—Education Officer, W. R. Smedley.
- BRADFORD, City Hall.—Director, F. J. Adams.
- BRIGHTON, 54 Old Steine.—Director, W. G. Stone.
- BRISTOL, The Council House, College Green.—Chief Education Officer, H. S. Thompson, M.B.E.
- BURNLEY, 14 Nicholas Street.—Director, R. O. Beeston.
- BURTON UPON TRENT, Guild Street.—Director, G. S. Bull.
- BURY, Town Hall.—Director, J. Ashworth.
- CANTERBURY, 76 London Road.—Chief Education Officer, N. Polmear.
- CARDIFF, Magne House, Kingsway.—Director, R. E. Presswood.
- CARLISLE, Civic Centre.—Director, L. Charnley.
- CHESTER, Mezzanine Floor, Public Market.—Director, L. E. Griffiths.
- COVENTRY, Council Offices, Earl Street.—Director, W. L. Chinn, O.B.E.
- DARLINGTON, North Lodge.—Chief Education Officer, D. Peter.
- DERBY, Becket Street.—Director, C. Middleton.
- DEWSBURY, Halifax Road.—Chief Education Officer, J. Clitheroe.
- DONCASTER, Princegate.—Chief Education Officer, M. J. Pass.
- DUDLEY, 23 St. James's Road.—Chief Education Officer, H. W. C. Eisel.
- EASTBOURNE, Grove Road.—Chief Education Officer, J. C. Aspden.
- EXETER, 32 St. David's Hill.—Director, J. L. Howard.
- GATESHEAD, Prince Consort Road South.—Director, F. A. Stokes.
- GLoucester, Belize House, Brunswick Square.—Education Officer, R. Turner.
- GRIMSBY, Eleanor Street.—Director, J. E. Shepherd.
- HALIFAX, West House.—Chief Education Officer, L. T. Jackson.
- HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—Director, A. D. Jackson.
- HASTINGS, 20 Wellington Square.—Chief Education Officer, M. O. Palmer.
- HUDDERSFIELD, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, H. Gray.
- IPSWICH, 17 Tower Street.—Chief Education Officer, A. Owen.
- KINGSTON UPON HULL, Guildhall, Hull.—Chief Education Officer, S. W. Hobson.
- LEEDS, Municipal Buildings, Calverley Street.—Director, J. Taylor.
- LEICESTER, Newarke Street.—Director, E. Thomas, Ph.D.
- LINCOLN, 4 Lindum Road.—Chief Education Officer, F. A. Stuart.
- LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.—Education Officer, C. P. R. Clarke.
- LUTON, Old Bedford Road.—Director, J. A. Corbett, Ph.D.
- MANCHESTER, Crown Square.—Chief Education Officer (vacant).
- MERTHYR TYDFIL, Pontmoriais.—Director, J. Beale.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge.—Director, G. Squires.
- NEWPORT, Mon., Educ. Dept., Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, E. H. Loudon.
- NORTHAMPTON, Springfield, Cliftonville.—Chief Education Officer, M. J. Henley.
- NORWICH, Education Office, City Hall.—Director, C. Harrison, Ph.D.
- NOTTINGHAM, Exchange Buildings.—Director, W. G. Jackson.
- OLDHAM, Union Street West.—Director, G. R. Pritchett.
- OXFORD, Education Office, City Chambers, Queen Street.—Chief Education Officer, J. Garne, M.C.
- PLYMOUTH, Municipal Offices.—Director, A. Scotland, Ph.D.
- PORTSMOUTH, 17-18 Western Parade, Southsea.—Chief Education Officer, S. R. Hall.
- PRESTON, Municipal Building.—Chief Education Officer, W. R. Tuson.
- READING, Blagrave Street.—Chief Education Officer, W. L. Thomas.
- ROCHDALE, Fleece Street.—Chief Education Officer, J. E. Fordham.
- ROTHERHAM, Wellgate.—Director, R. Bloomer.
- ST. HELENS, 17 Coatham Street.—Director, W. H. Cubitt.
- SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—Director J. A. Barnes.
- SCHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—Director, G. M. A. Harrison.
- SOLIHULL, The Council House.—Director, D. B. Love.
- SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer (vacant).
- SOUTHBEND ON SEA, Civic Centre.—Chief Education Officer, D. B. Bartlett.
- SOUTHPORT, 99-105 Lord St.—Chief Education Officer, K. Robinson.
- SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—Director (vacant).
- STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—Director, C. G. Davey.
- STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—Chief Education Officer, H. Dibden.
- SUNDERLAND, 15 John Street.—Director, J. Bridge, G.C., G.M.
- SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—Director, L. J. Drew.
- TEESSIDE, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough.—Director, E. D. Mason.
- TORBAY, Oldway, Paignton.—Director, K. W. Baddeley.
- TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—Chief Education Officer, G. Wilson.
- WAKEFIELD, King Street.—Director (vacant).
- WALLASEY, Town Hall.—Director, K. A. Rowland.
- WALSALL, Darwall Street.—Director, R. D. Nixon.
- WARLEY, Flash Road, Oldbury.—Chief Education Officer, C. E. Robin.
- WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—Chief Education Officer, H. M. Phillipson.
- WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—Director, M. J. Gibbs.
- WIGAN, Town Hall.—Director, F. H. Pedley.
- WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—Director, G. W. Randall Lines.

WORCESTER, 5-6 Barbourne Terrace.—*Director, T. A. Ireland.*
YARMOUTH, 22 Euston Road.—*Chief Education Officer, D. G. Farrow, O.B.E.*
YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer, J. Threlfall.*

Channel Islands, etc.

JERSEY, Pier Road, St. Helier.—*Director, H. C. A. Wimberley.*

GUERNSEY, La Couperdrie, St. Peter Port.—*Education Officer, L. K. Redford.*

ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director, H. C. Wilkinson.*

ISLES OF SCILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Clerk, R. Phillips.*

Scotland

ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director, J. R. Clark, C.B.E.*

ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director, A. L. Young.*

ANGUS, County Buildings, Forfar.—*Director, A. Crawford.*

ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director, T. G. Henderson.*

AYRSHIRE, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director, W. T. H. Inglis.*

BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director, J. McNaught.*

BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director, R. D. Birch.*

BUTE (County), County Offices, Rothesay.—*Director, J. E. Harrison.*

CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director, H. R. Stewart.*

CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director, T. E. M. Landsborough.*

DUMFRIESSHIRE, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director, J. L. Brown.*

DUNBARTON, Crosslet, Dumbarton.—*Director, A. B. Cameron.*

DUNDEE, 24 City Square.—*Director, J. Carson.*

EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.*

EDINBURGH, St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director, G. Reith, Ph.D.*

ELGIN. See **MORAY AND NAIRN**.
FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director, I. S. Flett.*

GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street and 25 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.z.—*Director, J. T. Bain.*

INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director, J. A. Maclean, C.B.E., Ph.D.*

KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director, B. B. Smith.*

KINROSS. See **PERTHSHIRE**.

STEWARTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director, D. J. Baillie.*

LANARKSHIRE, County Buildings, Hamilton.—*Director, J. S. McEwan.*

MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director, T. Henderson.*

MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director, W. F. Lindsay.*

ORKNEY (County), Albert Street, Kirkwall.—*Director, R. Mack.*

PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director, A. H. R. Calderwood.*

PERTHSHIRE and **KINROSS-SHIRE**, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director, L. B. Young.*

RENFREWSHIRE, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director, H. Fairlie.*

ROSS AND CROMARTY, County Buildings, Dingwall.—*Director, R. Macdonald.*

ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director, C. Melville.*

SELKIRK, County Offices, Melrose Road, Galashiels.—*Director, D. G. Robertson.*

STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director, J. S. Meldrum.*

SUTHERLAND (County), Education Office, Brora.—*Director, J. McLellan.*

WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director, J. W. Taylor.*

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director, D. G. Gunn.*

ZETLAND (County), Brendham Place, Lerwick.—*Director, J. H. Spence.*

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475-7 Antrim Road, Belfast, 15.—*Director, R. J. Dickson, Ph.D.*

ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, 8 Beresford Row, Armagh.—*Director, W. J. Dickson.*

BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, 40 Academy Street, Belfast, 1.—*Director, W. C. H. Eakin.*

DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 18 Windsor Avenue, Belfast 9.—*Director, F. H. Ebbitt.*

FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East Bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer, J. Malone.*

LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director, R. B. Hunter, O.B.E.*

LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D.*

TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer, A. Gibson.*

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

NOTE.—References to university courses in the sections following cover first degrees; the considerable facilities available at universities for post-graduate study or research are not treated.

ACCOUNTANCY

Degrees.—Under a scheme arranged by the Joint Standing Committee of the Universities and the Accountancy Profession (details from Secretary of Joint Standing Committee, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales) it is possible to obtain within 5½ years both a university degree and a professional qualification. The participating Universities are: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Liverpool, London (London School of Economics and Political Science), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff). In addition the University of Strathclyde awards a degree in Accountancy.

Full-time courses of nine months' duration are held at twelve colleges of further education all provisionally designated as "Polytechnics" at Bristol, Coventry, Leeds, Liverpool, London (City of London College; City of Westminster College; Enfield College of Technology; Kingston College of Technology), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham and Portsmouth.

Professional Bodies.—The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 56 Goswell Road, E.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.z.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
 INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

AERONAUTICS

and Aeronautical Engineering

Degrees in *Aeronautical Engineering* are granted by Bath University of Technology and by the Universities of Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge (*Aeronautics*), the City University, the Universities of Glasgow, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; Queen Mary College), Loughborough, Manchester, Salford and Southampton; and in *Air Transport Engineering* by the City University. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Hatfield College of Technology and Kingston College of Technology.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bedfordshire

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical and other branches of science and engineering. Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, C.B.E., M.Sc.

OTHER COLLEGES

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, 102 Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

COLLEGE OF AIR TRAINING, Hamble, Southampton. HAWKER SIDDELEY AVIATION TRAINING SCHOOL, Hatfield, Herts.

AGRICULTURE

Degrees in *Agriculture* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Cambridge (Agricultural Sciences), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds (Agricultural Science), London (Wye College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading and Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Bangor); and in *Horticulture* by Bath, London (Wye College), Nottingham and Reading. Other schools of agriculture are:

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 58 King Street).—Sec., H. Munro.

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—Principal, F. H. Garner.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—Principal (vacant).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—Principal, R. Kenney, B.Sc.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—Principal, H. I. Moore, C.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—Principal, J. E. Scott.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, and Auchincruive, Ayr.—Principal, Prof. J. S. Hall, B.Sc.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 16 Park Crescent, W.1, conducts examinations and maintains a

Register of Fellows and Associates.—Secretary, D. Reid.

ARCHÆOLOGY

Degrees in Archæology are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Birmingham, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Liverpool, London (Institute of Archæology, Bedford and University Colleges), Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University College, Cardiff).

ARCHITECTURE

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of architectural education throughout Great Britain. Courses at the following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. They are visited regularly by the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board to ensure that they meet the minimum standards for exemption from the R.I.B.A.'s own examinations.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

(Subject to exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a degree or diploma; number of students and name of Head of School or Department of Architecture are included). BELFAST: Queen's University *(109).—Prof. J. A. Potter.

BRISTOL: University Dept. of Architecture (121).—Prof. A. D. Jones.

Bath University of Technology, School of Architecture and Building Technology, King's Weston House, Bristol.* (96).—Prof. K. Panter. (6-yr. composite course.)

CAMBRIDGE: University School of Architecture (151).—Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, Ph.D.

CARDIFF: The Welsh School of Architecture, University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology (161).—Prof. D-P. Thomas.

EDINBURGH: University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Architecture (108).—Prof. Sir Robert Matthew, C.B.E.

GLASGOW: University of Strathclyde School of Architecture (203).—Prof. F. Fielden.

LIVERPOOL: University of Liverpool School of Architecture (187).—Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

LONDON: Bartlett School of Architecture, University College London (168).—Prof. Lord Llewelyn-Davies.

MANCHESTER: University of Manchester School of Architecture (187).—Prof. N. L. Hanson.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: University School of Architecture (173).—Prof. J. H. Napper, C.B.E.

NOTTINGHAM: University Dept. of Architecture and Civic Planning (84).—Prof. A. Ling.

SHEFFIELD: University Dept. of Architecture (187).—Prof. J. Needham.

NON-UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

(5-yr. full-time courses leading to a Diploma; with number of students and name of Head of School.)

ABERDEEN: Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (160).—S. Wilkinson.

BIRMINGHAM: School of Architecture, College of Art and Design, New Corporation Street (207).—Prof. D. Hinton.

BRIGHTON: School of Architecture, Brighton College of Art, 62 Grand Parade (107).—J. P. Lomax, Ph.D.

CANTERBURY: School of Architecture, Canterbury College of Art, St. Peter's Street (118).—R. W. Paine.

DUNDEE: School of Architecture and Town Planning, Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road (158).—J. Paul.

EDINBURGH: School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, Lauriston Place (217).—R. Cowan.

GLASGOW: School of Architecture, Glasgow School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street* (5-year part-time course leading to the Certificate of the School) (336 part-time students).—D. S. R. Waugh.

HULL: School of Architecture, Regional College of Art, Anlaby Road (100).—A. Arschavir.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES: School of Architecture and Civic Design, Kingston College of Art, Knight's Park (158).—D. Berry.

LEEDS: School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art, 43A Woodhouse Lane (202).—(vacant).

LEICESTER: Faculty of Architecture, Leicester College of Art and Design, 1 Newarke Street (197).—R. Howrie, M.B.E.

LONDON: Architectural Association School of Architecture, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (380).—J. Lloyd.

Department of Architecture, Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.* (136).—A. Reed.

School of Architecture, Surveying and Town Planning, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.1 (167).—D. J. Oakley.

Dept. of Architecture, Surveying, Building and Interior Design, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, N.7 (177).—C. G. Bath.

Dept. of Architecture, Hammersmith College of Art and Building, Lime Grove, W.12 (178).—P. Nightingale.

MANCHESTER: School of Architecture, Dept. of Environmental Design, Manchester College of Art and Design,* Cavendish Street (6-yr. composite course) (150).—M. H. Darke.

OXFORD: School of Architecture, College of Technology, Headington Road (236).—R. Cave.

PORTSMOUTH: School of Architecture, Portsmouth College of Technology, High Street (184).—G. H. Broadbent.

* Recognized for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination only.

ART

Degrees in *Art* or *History of Art* are granted by the Universities of East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Leeds, London (Courtauld Institute of Art), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading and Sussex. Degrees in *Art* are also granted by the Royal College of Art under a Royal Charter granted in July, 1967. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Department of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution). There are also about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education and some old established private Schools.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN (16 Park Crescent, W.1) was set up in March, 1961, as an independent body to administer the award of diplomas available to students in Colleges of art and design who successfully complete courses approved by the Council.

Chairman, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. Secretary, E. E. Pulee, C.B.E.

BIRMINGHAM.—Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston.—Dir., E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, and Sculpture, Burlington Gardens, W.1. (65).—Keeper, Peter Greenham, R.A.; Secretary, Humphrey

rey Brooke, M.V.O., B.A., B.Litt.; Curator, W. Woodington; Registrar, K. J. Tanner.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Lithography, Silk Screen Printing and Stage Design. Facilities available for the Study of Film.—*Slade Professor*, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, I. E. T. Jenkins, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, W. Manston.

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, see p. 511.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90 students).—*Principal*, R. Naish (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Chairman*, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; *Director*, H. J. Barnes; *Sec. & Treas.*, F. W. Kean.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS

Degrees are granted by Universities and by the Council for National Academic Awards. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President*, L. H. Williams; *Sec. and Registrar*, R. E. Parker, Ph.D.

BREWING

FULL-TIME COURSES for brewers are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham, and at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. The latter also offers a three-year undergraduate course.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1.; *Sec.*, Capt. S. Le H. Lombard-Hobson, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BUILDING

Degrees in Building are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Heriot-Watt, Liverpool, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Salford and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to degrees in Building granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Lancaster College of Technology and Brixton School of Building.

Ordinary and Higher National Diplomas and certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Colleges in agreement with the Department of Education and Science, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Building.

Examinations are conducted by:

- THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDING**, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.* R. G. Staples.
THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1 (Building Inspector's Ordinary and Higher Certificate).

BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Degrees in *Business Studies* are granted by the Universities of Bradford, Salford (*Business Operation and Control*), Strathclyde (School of Business and Administration), Ulster (provisional); in *Administration* by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham (*Administrative Science*), Manchester and Strathclyde; in *Management Sciences* by the Universities of Bradford, Manchester (Institute of Science and Technology) and Warwick; and in *Commerce* by the following Universities: Birmingham, Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, Liverpool and Strathclyde. These subjects also form part of degree courses in other universities.

Courses leading to degrees in *Business Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Barking Regional College of Technology, City of London College, Dundee College of Technology, Ealing Technical College, Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield College of Technology, Hendon College of Technology, Kingston College of Technology, Lanchester College of Technology, Leeds College of Commerce, Manchester College of Commerce, The (Regent Street, London) Polytechnic, Portsmouth College of Technology, Wolverhampton College of Technology and Woolwich Polytechnic.

Professional bodies conducting training and/or examinations in Administration and Management include:

- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**, 24 Park Crescent, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 34 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
INSTITUTE OF HOUSING MANAGERS, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
INSTITUTE OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, 167 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, J. P. Martin-Bates (1961).

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

- BIRMINGHAM**: The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Gosta Green.—*Principal*, R. G. W. Bragg.
BRISTOL: College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1.—*Principal*, W. B. Armstrong.
HULL: The College of Commerce, Queen's Gardens.—*Principal*, T. E. Berry.
LEEDS: The College of Commerce, Calverley Street.—*Principal*, E. V. Roberts.
LIVERPOOL: City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2.—*Principal*, T. Gore.

LONDON: The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Director* (vacant); *Sec.*, F. W. Walker.

LONDON: The Polytechnic School of Commerce and Social Studies, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Head*, V. W. J. Pendred.

MANCHESTER: College of Commerce, Aytoun Street.—*Principal*, F. Tellwright.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: College of Commerce.—*Principal*, A. Bell.

WEDNESBURY, West Bromwich: College of Commerce.—*Principal*, H. Harman.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Business Studies.

In London the Inner London Education Authority maintains colleges of commerce at Balham and Tooting, Catford (with branches at Eltham, Greenwich and Peckham), E. London, Holborn, N. London, W. London and Westminster; general and commercial colleges at Holborn, Kennington and Piccadilly; and commercial departments at Northwood Technical College and at the Clapham Junction branch of Wandsworth Technical College. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer (G.P. 2), County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

- THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS** (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL FOR COMMERCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, 22 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.
THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, Robins Wood House, Aspley, Nottingham.
THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.
THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Kingway, Birmingham 5.

B. SPECIALIZED

- THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES**, 16 Park Crescent, W.1.
THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.
CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.
THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 51 Tormead Road, Guildford, Surrey.
THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.
THE INSTITUTE OF MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT, Marketing House, Richbell Place, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.
THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, ■ Bell Yard, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44
Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY, York
House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Degrees in Computer/Computing Science are granted by Brunel (provisional), City and Heriot-Watt Universities and by the Universities of Essex, Glasgow, Lancaster, London (Queen Mary College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, St. Andrews and (provisional) Strathclyde.

Courses leading to degrees in Computer Science granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Constantine College of Technology, Hatfield College of Technology, Leicester College of Technology and Staffordshire College of Technology.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 6 Addison Road, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).—Dir., Miss L. Charlesworth, C.B.E.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 155 Talgarth Road, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—Director, M. Wood.

IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING (1904), 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.—Gen. Sec., P. J. Pearson.

LONDON COLLEGE OF DANCE AND DRAMA, 56-60 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.

DEFENCE

Royal Naval Colleges

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,
Greenwich, S.E.10.

President (vacant).

Secretary, C. G. Waller.

ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE
Greenwich, S.E.10.

Director, Capt. P. G. Loasby, D.S.C.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
Alverstoke, Hants.

Medical Officer in Charge, Surgeon Capt. F. P. Ellis, O.B.E., Q.H.P., M.D., F.R.C.P.

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE
Dartmouth (2141)

Captain, Capt. D. Williams.

Commander, Cdr. D. R. Reffell.

Dir. of Studies, H. G. Stewart, M.B.E., M.A.

Captain's Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. B. C. Thomas.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE
H.M.S. *Thunderer*.

Manadon, Plymouth (500)

Captain, Capt. N. H. Malim, M.V.O.

Commander, Cdr. J. Baldwin.

Dir. of Engineering, Cdr. K. E. Gardner.

Dean, Instr. Capt. B. J. Morgan.

JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL
Londonderry, N. Ireland

Director, R.N., Capt. A. S. Morton, R.N.

Director, R.A.F., Gp. Capt. K. Courtnage, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Deputy Directors, Cdr. R. I. L. Pearse, R.N.; Wing-Cdr. J. Wild.

Military Colleges

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. A. T. Sharp, M.C.
Deputy Commandant, Brig. D. A. H. Toler, O.B.E., M.C.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The Academy trains officer cadets for regular commissions in the Army. Length of course, 2 years. Entrance from school, from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. P. T. Tower, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer (and a few civilian) students are prepared for degrees in Applied Science and Engineering of the Council for National Academic Awards; Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses in science and technology and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. N. Crookenden, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Dean, F. J. M. Farley, Sc.D., Ph.D.
Registrar, E. J. Morgan.

ARMOUR SCHOOL R.A.C. CENTRE

Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset
Commandant and Chief Instructor, Col. A. A. V. Cockle.

WELBECK COLLEGE Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, D. A. Rickards, C.B.E., M.A.
Bursar, Col. W. R. Potter, M.B.E., T.D.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION Court Road, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. F. K. Hughes.

Royal Air Force Colleges

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal N. M. Maynard, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (1968).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore P. O. V. Green, A.F.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Engineer, Equipment, Secretarial and R.A.F. Regiment Branches of the Royal Air Force, and engineering training for all officers of the Engineer Branch. The R.A.F. Technical College, formerly at Henlow, Beds., merged with R.A.F. College, Cranwell in 1965.

Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal T. N. Stack, C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Director of Studies, Gp. Capt. C. E. P. Suttle, O.B.E.

**ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF
EDUCATION**

Upwood, Huntingdon

Commanding Officer, Gp. Capt. J. A. Hope, O.B.E.,
D.F.C., B.Sc.

DENTISTRY

Degrees in Dentistry are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Guy's Hospital Dental School, King's College Hospital Medical School, London Hospital Medical College, Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, University College Hospital Medical School), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Bristol (Domestic Science) and London (Queen Elizabeth College) (Food and Fabric Science and either Chemistry or Physiology).

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects

Courses leading to diplomas or certificates of the professional organizations are available at the following centres. Courses for the training of teachers are available at the centres marked with an asterisk*.

Aberdeen*; Ballymoney, Co. Antrim; Bangor*; Barnstaple; Bath*; Belfast; Birkenhead; Birmingham; Blackpool; Bournemouth; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol; Buxton; Cambridge; Cardiff*; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Cheltenham; Chichester; Clacton*; Colchester; Colwyn Bay; Coventry; Crewe*; Darlington; Deside, nr. Chester; Douglas, I.O.M.; Eastbourne; Eastleigh; Edinburgh*; Ely; Exeter; Glasgow*; Gloucester*; Guildford; Harlow; Hastings; Hereford; Huddersfield; Hull; Ilkley*; Kendal; Leeds; Leicester*; Letchworth; Liverpool*.

LONDON: Borough, Chiswick and Northern Polytechnics; College of All Saints, N.17*; Sidney Webb Day Training College, Barrett Street, W.1*; (I.L.E.A.) South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4; Westminster Technical College; Digby Street College, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15*; Croydon Technical College; Ealing Technical College; Hendon College of Technology; Southgate Technical College; Waltham Forest Technical College.

Manchester*; Mansfield; Morecambe; Newcastle upon Tyne*; Northampton; Norwich; Nottingham; Omagh, Co. Tyrone; Oxford; Plymouth; Portrush, Co. Antrim; Portsmouth; Ramsgate; Reading; Redruth; St. Helens; Sale; Salisbury; Scarborough; Sheffield*; Shrewsbury*; Slough; Southend; Stafford; Stoke-on-Trent; Sunderland; Swindon; Taunton; Torquay; Trowbridge; Watford; Weston-super-Mare; Weybridge; Weymouth; Widnes; Windsor; Wolverhampton; Worcester*; Workington; Worthing; and Wrexham.

DRAMA

Degrees in Drama are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester.

The chief training institutions in Drama are:—
GUILDFORD SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 529).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, W.C.1.—Principal, H. P. Cruttwell.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 9 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, 226 Cromwell Road, S.W.5.—Principal, N. Ayton.

ROSE BRUFORD COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent.—Principal, C. J. Williams.

ENGINEERING

Degrees in General Engineering or Engineering Science are granted by the Universities of Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, Exeter, Leicester, Loughborough, Oxford, Reading, Southampton and Warwick; and in Electrical Engineering Science by Sussex and Salford. Training leading to national certificates and diplomas and to qualification through professional institutes is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges. The fourteen institutions in membership of The Council of Engineering Institutions, a Little Smith Street, S.W.1, are the principal qualifying Societies (see below).

Aeronautical Engineering

See main heading:

AERONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering

Degrees are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, Beds.

Chemical Engineering

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, University College, also West Ham College of Technology), Loughborough, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University College, Swansea). Courses leading to external degrees of the University of London are provided by Borough Polytechnic and West Ham College of Technology. Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Constantine College of Technology and Glamorgan College of Technology.

Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering

Degrees in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Bath (E. & M.), Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Brunel University (E. & M.), Cambridge, the City University, the Universities of Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; King's College; Queen Mary College; University College), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex (E. & M.), Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea); Institute of Science and Technology Cardiff).

More than 30 colleges of technology provide courses (in one or more of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering) leading to external degrees of the University of London or to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

Electronic Engineering & Electronics

Degrees in *Electronic Engineering or Electronics or Electrical and Electronic Engineering* are granted by the following universities: Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, City, Dundee, Essex, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Chelsea College of Science and Technology, King's and University Colleges), Manchester (also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges of Bangor and Cardiff; Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to degrees in *Electronic Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, and Staffordshire College of Technology; in the *Physics and Technology of Electronics* by the Northern Polytechnic, London; and in *Physical Electronics* by Rutherford College of Technology.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degrees in *Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture* are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; and in *Naval Architecture* by Glasgow and Strathclyde. Courses leading to degrees in *Marine Engineering* of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne are also provided by Sunderland Technical College.

Production Engineering

Degrees are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Brunel, City, Loughborough, Nottingham, Strathclyde and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Lanchester College of Technology and Nottingham Regional College of Technology.

Structural Engineering

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Cambridge, Sheffield and Wales (University College, Cardiff: *Civil and Structural Engineering*). Courses leading to degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brixton School of Building.

Qualifying Engineering Institutions

ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Cambridge (*Land Economy*) and Reading (*Estate Management*). Courses leading to external degrees in *Estate Management* of the University of London are provided by Nottingham Regional College of Technology and Sheffield College of Commerce and Technology.

Degrees in *Quantity Surveying* are granted by the University of Reading. The Council for National Academic Awards grants degrees in *Quantity Surveying* for which courses are provided at Nottingham Regional College of Technology and in *Building Economics (Quantity Surveying)* and *Estate Management* with courses at Brixton School of Building.

Qualifying professional bodies include:

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Oxford and Wales (University College, Bangor).

Professional Organizations

THE COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 25 Drumshiegh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.

THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degrees in *Fuel Technology* are granted by the Universities of Leeds and Sheffield; and in *Oil Technology* by London (Imperial College of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

GEOLOGY

Degrees in *Geology or Applied Geology* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Leeds (*Earth Sciences*), Leicester, Liverpool, London

(Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Swansea). Courses leading to external degrees in Geology of the University of London are provided by Kingston College of Technology.

Courses leading to degrees in Engineering Geology granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Portsmouth College of Technology.

HOTEL ADMINISTRATION

Degrees are granted by the Universities of Strathclyde (*Hotel and Catering Management*) and Surrey (*Hotel and Catering Administration*).

National Diplomas in Hotel Keeping and Catering are awarded by a Joint Committee representing the Department of Education and Science, the Hotel and Catering Institute, and the Technical Colleges, to students who successfully complete courses at a number of colleges in the United Kingdom. National Diploma courses are available at technical colleges at the following centres: Birmingham (College of Food and Domestic Arts), Blackpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cheltenham, Colwyn Bay, Ealing, Hendon, Huddersfield, Leeds, London (Westminster), Manchester (Holdings College for the Food and Fashion Industries), Oxford, Portsmouth and Torquay. Details of the diploma conditions are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. (See also DOMESTIC SCIENCE).

Qualifying professional bodies are:

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 191 Trinity Road, Tooting, S.W.17.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 20 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), Victoria House, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53-54 King William Street, E.C.4.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, ■ Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, 12 Great James Street, W.C.1.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOSS ADJUSTERS, 2-3 Broad Street Place, E.C.2.

JOURNALISM

Courses for working journalists are available at full-time and few day-release centres. One-year full-time courses are also available for selected students leaving school. Particulars of all these courses are available from the Secretary of the National Council for Training of Journalists, Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite Street, E.C.4.

Short courses for experienced newspapermen and periodical and public relations journalists are also arranged by the National Council.

LANGUAGES

Degrees in a very wide range of languages (including Oriental and African languages) are granted by universities but there are no degrees in Interpreting as such. Degrees in Linguistics are awarded by the University of Reading, in Communication Science and Linguistics by the University of Aston in Birmingham and in Language by the University of York. These subjects also form part of degree courses at many other universities.

Courses leading to degrees in Languages granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Ealing Technical College and Lanchester College of Technology and in French Studies by Portsmouth College of Technology.

LAW

Degrees in Law are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (King's College; London School of Economics and Political Science; Queen Mary College; University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff; Institute of Science and Technology), Warwick and the Welsh College of Advanced Technology.

Courses leading to external degrees in Law of the University of London are provided by Birmingham College of Commerce, Bristol College of Commerce; Ealing Technical College; Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce; Kingston College of Technology; Leeds College of Technology; Liverpool College of Technology; Manchester College of Commerce; Mid-Essex Technical College; Newcastle Municipal College of Commerce; Northwestern Polytechnic; Nottingham Regional College of Technology. Courses leading to degrees in Law granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the City of London College, Lanchester College of Technology, Manchester College of Commerce and Nottingham Regional College of Technology.

Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE SENATE OF THE FOUR INNS OF COURT

■ Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4

Established in 1966 to represent the common view of the Inns, and to exercise jurisdiction in matters of legal education, discipline, professional planning and public relations.

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Vice-President, D. Ackner, Q.C.
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Asst. Under-Treasurer, H. W. Challoner.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1968), Hon. Mr. Justice Ungoed Thomas, Master of the Library, Sir Louis Gluckstein, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Under-Treasurer and Steward, Col. E. R. Bridges, O.B.E.
Deputy do., F. C. Coales.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1968), Rt. Hon. Sir Dingle Foot, Q.C., M.P.
 Master of Library, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Sellers, M.C.
 Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
 Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION
(Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Russell.
 Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, The Lord Diplock, P.C.
 Chairman of the Finance Committee, W. T. Elverston.
 Inns of Court School of Law, Dean of Faculty, C. A. Morrison.
 Registrar, G. J. Adams.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES
(Advocates' Library, Edinburgh)

Application for admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is made by Petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, G. C. Emslie, M.B.E., Q.C.
 Vice-Dean, D. M. Ross, Q.C.
 Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
 Clerk of Faculty, D. A. O. Edward.
 Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.
 Agent, P. J. Oliphant.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926). Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.
 Treasurer (until Dec. 31, 1968), M. W. Gibson, Q.C.
 Under-Treasurer and Librarian, J. A. L. McLean.

THE LAW SOCIETY
(113 Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 20,371.

President of the Society (1968-69), H. E. Sargent.
 Vice-President (1968-69), R. F. Payne.
 Secretary-General, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.
 and Secretary-General, H. Horsfall Turner.
 Secretaries, J. F. Warren (*Legal Education*); A. F. S. Pollock (*Contentious Business*); W. G. F. Ballantyne (*Public Relations*); P. A. Leach (*Professional Purposes*); J. R. Bonham (*Non-Contentious Business*); P. G. W. Simes (*Law Reform*); S. J. Saunders (*Finance*).

THE COLLEGE OF LAW
33-35 Lancaster Gate, W.2

The College of Law, established by The Law Society, provides a series of courses in preparation for legal examinations. The courses are available to students who have attained the appropriate qualification for entry into the profession or for a law degree, on payment of the prescribed fees.

Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. A. Tipson.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND
Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street,
Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal

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apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1933 to 1965.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1967.
 President (1968-69), J. M. Wilkie.
 Secretary, R. B. Laurie, O.B.E., W.S.

LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVE
ADMINISTRATION

Degrees are granted by Loughborough University of Technology (*Library Studies*) and by the University of Strathclyde (*Librarianship*). Courses leading to degrees in *Librarianship* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Birmingham College of Commerce and Leeds College of Commerce.

Post-graduate diploma courses are available at the Universities of London (*Dir.*, Prof. R. Irwin), Sheffield (*Dir.*, W. L. Saunders), Strathclyde and at Queen's University, Belfast (*Dir.*, P. Havard-Williams) where a non-graduate diploma course is also available.

The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, Store Street, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: College of Librarianship, Llanbadarn, Aberystwyth; Birmingham College of Commerce, Birmingham 4; Brighton College of Technology, Brighton 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Commerce, Manchester 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Archive Administration

The University of London offers a Postgraduate Diploma in Archive Administration, intended primarily for candidates hoping to obtain appointments in local record offices and similar institutions. The full time course lasts one year, and a first or second class honours degree in an arts subject is required. Information may be obtained from the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1. The University of Liverpool (Department of History) offers a rather similar Diploma in the Study of Records and the Administration of Archives, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, offers a post graduate Diploma in Palaeography and Archive Administration. The I.L.E.A. provides a course in palaeography and one also in archive repair work each year.

MATHEMATICS

Degrees in Mathematics and/or Applied Mathematics are granted by all universities. Courses leading to external degrees in Mathematics of the University of London are provided by Kingston College of Technology, The (Regent Street London) Polytechnic, Northern Polytechnic, Portsmouth College of Technology, Rugby College of Engineering Technology, Sir John Cass College and West Ham College of Technology.

Courses leading to degrees in Mathematics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Constantine College of Technology, Enfield College of Technology, Hatfield College of Technology, Kingston College of Technology, Lanchester College of Technology, Leicester

College of Technology, Portsmouth College of Technology, Rutherford College of Technology and Woolwich Polytechnic.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

Training of Medical Social Workers is organized by the Institute of Medical Social Workers (formerly the Institute of Almoners), 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

MEDICINE

Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (see Teaching Hospitals, below), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Oxford, Sheffield, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 282; In-patients, 1967, 7,247; New out-patients, 1967, 12,287. 41 house appointments open annually in Group. **House Governor and Secretary**, Frank Hart, Medical School, Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2. **Dean**, S. J. R. Reynolds, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. **Secretary**, B. S. Drewe, E.R.D., T.D., M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Fulham (402 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (56 beds); West London (217 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 1,576 (in Group); In-patients 1967, 25,977; New out-patients, 1967, 53,700. Accident and Emergency Dept. attendances 1967, 126,349. **Chairman, Board of Governors**, The Lord Robens of Woldhampton, P.C.; **Secretary**, A. H. Burfoot, Medical School. **Dean**, J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Sub-Dean**, Prof. J. R. Trounce, M.D., F.R.C.P. **Dean of Dental Studies**, Prof. R. D. Emslie, B.D.S., F.D.S. **Secretary**, W. F. Cook. Guy's Hospital Group. New Cross Hospital, Avonley Road, S.E.14; St. Olave's Hospital, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1; Dunorlan Home, Park Farm Road, Bickley, Kent; Public Health Centre, Grange Road, S.E.1; Southwark Chest Clinic, Walworth Road, S.E.17.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1967, 14,827; New out-patients, 1967, 52,348; Casualty attendances, 1967, 90,752. **Chairman, Board of Governors**, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. **House Governor and Secretary**, J. D. Banks, M.A. Medical School. **Dean**, D. I. Williams, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P. **Sub-Dean**, Director of **Dental Studies**, Prof. R. Cocker, F.D.S.R.C.S. **Secretary**, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group. Dulwich Hospital, East Dulwich Grove (368 beds); St. Giles Hospital, St. Giles Road, S.E.5 (335 beds); St. Francis Hospital, Constance Road, S.E.22 (430 beds); Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). Annex, Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 1,784 beds includes 50 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.I.—Number of beds, 1,558; In-patients, 1967, 22,796; New out-patients, 1967, 69,978. **House Governor**, Hon. J. L. Scarlett; **Deputy House Governor**, M. J. Fairey. Medical College and Dental School. Turner Street, E.I. **Dean**,

H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. **Dean of Dental Studies**, Prof. G. L. Slack, O.B.E., T.D., F.D.S., D.D.S. **Secretary**, H. P. Laird. London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; Mile End Hospital, E.I.; St. Clement's Hospital, E.3. Annexes at Banstead, Brentwood, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.I.—Number of beds in Group, 1,016; In-patients, 1967, 20,830; New out-patients, 1967, 88,421. **Chairman, Board of Governors**, The Lord Cobbold, P.C., G.C.V.O. **Secretary-Superintendent**, G. K. Buckley. Medical School. **Dean**, Prof. E. W. Walls, M.D., F.R.S.(Ed.). **Secretary**, G. Clark. Middlesex Hospital Group; St. Luke's Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.I.; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1967, 840; New out-patients, 1967, 73,475. House appointments open twice yearly. **14. Hospital Secretary**, Miss L. J. M. Brace. School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. **Dean**, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. **Secretary**, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,070 (in Group); In-patients, 1967, 23,393; New out-patients, 1967, 38,356; Casualty attendances, 1967, 101,503. **Chairman, Board of Governors**, Dame Anne Bryans, D.B.E. **Secretary to the Board of Governors**, R. G. Heppell. School of Medicine, Hunter Street, W.C.1. **Dean**, Miss F. Gardner, M.D., F.R.C.P. **Secretary**, G. C. Moore. Royal Free Hospital Group: Lawn Road, New End, and Hampstead General Hospitals, N.W.3; Liverpool Road, N.1 and Coppetts Wood Hospital, N.10.

ST. BARTHolemew's HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1.—Number of beds, 818; In-patients, 1967, 16,394; New out-patients, 1967 (including Casualty), 65,026; 42 resident appointments open annually. **Chairman, Board of Governors**, Sir Michael Perrin, C.B.E. **Clerk**: J. W. Goodly. Medical College. **Dean**, J. W. Cope; **Secretary**, C. E. Morris.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 897 (in group); In-patients, 1967, 22,826. Clinic attendances, 1967, 348,161; Casualty Dept., 1967, 70,349. 68 resident appointments open annually. **House Governor and Secretary**, R. Ellis. Medical School. **Dean**, M. I. A. Hunter, M.D. **Secretary**, C. R. Cuthbert. St. George's Hospital Group. St. George's Hospital (300 beds); Atkinson Morley's Hospital, Wimbledon (160 beds); St. George's, Tooting Grove (437 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (q.v.).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 868 (in Group); In-patients, 1967, 23,141; New out-patients, 1967, 53,092. **House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors**, A. Powditch, M.C. Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, 1 of £100 and 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 1 of £100, 1 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. **Dean**, Prof. R. E. O. Williams, M.D., F.R.C.P. **Secretary**, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2; St. Mary's Hospital, Harrow Road, W.9; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1; Chepstow Lodge Pre-Com-

valescent Annex, Chepstow Place, W.2; Joyce Grove Convalescent Home, Nettlebed, Oxon. ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 1,674 (in Group); In-patients, 1967, 32,355; New out-patients 1967, 104,566. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors, J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.; Clerk of the Governors, B. A. McSwiney. Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. Dean, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. Secretary, V. H. Warren. St. Thomas's Hospital Group: Lambeth Hospital, S.E.11; General Lying-In Hospital, S.E.1; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1; Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1; South Western Hospital, S.W.9.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,195; In-patients, 1967, 21,136; New out-patients, 1967, 62,921. Chairman, Board of Governors, A. D. Bonham-Carter, T.D. Administrator and Secretary, O. R. Cross Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. Dean, B. J. Harries, F.R.C.S. Secretary, D. H. L. Morgan. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1; National Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 428; In-patients, 1967, 10,463; New out-patients, 1967, 33,384. House Governor and Secretary, R. P. MacMahon, M.A. Medical School. Dean, Dr. J. B. Wyman, M.B.E. Secretary, Capt. A. D. Robin, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.). Westminster Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton (403 beds); Westminster Children's Hospital (106 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. All Saints Hospital (52 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11; Westminster Hospital Chest Clinic.

Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1; Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, E.2. NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. BROMPTON HOSPITAL, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S and ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. E. T. C. Spooner, C.M.G., Dean.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 18 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir John McMichael, LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director.

Comprises:—

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12. S. Taylor, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. R. Smith, M.S., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Cancer Hospital, 34 Summer Place, S.W.7. Prof. L. F. Lamerton, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. A. G. Leatham, F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, 30 Guilford Street, W.C.1. G. H. Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Robert Bradlaw, C.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., D.D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. P. D. Samman, M.D., F.R.C.P.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. P. A. Zorab, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. P. M. Ellis, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. R. E. Kelly, M.D., F.R.C.P., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÄCOLOGY, Chelsee Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. R. B. K. Rickford, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. A. G. Cross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÄDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. J. Burrows, F.R.C.S., Dean.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. G. F. M. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P. (ed.), Dean.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. H. G. Hanley, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dean.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —Commandant, Maj.-Gen. N. G. G. Talbot, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.O.G.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3.—Dean, Prof. B. G. Maegraith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Newcastle.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Royal Victoria Infirmary Country Branch, Castle Hill, Wylam.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch Hospital, Leeds 16.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals: Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and An-

nexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital; Hallamshire Hospital Out-patients Dept.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital, Cambridge; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals; Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital. Chairman of Board of Governors, E. W. Towler. Medical School: Regius Professor of Medicine (vacant). Director of Clinical Studies, M. S. Dunnill, M.A., M.D. Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies, A. W. Williams C.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P. Pre-Clinical Adviser, J. M. Walker, D.M.; Secretary of the Medical School, P. H. Brown, M.A.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals; Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital; Bristol Homoeopathic Hospital; Bristol Dental Hospital.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals; Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, Penarth; Wm. Nicholls Pre-Convalescent Home; the Lord Pontrypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff; University Hospital of Wales Dental Hospital; St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals; Queen Elizabeth Hospital; General Hospital; Children's Hospital; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals; Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals; Liverpool Royal Infirmary; Royal Southern Hospital; Royal Northern Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals; Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNAECOLOGISTS, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

The standard of professional education in chiropody, dietetics, medical laboratory technology, occupational therapy, orthoptics, physiotherapy, radiography and remedial gymnastics is the responsibility of the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (York House, Westminster

Bridge Road, S.E.1) and of 8 professional boards appointed by the Council.

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the six recognized schools in England and Wales and two in Scotland. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved by the Chiropodists Board for the purpose of State Registration, which is a condition of employment within the National Health Service.

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

Degrees in Dietetics are granted by the University of Surrey; and in Nutrition by the Universities of London (Queen Elizabeth College), Surrey, and Nottingham.

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3. Membership is open to dietitians holding a recognized qualification who may also become State Registered Dietitians through the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (q.v.).

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Courses in technical institutions and training in medical laboratories are approved for progress to the professional examinations and qualifications of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 12 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3 which recognizes 9 training schools in England and Wales. Training courses leading to a professional qualification are available in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three months' course at one of 11 approved Orthoptic Schools in England and Wales and 1 in Scotland.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body, The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

(See also under Optics.)

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1 and by the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 34 schools in Great Britain. In addition training for a limited number of civilian students is available at the Service Schools at Gosport, Woolwich and Aylesbury.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 14 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at 49 cities and towns in England and Wales, 4 in Scotland and 1 in Northern Ireland.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 525-7; and at Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex and at Woolwich.

REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, Physical Medical Dept., Northampton General Hospital, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

METALLURGY

Degrees in Metallurgy and/or Metallurgical Engineering are granted by the following universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Brunel, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; also at Sir John Cass College), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Salford, Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea).

Courses leading to external degrees in Metallurgy of the University of London are provided by Sir John Cass College. Courses leading to degrees in Metallurgy/Metallurgy and Materials granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Lanchester College of Technology, Sheffield College of Technology and Sir John Cass College.

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1, is a qualifying body.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degrees in Mining or Mining Engineering are granted by the following Universities: Birmingham (Minerals Engineering), Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (University College, Cardiff). Courses in Metalliferous Mining are available at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London (King's College; also Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, and Trinity College of Music), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff); and York. Courses leading to external degrees in Music of the University of London are provided by the North-East Essex Technical College.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Instituted in 1884 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, W. Cole, M.V.O., D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822)

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships ■ offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum. No. of Students, 800. Examinations for Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are held three times ■ year.

Principal, Prof. A. Lewis, C.B.E., M.A., Mus.B. Sec.-Gen., H. S. Creber, O.B.E. Dir. of Studies, D. Gaye, M.A.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883)

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7
A.R.C.M., G.R.C.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination. No. of Students (1968), 690.

Director, Sir Keith Falkner, F.R.C.M. Registrar, J. R. Stainer, B.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

Bursar, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (1880)

John Carpenter Street, E.C.4

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Graduateship (G.G.S.M.), Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiate-ship (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M. Lond.) confers graduate addition to salary. Principal, A. Percival, Mus.B.

Secretary, E. H. Day, M.A. Registrar, John Isard.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872)

Mandeville Place, W.1

Awards Diplomas of Graduate (G.T.C.L.) and Licentiate (L.T.C.L.).

Principal, M. Foggin, F.R.A.M. Dir. of Studies, C. Cork, B.Mus. Secretary, E. Heberden, M.A.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (500)

Complete training in music and courses in speech. Awards diplomas of Graduateship (G.L.C.M.) and Licentiate-ship (L.L.C.M.). Courses recognized by the Dept. of Education and Science and Burnham Committee.

Director, W. S. L. Webber, D.Mus., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, Miss B. Duffy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS (1864)

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

For the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and choir-training. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.); Diploma in choir training (C.H.M.). President, D. Willcocks, M.C.

Hon. Treas., W. Cole, M.V.O., D.Mus., F.R.A.M.

Hon. Sec., Sir John Dykes Brown, C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

27 Dale End, Birmingham 4.

Principal, G. Clinton, F.R.C.M.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Curwen Memorial Building,
9 Queensborough Terrace, W.2. (1863) (60)

International examining and teaching body for dual notation. Awards Associateship (A.T.S.C.), Licentiatechip (L.T.S.C.) and Fellowship (F.T.S.C.). Principal, Rev. P. Faunch.
Registrar, Miss M. Chamberlain.

DARTINGTON COLLEGE OF ARTS
Music Education Dept., Totnes, S. Devon (85)

Training courses for Teachers of music.
Director of Musical Studies, J. Dobbs.
Registrar, N. Amherst.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC
Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Director, Gerald H. Knight. M.A., D.Mus., F.R.C.O.
Secretary, V. Waterhouse.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (332).
Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associate-ship.

Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.
Warden, J. Wray, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

99 Oxford Road, Manchester, 1 (900).

Principal, Miss I. Carroll, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42)

Commandant, Col. C. A. Morris, C.B.E.

Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. C. H. Jaeger, O.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Deal, Kent (250)

Commandant, Col. J. A. C. Uniacke.

Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines, Maj. P. J. Neville, M.V.O., A.R.A.M., R.M.
(Sixteen Bands in commission in 1968).

**ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC
AND DRAMA**

St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2 (900)

Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the professions of music and drama. Special Diploma Course for those who wish to teach music and drama in schools.
Principal, H. Havergal, O.B.E., M.A., D.Mus.

NAUTICAL STUDIES

Degrees.—The University of Wales grants a degree in *Maritime Studies* (courses at Institute of Science and Technology) and the University of Southampton grants a degree in *Nautical Studies*. Courses leading to degrees in *Nautical Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Liverpool College of Technology and Plymouth College of Technology.

Merchant Navy Training Ships

For Officers

H.M.S. CONWAY (1859) Merchant Navy Cadet School, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey (216). Capt. Supt., Capt. E. Hewitt, R.D., R.N.R.

MERCHANT NAVY COLLEGE (incorporating the Nautical Colleges Worcester and King Edward VII). Principal, Capt. K. E. Ballard; Offices, Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe, Kent.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). Director, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, O.B.E.
For Seamen

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (140). Capt. Supt., Capt. W. Wade. Sec. R. N. Hatfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Denton, Gravesend, Kent. Secretary, G. R. Browne.

NURSING

There are no *Degrees* in Nursing as such but the University of Edinburgh grants a B.Sc. (Social Science—Nursing) and an M.A. with a nursing qualification; and the University of Surrey ■ B.Sc. in *Human Biology* with a nursing qualification.

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diploma in nursing awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

**THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

ra Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses, ward sisters, clinical instructors and teachers of pupil nurses.
Director of Education (vacant).

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, H. G. E. Arthur, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

**CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD
for Scotland**

24 Dublin Street, Edinburgh 1.

Chairman, G. D. Matthew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S.E.
Secretary, Miss D. S. Young, M.A.

OPTICS

Degrees in Ophthalmic Optics are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bradford, City, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or dispensing optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 22 Nottingham Place, W.1 (training institution; qualification as dispensing optician).

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow C.2 (qualification ■ ophthalmic optician).

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24-25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.—Sec., A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.
BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Principal, C. I. Dove.

PATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS. Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, P. E. Lincroft, M.B.E.

PHARMACY

Degrees in Pharmacy are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Bradford; Heriot-Watt University; Leeds, London (Chelsea College of Science and Technology, School of Pharmacy), Manchester, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (University College, Cardiff); Welsh National School of Medicine and Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to degrees in Pharmacy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton College of Technology, Leicester College of Technology, Liverpool College of Technology, Portsmouth College of Technology, Sunderland Technical College, and Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Aberdeen.

Further information may be obtained from The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Courses leading to a *Degree in Photographic Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by The (Regent Street, London) Polytechnic.

INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901) (*formerly BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS*), Amwell End, Ware, Herts.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. A. Hunt.

Examinations in Commercial and Industrial, Scientific and Technical, Medical and Portrait Photography, for Associateships.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (26-29 Park Crescent, W.1).—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, W. Winterbottom, O.B.E. Brings together over 200 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor physical recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and industry, arranges training for coaches and leaders, administers National Recreation Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks.; Lilleshall Hall, Salop; Plas y Brenin, Capel Curig, N. Wales, Crystal Palace, London and Cowes, I.O.W.

Training Colleges

M. = For Men; *W.* = For Women

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). *W.* (420).—*Principal*, Miss E. Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. *M.* & *W.* (55).

CHESTER (Chester College), see p. 532.

DARTFORD Kent (Dartford College of Education), see p. 532.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, Dover). *M.* & *W.* (282).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Denton Road). *W.* (512).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bambra.

EDINBURGH (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Cramond). *W.* (380).—*Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). See p. 533.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. *W.* (440).—*Principal*, Miss M. I. Jamieson.

LONDON (L.L.E.A. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). Courses for serving teachers only. *M.* & *W.*.—*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). See p. 533.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road), Staffordshire Education Committee. *W.* (172).—*Principal*, Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Education), see p. 534.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* & *W.*.—see p. 534.

PRINTING

Courses leading to *degrees in Printing Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Watford College of Technology.

Courses in technical and general, design and administrative aspects of printing are available at technical colleges throughout the United Kingdom, leading to National Certificates and Diplomas. Details of colleges and the courses which they offer can be obtained from the British Federation of Master Printers.

In addition to the examining and organizing bodies listed below, examinations are held by various independent regional examining boards in further education.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTING (1961), 10-11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

JOINT COMMITTEE (AND SCOTTISH JOINT COMMITTEE) FOR NATIONAL CERTIFICATES IN PRINTING.

BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER PRINTERS, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE, 76 Portland Place, W.1.

PRINTING INK AND ROLLER MAKING TECHNICAL TRAINING BOARD, Burley House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN, 16 Park Crescent, W.1.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

Courses suitable for those wishing to train as psychiatric social workers are provided (1 year except where otherwise indicated) by the Universities of Aberdeen (2 years); Belfast; Birmingham (1 year or 16 months); Bradford (4 years); Bristol; Edinburgh; Glasgow (16 months); Leeds; Liverpool; London (London School of Economics and Political Science); Manchester; Newcastle upon Tyne (16 months); St. Andrews; Southampton; Sussex (17 months); Wales (University College, Cardiff) (16 months); York (2 years).

The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, Oxford House, Derbyshire Street, E.2., maintains a register of Associates.

SOCIAL WORK

Degrees in *Social Studies* or in *Social Sciences* are granted by all universities. Courses leading to degrees in *Social Science* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Enfield College of Technology, and Manchester College of Commerce.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and/or providing training:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.I.—Gen. Sec., Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING MANAGERS, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.I.—Sec., H. Key.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

SPEECH THERAPY

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne awards a B.Ed. (Speech).

The Directory of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 47 St. John's Wood High Street, N.W.8. Courses leading to the Diploma of Licentiate of The College of Speech Therapists are available at:

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE OLDFREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 84a Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

THE WEST END HOSPITAL SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL, 59 Portland Place, W.I.

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Matthew Boulton Technical College, Sherlock Street, Birmingham 5.

ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Hathersage Road, Manchester 13.

LEEDS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, School of Speech Therapy, Calverley Street, Leeds 1.

CITY OF LEICESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Dept. of Speech Therapy, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leicester.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, School of Speech Therapy, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

TEACHING

Following a recommendation of the Robbins Committee, degrees in education (B.Ed.) are granted by most universities (to selected students training to become teachers) at colleges of education associated with the Universities usually through their Institutes or Schools of Education). Graduates in other subjects may take at many universities a one-year course leading to a postgraduate diploma or certificate in education.

Courses leading to a degree in *Sociology of Education* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Enfield College of Technology.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

(With number of students and name of Principal; for Training Colleges in Housecraft, see p. 522, in Physical Education, see p. 532.)

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen College, St. Andrew Street). M. & W. (1,550).—J. Scotland.

ABINGDON, Berks. (Culham College). C. of E. M. & W. (535).—J. V. Barnett.

ALNWICK (Alnwick College). L.E.A. W. Mature Course (2-yr. and 3-yr.) M. & W. (380).—Miss L. K. Hollamby.

ALSAGER (Cheshire College). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,500).—R. Wesley.

AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason College). M. & W. (300).—Miss M. Boulton.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire (St. Mary's College, Bangor). Church in Wales. W. (400).—Miss H. M. Stevens.

(Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. M. & W. (830).—E. Rees.

BARNESLEY, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle College). L.E.A. W. (316).—J. G. Minton.

BARRY, S. Wales (Glamorgan College). L.E.A. M. & W. (775).—E. D. Lewis, D.Sc.

BATH, Somerset (Newton Park College). L.E.A. M. & W. (620).—N. P. Payne.

BEDFORD (Bedford College, Polhill Avenue). L.E.A. M. & W. (390).—H. H. Humphrey.

BINGLEY, YORKS. L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—(vacant).

BIRMINGHAM (City of Birmingham College).

L.E.A. M. & W. (1,000).—Miss M. M. Rigg, (St. Peter's College, Salford). C. of E. M. & W. (630).—Rev. C. Buckmaster.

„ (Westhill College, Selly Oak). M. & W. (470).—Rev. R. T. Newman.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Herts (Hockerill College). M. & W. (500). C. of E.—Miss A. Eden.

BOGNOR REGIS, Sussex (Bognor Regis College, Upper Bognor Road). L.E.A. M. & W. (600).—J. P. Parry.

BOLTON (Bolton College of Education (Technical), Chadwick Street). L.E.A. M. & W. (450).—Principal, V. T. Sparrow.

BRADFORD (Margaret McMillan College). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—Miss M. R. Goodison.

BRENTWOOD, Essex (Brentwood Day College, Sawyers Hall Lane). L.E.A. M. & W. (800).—Dr. D. W. Shave.

BRIGHTON (Brighton College, Falmer). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,160).—A. Steward.

BRISTOL (The College of St. Mathias, Fishponds). C. of E. M. & W. (830).—Miss M. M. Graham.

„ (Redland College, Redland Hill). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—J. T. Wharton.

BROMSGROVE, Worcs. (Shenstone College, Burcot Lane). L.E.A. M. & W. (540).—Miss M. D. Wood.

CAERLEON (Monmouthshire College). L.E.A. M. & W. (750).—G. P. Ambrose.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton College). W. (600).—Dame Beryl Paston Brown, D.B.E.

CANTERBURY (Christ Church College). C. of E. M. & W. (680).—Rev. F. Mason.

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff College, Cyncoed). M. & W. (1,100).—L. G. Bewsher.

CARMARTHEN (Trinity College). Church in Wales. Bilingual. M. & W. (780).—Rev. Chancellor D. G. Childs.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks (Newland Park College). L.E.A. M. & W. (490).—A. H. Ensor.

CHELTENHAM, Glos. (St. Mary's College). W. (693). C. of E.—Miss V. N. Hall.
„ (St. Paul's College). M. (700). C. of E.—E. L. Brady.

CHESTER (Chester College). M. & W. (780). C. of E.—Sir Bernard de Bunsen, C.M.G.

CHICHESTER, Sussex (Bishop Otter College). M. & W. (670). C. of E.—Miss K. M. E. Murray.

CHORLEY, Lancs. (Chorley College, Union Street). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,007).—L. Kenworthy.

CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex (St. Osyth's College, Marine Parade). L.E.A. M. & W. (830).—Miss J. G. Pilmer.

COVENTRY, Warwicks (Coventry College). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,300).—Miss J. D. Browne.

CREWE (Cheshire College). L.E.A. W. (830).—Miss M. J. P. Laurence.

DARLINGTON (Darlington College). Voluntary. W. (400).—Miss P. M. Steele.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Education) (I.L.E.A.). M. & W. (375).—Principal, Mrs. M. J. Chamberlain.

- DERBY (Bishop Lonsdale College, Western Road, Mickleover). *M. & W.* (700). C. of E.—Miss A. G. Sephton.
- DONCASTER (Doncaster College High Melton Hall). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (800).—Miss G. A. Williams.
" (Scasby College), L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360).—Miss E. M. Goodjohn.
- DUDDLEY, Worcs. (Dudley College, Castle View). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (850).—D. Broadhurst.
- DUNDEE (Dundee College, Park Place). *M. & W.* (1,100).
- DURHAM (Neville's Cross College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (650).—R. Emmett.
" (St. Hilda's College). *W.* (380). C. of E.—Miss N. M. E. Joachim.
" (The Venerable Bede; with annexe at South Shields). *M. & W.* (710). C. of E.—K. G. Collier.
- EASTBOURNE, Sussex (Eastbourne College, Darley Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (680).—Miss T. S. Hitchens.
- EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart College). R. C. *W.* (358).—Mother Veronica Blount.
" (Moray House College). *M. & W.* (1,800).—D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- ENFIELD (Trent Park College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (880).—T. R. Theakston.
- EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (1,250). C. of E.—J. L. Smale.
- EXMOUTH, Devon (Roxe College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (740).—Miss D. E. L. Spicer.
- GLASGOW (Jordanhill College). *M. & W.* (3,000).—Sir Henry Wood.
" (Notre Dame College, Courthill, Bearsden). R.C. *M. & W.* (950).
- HEREFORD (County College). L.E.A. *W.* (650).—Miss M. E. Hipwell.
- HERTFORD (Balls Park College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (630).—P. E. Sangster.
- HUDDERSFIELD (College of Education, Technical). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (550).—A. MacLennan.
- HULL (Endsleigh College). R.C. *W.* (630).—Sister Mary Aquin.
" (Hull College, Cottingham Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (630).—Dr. C. Bibby.
- KIDDERMINSTER, Worcs. (Summerfield College, nr. Kidderminster). L.E.A. *W.* (325).—H. F. Matthews.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey (Gipsy Hill College, Kenry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (735).—Miss F. D. Batstone.
- LEEDS (City of Leeds and Carnegie College, Becket Park). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,350).—L. Connell, ph.D.
" (James Graham College, Chapel Lane, Farnley). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (Day students only (422)).—Miss J. Harland.
- LEICESTER (City of Leicester College, Scraptoft). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,050).—B. A. Fisher, ph.D.
- LINCOLN (Bishop Grosseteste College). *M. & W.* (630). C. of E.—Miss J. E. Skinner.
- LIVERPOOL (City of Liverpool, C. F. Mott College, Prescot). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (960).—R. J. A. F. Clarke.
" (St. Katharine's College). *M. & W.* (700). C. of E.—G. L. Barnard, ph.D.
" (Notre Dame College, Mount Pleasant). *W.* (820). R.C.—Miss A. Rawcliffe.
- LONDON (Avery Hill College, Eltham, S.E.9). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,165; Annexe, 120).—Mrs. K. E. Jones.
" (Borough Road College, Isleworth, Middx.). *M. & W.* (820).—K. E. Priestley.
" (Cavendish Square Postgraduate College, W.1). *W.* (130). R.C.—Sister Radegunde Flaxman.
- LONDON (Cavendish Square Postgraduate College, W.1). *W.* (120). R.C.—Mother M. Radegunde.
" (College of All Saints, N.17). C. of E. *M. & W.* (690).—G. E. Cunliffe.
" (Philippa Fawcett College, 94–100 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (570).—Miss A. C. Shrubsole.
" (College of S. Mark and S. John, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10). *M. & W.* (670). C. of E.—W. H. Mawson.
" (Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, S.W.15). *W.* (800). R.C.—Sister D. Bell.
" (Froebel Institute College, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). *M. & W.* (640).—Miss M. Brearley.
" (Furzedown College, Welham Road, S.W.17). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (780).—Miss M. E. Garvie.
" (Garnett College (Technical), Downshire House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (450).—C. Jameson.
" (Goldsmiths' College, Dept. of Arts, Science and Educ., New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. *M. & W.* (1,850).—Dr. D. R. Chesterman.
" (Maria Assumpta College, 23 Kensington Square, W.8). *W.* (420). R.C.—Mother Augustine Mary.
" (Maria Grey College, 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham). L.E.A. *W.* (700).—Mrs. K. M. Saunders.
" (Rachel McMillan College, Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (420).—Miss E. M. Puddephat.
" (Shoreditch College, Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). LL.E.A. *M.* (710).—G. N. Westgarth.
" (St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.5). *W.* (400). C. of E.—Miss E. Blackburn.
" (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). *M. & W.* (1,250). R.C.—Very Rev. K. Cronin, C.B.E.
" (Sidney Webb Day College, 9–12 Barrett Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (350).—Miss R. Beresford.
" (Southlands College, 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). *M. & W.* (850). Methodist.—Miss M. P. Caillard.
" (Stockwell College, Bromley, Kent). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (930).—Miss R. F. Carr.
" (Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15). C. of E. *M. & W.* (800).—Miss M. M. Saunders.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,150).—J. W. S. Hardie.
- MADELEY, Staffs. (College, Madeley, nr. Crewe). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (1,130).—Miss E. G. Malloch.
- MANCHESTER (Manchester College, Long Millgate). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (706).—Miss M. S. Valentine.
" (Didsbury College, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury). *M. & W.* (1,420).—R. J. Goldman.—R. Clayton.
- MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). *M.* (900). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustine.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Day College). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (360).—Dr. R. D. Bramwell.
" (Northern Counties College, Coach Lane). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (830).—P. T. Underdown, Ph.D.
" (St. Mary's College). *M. & W.* (700). R.C.—Madame P. Baker.
" (Kenton Lodge College, Gosforth). L.E.A. *W.* (340).—Miss N. I. Chelton.

NORWICH (Keswick Hall). M. & W. (700). C. of E.—Rev. Canon J. Gibbs.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottingham College, Clifton). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,170).—K. A. Baird.

ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill College, St. Helens Road). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,050).—P. K. C. Millins.

OXFORD (Westminster College, North Hinksey). M. & W. (650). Methodist.—Rev. H. T. Hughes.

PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth College, Milton). L.E.A. M. & W. (850).—Mrs. D. J. Williams.

POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Nr. Blackpool, Lancs. (College of Educ.). L.E.A. M. & W. and Mature Course. (520).—Miss M. H. Wilson.

PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). W. (500). R.C.—Madame P. Grogan.

RETFOld, Notts. (Eaton Hall College). L.E.A. M. & W. (610).—E. L. Ableson.

RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan College). W. (570). C. of E.—Miss M. D. Gage.

RUGBY, Warwickshire. (St. Paul's College, Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). W. (550). R.C.—Sister Agnes.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). W. (340).—Miss G. P. Collins.

SALISBURY, Wilts. (College of Sarum St. Michael). C. of E. W. (490).—Miss A. M. D. Ashley.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding College). L.E.A. M. & W. (300).—Miss E. L. Madge.

SHEDFIELD (Sheffield City College, Collegiate Crescent). M. & W. (1,250).—H. J. Peake, Ph.D. (Thornbridge Hall, Ashford-in-the-Water, nr. Bakewell, Derbyshire). L.E.A. W. (256).—Miss P. H. Whittaker.

SOUTHAMPTON (La Sainte Union College, The Avenue). W. (780). R.C.—Miss M. E. Ward.

STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven College). L.E.A. M. & W. (620).—S. R. Dawes.

SUNDERLAND (Sunderland College). L.E.A. M. & W. (820).—H. Armstrong-James.

SWANSEA (Swansea College, Townhill Road, Sketty). L.E.A. M. & W. (780).—Miss M. R. Smith.

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall College). L.E.A. M. & W. (620).—A. S. Davies.

WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate College, Fearnhead). L.E.A. M. & W. (850).—J. L. Dobson, Ph.D.

WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall College, Aldenham). L.E.A. M. & W. (720).—Miss A. K. Davies.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Education). W. (364).—Principal, Miss E. H. Casson.

WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). W. (800). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.

WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (Weymouth College, Dorchester Road; Annexe at Poole). L.E.A. M. & W. (600).—Miss N. M. O'Sullivan.

WHEATLEY, Oxon. (Lady Spencer-Churchill College). L.E.A. W. (470).—Lady Linstead.

WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). M. & W. (945). C. of E.—M. Rose.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. (Easthampstead Park College). L.E.A. W. (375).—Miss H. M. S. Wylie.

WOLVERHAMPTON (Day College, Walsall Street). L.E.A. M. & W. (440).—R. H. Durham. (Technical Teachers' College, Compton Road West). L.E.A. M. & W. (300).—C. L. Heywood.

WORCESTER (Worcester College, Henwick Grove). L.E.A. M. & W. (1,040).—E. G. Pearson.

WREXHAM (Cartrefie College). L.E.A. W. (750).—Miss M. Taylor.

YORK (St. John's College). M. & W. (900). C. of E.—Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University. M. & W. (100).—Head of Dept., Prof. I. G. Taylor, M.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.—Hon. Sec., E. Brown, Needwood School, Range-more Hall, Burton-on-Trent (Teachers' association with recognized examination board).

For Teachers of the Blind

THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury on Trym, Bristol). Hon. Registrar, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E. Awards certificates after examination to social welfare officers, school teachers and craft instructors of the Blind (700).

Courses of training are also available at:

THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND. M. & W. (40), Headingley Castle, 72 Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(See also: AERONAUTICS; BUILDING; COMPUTER SCIENCE; ENGINEERING; FUEL TECHNOLOGY; MINING; OPTICS; PATENT AGENCY; PRINTING AND TEXTILES.)

Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Department of Education and Science of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

REGION I (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

REGION 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 9 Bath Road, Reading.

3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.

4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Pitman Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.

5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, Robbins Wood House, Aspley, Nottingham.

6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich.

7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Bowling Green Terrace, Jack Lane, Leeds 11.

■ (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.

9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.

10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute

76 Portland Place, W.1.

Dir.-Gen., C. R. English.

(1) City and Guilds College.

(2) City and Guilds Art School, 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

Technical Colleges

Nearly all technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are about 560 colleges of which 25 are regional colleges providing a substantial amount of higher education including, in particular, full-time and sandwich courses. They also carry out some less advanced work. A wide range of mainly part-time vocational courses are provided by the other colleges, of which over a third offer courses to H.N.C. level or its equivalent and the remainder to O.N.C. or its equivalent. However, the existing pattern is being altered and in future the development of full-time (and to a lesser extent part-time) higher education will be concentrated in some 30 institutions, to be known as Polytechnics, which will be based upon existing colleges. This reorganization is not yet complete.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of higher education, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses. However they also carry out some less advanced work. There are at present 25 regional colleges:—

BRIGHTON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, J. C. Parkinson, M.B.E., T.D., Ph.D.

COVENTRY: LANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Priory Street.—*Princ.*, A. I. Richmond, Ph.D.

DAGENHAM, ESSEX: WALTHAM FOREST TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF ART, Longbridge Road.—*Princ.*, J. O'Neill.

HATFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Roe Green.—*Princ.*, N. Lindop.

HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., Ph.D.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, L. E. Lawley, Ph.D.

LEEDS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Calverley Street.—*Princ.*, J. F. Dickenson, Ph.D.

LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.

LIVERPOOL: COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street.—*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.

" LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.

LONDON: BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, V. Pereira-Mendoza.

" BRIXTON L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid, C.B.E.

" NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, J. Leicester, Ph.D.

" THE POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—Director of Education, J. E. Richardson, C.B.E., Ph.D.

" SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. Sudaby, Ph.D.

" WEST HAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, N. T. Bloomer, Ph.D.

" WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, Wellington Street, S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood, D.Sc., Ph.D.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: RUTHERFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, J. S. Elliott.

NOTTINGHAM REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, C. W. Brewington.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. Bailey.

PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. Davey, Ph.D.

RUGBY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. S. Atkinson, Ph.D.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Lewis, Ph.D.

SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, M. Hutton, Ph.D.

TREFOREST: GLAMORGAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, C.B.E., Ph.D.

In addition to these colleges, there are some 7,500 Evening Institutes and similar types of establishment providing a wide variety of non-vocational classes for adults.

There are also four *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of education on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but principally by means of grants from the Department of Education and Science, are:—

NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, REFRIGERATION AND FAN ENGINEERING, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, D. R. Scott, M.Sc., Ph.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, J. Glazer, Ph.D.

NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. P. Danby, Ph.D., B.Sc.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, Silsoe, Bedford.—*Princ.*, P. C. J. Payne, Ph.D.

Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The Consultative Council represents both sides of industry and educational interests. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—Sec., Mrs. E. C. G. Craghill, Scottish Education Department, York Buildings, Edinburgh, 2.

Scottish Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at approximately 100 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Aberdeen.—*Director*, G. Bulmer, Ph.D.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 49 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Princ.* (Technical), J. R. Whittaker, Ph.D.

GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Princ.*, J. G. Martindale, Ph.D.

LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith.—*Princ.*, E. T. Morgan.

PASLEY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, High Street, Paisley.—*Princ.*, E. Kerr, Ph.D.

Northern Ireland

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, J. F. Gillies, O.B.E.

LONDONDERRY (Technical and Teacher Training Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

Industrial Training Boards

Established under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND FORESTRY, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent.—*Sec.*, R. F. B. Eager.

- CARPET, Evelyn House, 32 Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, D. Borthwick.
- CERAMICS, GLASS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS, Bovis House, Northolt Road, Harrow, Middx.—*Sec.*, H. B. Chubb.
- CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, Staines House, 158–162 High Street, Staines, Middx.—*Sec.*, D. G. Knight.
- CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT, Staines House, 158–162 High Street, Staines, Middx.—*Sec.*, F. R. Goodey.
- CONSTRUCTION, Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.—*Sec.*, H. B. Verity, D.S.O., D.F.C.
- COTTON AND ALLIED TEXTILES, Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester 3.—*Sec.*, N. T. Hunt.
- DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES, Cumberland House, Lissadel Street, Pendleton, Salford.—*Sec.*, A. E. Winspur.
- ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, 30 Millbank, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Skinner.
- ENGINEERING, St. Martin's House, 140 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. M. Lang.
- FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO, 9 Gloucester Gate, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. R. Jenkins.
- FOUNDRY INDUSTRY TRAINING COMMITTEE, 50–54 Charlotte Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, F. C. Hayes.
- FURNITURE AND TIMBER, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Secretaries*, P. J. D. Nesbitt-Hawes (*Training*); H. A. d'Avray (*Administration*).
- GAS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Evans.
- HOTEL AND CATERING, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, J. Crabtree.
- IRON AND STEEL, 4 Little Essex Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, M. O. Bury, O.B.E.
- KNITTING, LACE AND NET, 4 Hamilton Road, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, A. B. Ross.
- MAN-MADE FIBRES PRODUCTION, 5th floor, Bowater House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Lambert.
- PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, 3/4 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. C. Alton.
- PETROLEUM, York House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, L. F. Robinson.
- PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, 3/4 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Marshall.
- ROAD TRANSPORT, Capitol House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Dir.*, J. M. Carlin, O.B.E., D.F.C.
- RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCESSING, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.—*Sec.*, S. L. Thompson.
- SHIPBUILDING, Raebarn House, Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middx.—*Sec.*, D. O. Savill.
- WATER SUPPLY, 104A Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Porter.
- WOOL, JUTE AND FLAX, 55 Well Street, Bradford 1.—*Sec.*, F. Bingham.

Industrial Training Foundation 18 Thurloe Place, S.W.7

Formed in 1964 with the support of the Ministry of Labour (now Department of Employment and Productivity) and the Department of Education and Science to assist in implementing the Industrial Training Act 1964.

It provides a service for all industries and all categories of employees through its six regional offices. A Training Officer and Advisory Service assists individual firms in the development of training programmes and makes available the part-time services of its qualified training officers. This service also provides assistance in maintaining training records required by Industrial Training Boards and advice on dealing with questionnaires and

grant claims. The main objectives of the ITF are: assessment of training needs; management development; provision of courses for training officers and instructors; training of supervisors and operators; the organization and administration of group training schemes.

A further objective of the ITF under its training officer service is the operation and expansion of the Engineering Industries Group Apprenticeship (EIGA) formed in 1953, which serves 1,000 firms throughout the country and provides 3,000 training places.

TEXTILES

Degrees in Textiles or Fibre Science are awarded by the Universities of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology) and Strathclyde. Courses leading to degrees in Textile Technology granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Scottish Woollen Technical College and in Textile Marketing by Huddersfield College of Technology.

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester 3, is an examining body.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGY

The degree of B.D. granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, London (King's College; New College; Richmond College), Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Andrews and in Wales at St. David's College, Lampeter. At most of these the degree is open to graduates.

Theological Colleges

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. G. Williams.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (64).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. G. Widness.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. S. Habgood, Ph.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell.

" (Westcott House, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon P. K. Walker.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's College) (40).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon A. K. Cragg, D.Phil.

CHESHUNT (Bishop's College) (57).—*Princ.* (vacant).

CHICHESTER (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. P. M. Jones.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. Stafford Wright.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, 9 (85).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. C. Gough.

CUDDESDON, Oxon. (54)—*Princ.*, Rev. R. A. K. Runcie, M.C.

DURHAM. See University of Durham—St. Chad's; St. John's.

HAWARDEN, Flint. (St. Deiniol's Residential Library, Gladstone Memorial) (12).—*Warden*, Rev. J. S. Lawton, B.D., D.Phil.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (80).—*Warden*, Rev. P. S. Mein.

LAMPETER (St. David's College), see University of Wales.

LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Yates.

LINCOLN (Theological College) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon A. B. Webster.

LLANIAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (57).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.2).—See University of London.

LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, Bramcote, Notts. (78).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. H. Jordan.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Wheeldon.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (78).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. A. P. Wood, D.S.C.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (46).—*Princ.* (vacant).

„ (St. Stephen's House) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. W. Allen.

„ (Wycliffe Hall) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. Anderson.

ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Rochester, Kent.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon S. L. S. Allen.

SALISBURY (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon H. Wilson.

WELLS (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. T. G. A. Baker.

WORCESTER ORDINATION COLLEGE, The Old Palace, Worcester.—*Warden*, Rev. R. J. H. Shutt, Ph.D.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll., Univ. of Edinburgh) (196).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. McIntyre, D.D., D.Litt.

GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.

ST. ANDREWS (College of St. Mary, University of St. Andrews).

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. J. Woollcombe.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. L. M. Haire, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. G. MacLeod.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—See Irish University Colleges.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. S. I. Enoch.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. Greenwood.

BRISTOL (Wesley Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. Davies.

CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. G. Rupp, D.D.

HANDSWORTH, Birmingham 20 (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, Ph.D., D.D.

MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road South) (102).—*Princ.*, Rev. P. Scott, D.Theol.

RICHMOND.—See University of London.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll.).—*Princ.*, R. T. Jones, D.Phil.

BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. H. Sims.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (13).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Wood.

LONDON (New College).—See University of London.

MANCHESTER (The Congregational College) (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. H. Sims.

OXFORD (Mansfield College) (85).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, C.B.E., D.Phil., D.D.

SWANSEA (24).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, Ph.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. D. C. Flanagan, O.Carm.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross, Dunbartonshire) (33).—*Rector*, Very Rev. M. J. Connolly, D.D., Ph.D.

KIRKBY LONSDALE (Viæ Carnforth, Lancs.) (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Underley Hall) (150).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw.

MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (150).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. W. J. Westlake.

OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rev. F. G. Thomas.

OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (165).—*Superior*, Rev. A. Robinson, S.J.

UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (250).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.

USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rev. P. Loftus.

WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon M. J. Kelleher.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. J. Daly, D.C.L.

Baptist

BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. M. Lloyd.

BRISTOL (40).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (23).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones.

GLASGOW (The Baptist Theological College of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. O. White.

LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (62).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, D.D.

MANCHESTER (Northern Baptist College, Rusholme) (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes.

OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (48).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Henton Davies, D.D.

Unitarian

MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy.

Interdenominational

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. L. Short.

Jewish

JEWS' COLLEGE (and Institute for the Training of Teachers), Montagu Place, W.1.—*Princ.*, Rabbi Dr. H. J. Zimmels.

LEO BAECK COLLEGE, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.—Hon. Dir. of Studies, Rabbi J. D. Rayner.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Degrees in Town and Country Planning are granted by Heriot-Watt University and by the Universities of Durham (*Planning and Land Use Studies*), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, and Wales (*Institute of Science and Technology*). Full-time diploma courses are available at Birmingham College of Art and Design, Lanchester College of Technology, Leeds College of Art (*School of Town Planning*) and Nottingham College of Art and Design. Courses leading to degrees in *Urban and Regional Planning* granted by the National Council for Academic Awards are provided by Lanchester College of Technology.

The TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 26 Portland Place, W.1, conducts examinations in town planning for student members.

VETERINARY

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1966, may be obtained by holders of veterinary degrees of the following universities:

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Science, Park Row, Bristol 1 (122).—Chairman, Board of Veterinary Studies, C. W. Ottawa.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge (89).—Chairman of Council, Prof. A. T. Phillipson.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, Summerhall, Edinburgh 9 (273).—Dean, Prof. A. Robertson.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83

Buckleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3; VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Bearsden Road, Glasgow. (227).—Director of Veterinary Education, Prof. Sir William Weipers.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Liverpool 3 (171).—Dean, Prof. D. L. Hughes.

LONDON UNIVERSITY: ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Camden Town, N.W.1 (334).—Principal and Dean, Sir John Ritchie, C.B.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—Chairman, D. D. Lindsay (*Malvern*); Sec., H. E. Birkbeck, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Deputy Sec., R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held at the end of September.

In considering applications for election to membership the Committee will have regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered (taking particularly into consideration the degree of independence enjoyed by the Headmaster and the Governing Body); the number of boys over thirteen years of age in the school; the number of boys in proportion to the size of the school who are in the sixth form, i.e. engaged on studies above the standard of the Ordinary level of the General Certificate Examination; and the connection with the Universities, as indicated by the number of undergraduates from the school at British universities.

Name of School	F _{dec}	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abbotsholme, Rocester, Uttoxeter, Staffs.	1889	200	£528-567.....	S. D. Snell (1967)
Abingdon, Berks.	1256	610	£452.....D £158	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	320	£606.....D £309	P. Griffin, M.B.E. (1962)
Alleyne's School, S.E.22	1619	800	.....D £164	J. L. Fanner (1967)
Allhallows, Rousdon	1515	262	£528.....D £270	G. E. Hewan (1965)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York	1802	700	£510.....	Rev. N. P. Barry, O.S.B. (1964)
Archbishop Holgate's Grammar, York	1546	700	£225.....Dnil	D. A. Frith (1959)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex	1858	434	£540.....	C. H. Bulteel, M.C. (1962)
Arnold School, Blackpool	1896	625	£356.....D £152	O. C. Wigmore (1966)
Ashville College, Harrogate	1877	425	£359.....D £146	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry	1344	830	.....D £118	E. H. Burrough, T.D. (1962)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green	1737	410	£380.....D £150	I. M. Richardson (1965)
Barnard Castle	1883	475	£366.....D £140	S. D. Woods (1965)
Bedford School	1552	952	£498.....D £25	W. M. Brown (1955)
Bedford Modern School	1566	1030	£230.....D £95	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1965)
Berkhamsted, Herts	1541	730	£489.....D £228	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	640	£389.....D £149	J. A. Gwilliam (1963)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts	1868	472	£558.....D £279	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Bloxham School, Oxon	1860	243	£555.....D £294	D. R. G. Seymour (1965)
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	400	£552.....D £220	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton	1524	927	.....D £125	C. D. A. Baggley (1966)
Bootham, York	1823	258	£531.....	A. F. Lindley (1961)
Bradfield College, Berks.	1850	440	£636.....	B. M. S. Hoban (1964)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1548	1090	.....D £132	K. D. Robinson (1963)
Brentwood Sch., Essex	1557	875	£383.....D £137	R. Sale (1966)
Brighton College, Sussex	1845	375	£585.....D £381	C. H. Christie (1963)
Bristol Grammar	1532	1215	.....D £126	J. Mackay, D.Phil. (1960)
Bromsgrove, Worcs.	1553	346	£501.....D £297	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford	1928	450	£636.....	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Bury Grammar, Lancs.	1600	660	.....D £143	J. T. Hansford (1960)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset	1923	460	£582.....D £327	I. A. Wallace (1961)
Caterham, Surrey	1811	470	£378.....D £132	T. R. Leathem (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	650	£675.....	A. O. Van Oss (1965)
Chesterfield College	1841	424	£615.....D £339	D. Ashcroft (1959)
Cheltenham Grammar	1572	780	.....Dnil	A. E. Bell, Ph.D. (1953)
Chigwell, Essex	1629	395	£471.....D £225	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	222	£489.....D £221	J. Sharp, D.Phil. (1962)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1553	800	(various).....	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4.	1442	816	.....D £234	J. A. Boyes (1965)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford	1806	200	£525.....	R. McIsaac (<i>Master</i>) (1966)
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	830	£600.....D £350	S. J. McWatters (1963)
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	435	£630.....D £375	D. A. Emms (1960)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds	1881	451	£405.....D £162	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne	1705	450	.....D £143	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	381	£393.....D £135	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1884	324	£561.....D £339	C. G. Turner (1968)
Denstone College, Staffs.	1868	362	£556.....D £370	D. Maland (1968)

Name of School	Fdcl.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton	1615	254	£420	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent	1871	310	£555	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downsie (R.C.), Bath	1607	550	£558	Rev. C. A. Watkin (1962)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21	1619	1360	£501	C. W. Lloyd (<i>Master</i>) (1967)
Durham	1414	255	£501	W. B. Cook (1967)
Eastbourne College, Sussex	1867	496	£609	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	560	£330	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire	1879	357	£544	I. D. S. Beer (1961)
Eltham College, S.E. 9	1842	565	£454	C. Porteous (1959)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	541	£585	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1962)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1200	£684	A. Chenevix-Trench (1964)
Exeter, Devon	1622	485	£399	R. M. Hone (1966)
Felsted, Essex	1564	436	£549	A. F. Eggleston, O.B.E. (1968)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E. 17	1834	500	£489	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1864	450	£370	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks.	1512	363	£495	O. J. T. Rowe (1961)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	446	£600	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Herts	1690	1070	£434	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury, Herts	1862	570	£591	W. Stewart, M.C. (<i>Master</i>) (1963)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	690	£654	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, John Lyon School	1868	410	..... D £192	G. V. Surtees (1968)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	370	£314	D. M. Richards (1968)
Highgate, N.6	1565	160	£462	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D.
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	1050	£285	M. P. Smith (1965)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	700	..... D £120	S. W. Johnson (1965)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	320	£567	R. N. P. Griffiths (1964)
Hymers Coll., Hull	1893	625	..... D £135	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1400	480	£507	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1950)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	245	£510	J. T. Melvin, T.D. (1959)
Kent College, Canterbury	1885	380	£412	D. E. Norfolk (1960)
Kimbolton, Hunts.	1600	410	£405	C. H. Lewis, M.B.E. (1947)
King Edward VI Grammar, Stourbridge, Worcs.	1552	620	..... D nil	R. L. Chambers (1951)
King Edward VI, Southampton	1553	820	..... D nil	L. J. Stroud (1952)
King Edward's, Bath, Som.	1552	411	..... D £118	B. H. Holbeche (1961)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	725	..... D £115	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (<i>Chief Master</i>) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry	1545	840	..... D £130	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	466	£540	R. G. Pentney (1965)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon, S.W. 19	1829	570	£462	F. H. Shaw, M.B.E., T.D. (1960)
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	270	£486	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury	600	575	£588	Rev. Canon J. P. Newell (1962)
King's Sch., Chester	1541	410	..... D £152	A. R. Munday (1964)
Kings' Sch., Ely	1541	350	£568	B. E. N. Fawcett (1956)
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	1250	..... D £167	A. H. Cooper (1966)
King's Sch., Rochester	604	480	£456	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	631	£370	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston upon Thames	1561	550	..... D £149	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	430	£575	A. L. Creed (1959)
Lancing College, Sussex	1848	410	£597	Sir William Gladstone, Bt. (1961)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1622	1150	..... D £140	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	1100	..... D £155	E. E. Sabben-Clare (1963)
Leeds Modern	1845	740	..... D nil	F. Holland (1948)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	305	£531	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	400	£591	W. A. Barker (1958)
Liverpool College	1840	400	£417	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandovery Coll.	1848	230	£495	R. G. Jones (1967)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke	1912	306	£534	C. A. N. Henderson (1968)
Loughborough Grammar	1496	840	£225	N. S. Walter (1959)
Lytham (King Edward VII School)	1908	600	..... D £108	C. J. Lipscomb (1966) [(1967)]
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1478	450	£437	A. R. Tammadge (<i>Master</i>)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	581	£582	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1414	..... D £147	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (<i>High Master</i>) (1962)
Manchester, Wm. Huile's Gr.	1887	760	..... D £150	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
(Sir Roger) Manwood's, Sandwich, Kent	1563	420	£240	J. F. Spalding (1960)

Name of School	F.d.c.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1843	810	£660	J. C. Dancy (<i>Master</i>) (1962)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	610	£543	B. Rees (1965)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	740	£360	Rev. H. M. Luft (1964)
Mill Hill, N.W.7	1807	435	£555	M. Hart (1967) [(1955)]
Milton Abbey, nr. Blandford, Dorset	1954	250	£543	Cdr. R. H. Hodgkinson, D.S.C.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	306	£531	R. J. Knight (1968)
Monmouth	1615	440	£355	R. F. Glover, T.D. (1959)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	325	£387	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1525	800	£154	W. D. Haden, T.D. (1960)
Norwich Sch.	1240	650	£380	S. M. Andrews (1967)
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	915	£207	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland	1584	600	£450	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1958)
Oratory, Woodcote, Reading	1850	250	£540	W. W. Wilson (1967) [(1968)]
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.	1556	700	£600	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D.
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	570	£387	S. Stubbs (1945)
Plymouth College	1877	600	£312	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch., E. Yorks.	1514	555	£381	G. L. Willatt (1966)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	710	£152	C. Macdonald (1965)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn	1509	880	£126	D. J. Coulson (1965)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield	1591	721	£320	J. K. Dudley (1964)
Queen Mary's Grammar, Walsall, Staffs.	1554	610	£nil	S. L. Darby (1955)
Queen's College, Taunton, Som.	1843	345	£417	S. J. Haynes (1953)
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	470	£698	D. R. W. Silk (<i>Warden</i>) (1968)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester	1847	325	£459	Very Rev. J. F. Morris (1963)
Reed's, Cobham, Surrey	1813	295	£480	R. N. Exton (1964)
Rendcomb Coll., Cirencester, Glos.	1920	144	£390	A. O. H. Quick (1961)
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	480	£591	J. F. Gammell (1968)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	509	£585	R. W. Ellis (1967)
Royal Grammar, Lancaster	1469	790	£210	J. L. Spencer, T.D. (1961)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey	1789	384	£nil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire	1567	740	£675	J. S. Woodhouse (1967)
Rydal Colwyn Bay	1885	285	£498	P. F. Watkinson (1968)
St. Albans, Herts.	948	650	£147	F. I. Kilvington (1964)
St. Bees, Cumberland	1583	240	£555	G. W. Lees (1963)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.)	1902	560	£204-240	Rev. J. B. Orchard, O.S.B. (1965)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6	1446	800	£180	R. R. Pedley (1967)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	321	£522	F. R. Rawes, M.B.E. (1964)
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	534	£600	R. A. Bradley (<i>Warden</i>) (1966)
St. George's College, Weybridge (R.C.)	1869	502	£468	Rev. B. P. Murtough (1958)
St. John's, Leatherhead	1851	345	£564	I. Sutherland (1960)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	1879	355	£510	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1	1571	600	£255	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, Barnes, S.W.13	1509	620	£531	T. E. B. Howarth, M.C., T.D. (<i>High Master</i>) (1962)
St. Peter's, York	627	385	£550	P. D. R. Gardiner (1967)
Sebright Sch., Wolverley, Worcs.	1620	225	£510	A. C. S. Gimson, M.B.E., M.C. (1963)
Sedbergh, Yorks.	1525	428	£585	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent	1418	705	£498	M. G. Hinton, Ph.D. (1968)
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	615	£579	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School	1552	560	£615	A. R. D. Wright (1963)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.	1820	395	£429	R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960)
Sir William Turner's Sch., Redcar, Yorks.	1692	800	£235	S. G. Barker (1953)
Solihull, Warwicks.	1560	665	£495	B. H. McGowan (1964)
Stockport Gr. Sch.	1487	500	£142	F. W. Scott (1962)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn	1593	480	£516	Rev. G. H. Earle, S.J. (1963)
Stowe, Bucks.	1923	600	£638	R. Q. Drayson, D.S.C. (1964)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1576	325	£540	M. R. Ricketts (1967)
Taunton, Somerset	1847	580	£480	J. M. Rae, Ph.D. (1966)
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	538	£621	M. W. McCrum (1962)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	240	£528	A. J. Maltby (1968)
Trinity Sch., Croydon	1596	650	£149	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Truro, Cornwall	1879	706	£377	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3	1830	500	£240	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland	1584	600	£552	J. C. Royds (1965)
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	450	£390	M. C. Devonport (1967)
Warwick	914	870	£390-432	P. W. Martin, T.D. (1962)
			£174-210	

Name of School	F'ded	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	430	£519.....D £279	J. G. Sugden (1965) [1966]
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1859	662	£600.....D £366	Hon. F. F. Fisher, M.C. (<i>Master</i>)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1842	446	£384.....D £147	J. C. Stredder (1957)
West Buckland Sch., Barnstaple.....	1858	230	£406.....D £121	Rev. G. Riddings (1968)
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1560	453	£663.....D £390	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	850	.....D £158	M. J. Hugill (1961)
William Ellis Sch., Highgate, N.W.5.....	1862	650	.....D nil	S. L. Baxter (1954)
Winchester College.....	1382	520	£672.....	J. L. Thorn (1968)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	610	.....D nil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.....	1812	412	£368.....D £145	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester College for the Blind.....	1866	72	£625.....	R. C. Fletcher (1959)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1291	750	£234.....D nil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Worksop College, Notts.....	1895	420	£579.....D £387	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	390	£546.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	277	£516.....D £267	R. D. H. Roberts (1967)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1855	945	£389.....D £113	B. T. Bellis (1965)
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	560	£518.....D £248	H. H. Mills, M.C., Ph.D. (<i>Rector</i>) (1962)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	452	£555.....	I. D. McIntosh, LL.D. (1958)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh.....	1628	1500	.....D £81-87	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh.....	1723	1500	£389.....D £113	R. W. Young (1958)
Glasgow Academy.....	1846	940	£456-510	B. M. Holden (<i>Rector</i>) (1959)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire.....	1934	396	£678.....D £270	J. W. R. Kempe (1968)
Hutchesons' Boys' Grammar, Glasgow.....	1641	870	.....D £99	P. Whyte (1966)
Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.....	1878	640	.....D £198	C. J. R. Mair (1958)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh.....	1827	315	£570.....	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1960)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.....	1833	302	£525.....D £246	A. Bush, M.C. (1958)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen.....	1729	1201	£341.....D £83	J. Marshall (1960)
Royal High Sch., Edinburgh.....	1519	1235	£350.....D £50-70	B. T. Ruthven (1965)
Strathallan, Forganney, Perthshire.....	1912	359	£543.....	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity Coll., Glenalmond, Perthshire.....	1847	360	£603.....	D. J. Graham-Campbell (<i>Warden</i>) (1964)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	480	£483.....D £209	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [1954]
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1608	335	£413.....D £125	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast.....	1810	1030	.....D £122	S. V. Peskett (<i>Principal</i>) (1959)
Isle of Man				
King William's College.....	1668	350	£534.....D £228	G. R. Rees-Jones (<i>Principal</i>) (1958) [1949]
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham..	1843	190	£375.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (<i>Warden</i>)

With a few exceptions the schools listed above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmasters' Conference are:—

- *Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks.
- Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport Salop.
- *Bedales, Petersfield, Hants.
- *Belmont Abbey Sch., Hereford.
- †Canon Slade Gr. Sch., Bolton.
- *Carmel College, Wallingford, Berks.
- Cathedral Sch., Bristol.
- Cheadle Hulme Sch., Cheshire.
- Churchers, Petersfield, Hants.
- *Colston's Boys' Sch., Bristol.
- Cranbrook School, Kent.
- Duke of York's R.M. Sch., Dover.
- *Frensham Heights Sch., Petworth, Sussex.
- Friends' Sch., Saffron Walden.
- Grenville Coll., Bideford, Devon.
- Hardye's Sch., Dorchester.
- *King's School, Gloucester.
- Langley School, Norwich.
- Melville College.
- Millfield School, Somerset.
- Morrison's Academy, Crieff.
- *Nautical Coll., Pangbourne, Berks.
- Newcastle High Sch., Staffs.
- Oswestry School, Salop.
- *Prior Park Sch., Bath.

- Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol.
- *Rishworth Sch., nr. Halifax, Yorks.
- Redrice Sch., nr. Andover, Hants.
- Royal Lancaster Grammar Sch.
- Bearwood College, Wokingham.
- *Royal Wolverhampton School.
- Ruthin School, Denbighshire.
- St. Bartholomew's Sch., Newbury.
- St. Bede's Coll., Manchester.
- St. Boniface's Coll., Plymouth.
- St. Brendan's Coll., Bristol.
- †St. George's Sch., Harpenden, Herts.
- St. John's Coll., Southsea, Hants.
- St. Peter's Sch., Bournemouth.
- *Scarborough College.
- *Shebbear Coll., Beaworthy, Devon.
- *Sidcot Sch., Winscombe, Som.
- *Truro Cathedral School.
- Wakefield Grammar School.
- *Wells Cathedral School.
- Woodbridge School, Suffolk.

†Dollar Academy, Clackmannan.

* For details, see p. 542. † Co-educational School.

SOCIETY OF HEADMASTERS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS (1961)

Hon. Secretary, S. M. Mischler, M.B.E. Cathedral School, Truro, Cornwall.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Austin Friars, Carlisle (R.C.).....	1951	320	£360.....D £165	Rev. B. O'Connor, O.S.A.
Bedales, Petersfield, Hants.....	1893	268	£600.....D £300	T. W. Slack (1962) [1966]
Belmont Abbey, Hereford (R.C.).....	1926	256	£525.....D £285	Rev. C. R. Hosker, O.S.B. (1961)
Bembridge, Isle of Wight.....	1919	262	£435.....D £218	P. G. Rendall (1959)
Bentham Grammar, Bentham, Lancs.....	1726	360	£400.....D £150	E. W. T. Kaye (1967)
Carmel College, Wallingford, Berks.....	1948	339	£630.....D £210	D. M. Stamler (1962)
Colston's, Stapleton, Bristol.....	1710	270	£495.....D £306	N. Gibbs (1965)
Cotton College, Oakamoor, Staffs.....	1762	170	£345.....D £180	Rev. T. J. Gavin (1967)
Frensham Heights, Farnham, Surrey.....	1925	246	£651.....D £326	S. L. Hogg (1957)
Keil Sch., Dumbarston.....	1915	175	£440.....D £210	E. S. Jeffs (1962)
King's, Gloucester.....	1541	420	£498-528 D £180-300	G. A. Lucas, T.D. (1965)
King's, Tynemouth, Northumberland.....	1860	440	.....D £168	Rev. J. M. Nicholson (1959)
Nautical Coll., Pangbourne.....	1917	244	£537.....D £267	Capt. A. F. P. Lewis, C.B.E., R.N. (1959)
Oswestry, Shropshire.....	1407	280	£410.....D £170	P. G. A. Gem (1966)
Prior Park College, Bath, Som. (R.C.).....	1830	273	£492.....D £170	Rev. J. P. Hooper (1962)
Rishworth, Nr. Halifax, Yorks.....	1724	220	£480.....D £210	Rev. J. Williams (1968)
Royal Wolverhampton School, Staffs.....	1850	295	£438.....D £288	P. G. C. Howard (1961)
St. Edmund's Coll., Ware, Herts. (R.C.).....	1759	210	£465.....D £225	Rev. M. Garvey (1968)
Scarborough College, Yorks.....	1888	336	£495.....D £216	D. K. Crews, M.B.E., T.D. (1959)
Seaford College, Petworth, Sussex.....	1884	360	£535.....D £216	Rev. C. E. Johnson (1944)
Shebbear College, Beaworthy, Devon.....	1841	305	£414.....D £159	G. W. Kingsnorth (1964)
Sidcot School, Winscombe, Somerset.....	1808	290	£501.....D £297	R. N. Brayshaw (1957)
Tettenhall College, Staffs.....	1863	335	£495.....D £306	W. J. Dale (1968)
Truro Cathedral, Cornwall.....	1549	226	£386.....D £174	S. M. Mischler, M.B.E. (1937)
Wells Cathedral, Somerset.....	1180	375	£435.....D £201	A. K. Quilter (1964)

† Pupils. NOTE.—The Headmasters of Abbotsholme School, Milton Abbey School, Reed's School, Rendcomb College, St. George's College and Weybridge are also members of the Society. Details of these schools are included in the list of Headmasters' Conference Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the Headmasters' Conference; marked (†) of the Headmasters' Conference of Australia.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
South America				
*Markham Coll., Lima, Peru.....	1946	850	.....D £120	R. C. Pinchbeck (1966)
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Guyana.....	1844	700	.....D £110	D. Hetram (1963)
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine.....	1898	241	£700.....D £350	C. G. Graham (1968)
India				
*Mayo College, Ajmer.....	1873	558	£565.....D £50	J. T. M. Gibson, O.B.E. (1954) (vacant)
*Cathedral and John Connon Boys', Bombay.....	1860	859	.....D £50	
*St. Joseph's Coll., Darjeeling.....	1887	495	Rs.2,865..DRs.720	G. E. Leclaire, S.J. (1966)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling.....	1823	350	Rs.3,800.....	D. S. Gibbs (Rector) (1964)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun.....	1935	419	Rs.3,000 DRs.1,960	C. J. Miller (1966)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior.....	1897	612	Rs.2,610..DRs.75	S. P. Sahi (Principal) (1968)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	250	\$2,600...D \$1,075	W. A. Joyce, D.S.O. (1966)
Hillfield College, Hamilton, Ont.....	1901	365	.....D \$1050	Lt.-Col. J. P. Page, E.D. (1950)
*Lakefield College Sch., Ontario.....	1879	200	\$2,650...D \$1,100	J. E. Matthews (1967)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....	1909	565	.....D \$1,075	G. H. Merrill (1968)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont....	1889	470	\$2,750...D \$1,150	E. V. B. Pilgrim (1962)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont....	1899	300	\$2,800...D \$1,300	J. R. Coulter (1958)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont....	1865	340	\$2,850...D \$1,250	A. C. Scott (1962)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	815	\$2,500...D \$1,200	P. T. Johnson (Principal) (1965)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	345	\$A1,185..D \$A366	A. H. Cash (1962)
†Barker Coll., Hornsby.....	1890	1063	\$A1,185..D \$A525	T. J. McCaskill (1963)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney.....	1889	1080	\$A1,140-1,320	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	700	\$A1,305..D \$A600	M. Bishop (1963)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	1038	\$A1,170-1,320	Rev. S. W. Kurrie (1965)
			D \$525-660	

Name of School	F'ld.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	1255	\$A1,080... D\$A480	T. R. McKenzie, Ed.D. (1955)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	935	\$A1,170... D\$A510	Rev. D. A. Trathen (1963)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney.....	1879	847	..... D\$A264	Rev. T. F. O'Donovan, S.J. (1968)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Riverview, Lane Cove, N.S.W. 2066.....	1880	704	\$A870... D\$A300	Rev. G. F. Jordan, S.J. (1968)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Hunter's Hill	1881	792	\$A840.....	Rev. Br. Gildas (1968)
*Scots Coll., Sydney.....	1893	1180	\$A1,200... D\$A480	G. Wilson, M.C. (1966)
■†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1897	1666	\$A1,230... D\$A540	S. P. T. Houldsworth (1965)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	933	\$A1,260... D\$A540	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<i>Victoria:</i> —				
†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	390	\$A1,125-1305 D\$A240-510	R. M. Horner (1967)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	1240	..... D\$A300	G. L. Cramer (1965)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	1008	\$A1,461... D\$A543	B. C. Lumsden (1965)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	733	\$A1,415-1575 D\$A312-669	P. N. Thwaites (1960)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio....	1857	685	\$A1,794... D\$A708	T. R. Garnett (1961)
*†Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton.....	1892	1420	\$A1,450... D\$A570	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	674	\$A1,338... D\$A513	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	1570	\$A1,566 D\$A465-696	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1140	\$A1,671... D\$A696	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1964)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	963	\$A1,371... D\$A501	J. J. Leppitt (1959)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	1141	\$A1,539 D\$A386-633	T. H. Coates, Ph.D. (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne.....	1878	640	\$A1,038... D\$A450	Rev. J. G. Hawkins, S.J. (1968)
<i>Queensland:</i> —				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers....	1920	329	\$A741... D\$A120	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	710	\$A805... D\$A300	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.....	1912	1250	\$A858... D\$A249	H. E. Roberts, O.B.E. (1947)
†Brisbane Grammar Sch.....	1868	1057	\$A831... D\$A276	M. A. Howell (1965)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	630	\$A903... D\$A360	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	750	\$A721... D\$A196	C. E. Olsen (1962)
<i>South Australia:</i> —				
†Sacred Heart College, Somerton Park	1902	855	\$A780... D\$A210	Rev. K. Harris (1964)
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	1041	\$A1,233... D\$A513	Rev. J. S. C. Miller (1961)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town....	1869	938	\$A1,140... D\$A480	J. A. Dunning, O.B.E. (1949)
†Pulteney Grammar Sch., Adelaide....	1847	892	.... D\$A279-459	Rev. Canon W. R. Ray, O.B.E.
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	606	\$A1,140-1,266 D\$A366-522	C. D. Fisher (1962) [(1947)]
<i>Western Australia:</i> —				
*†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont.	1910	864	\$A1,125... D\$A513	P. M. Moyes (1951)
*†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1896	530	\$A1,134... D\$A525	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
*†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	700	\$A1,170... D\$A525	K. G. Tregonning (1967)
*Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	650	\$A1,092... D\$A465	G. Maxwell Keys, Ed.D. (1947)
*†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	664	\$A1,140... D\$A510	C. A. Hamer (1965)
<i>Tasmania:</i> —				
†Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	500	\$A900-1250 D\$A216-516	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	550	\$A1,016-1310 D\$A234-528	D. R. Lawrence (1964)
*Scotch College, Launceston.....	1900	347	\$A1,035-1,311 D\$A111-546	J. T. Sykes (1966)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	1311	\$NZ390... D\$nil	W. H. Cooper, C.B.E. (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu.....	1896	585	\$NZ780. D\$NZ300	G. N. T. Greenbank (1944)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch.....	1880	620	\$NZ380... D\$nil	R. Welch (1965)
*Christchurch Boys' High.....	1881	1084	\$NZ420... D\$nil	C. F. S. Caldwell (1959)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	588	\$NZ792. D\$NZ360	N. A. H. Creese (1963)
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	960	\$NZ400... D\$nil	B. H. Wakelin (1956)
New Plymouth Boys' High School..	1881	1070	\$NZ384... D\$nil	W. E. Alexander (1967)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru.....	1883	887	\$NZ400... D\$nil	J. H. Donaldson (1961)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1852	442	\$NZ870. DNZ330	T. U. Wells (1960)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	980	\$NZ405... D\$nil	S. H. W. Hill (1963)
<i>Rhodesia</i>				
*St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein....	1863	382	R.600... DR.240	B. C. Thiel (1968) [(1965)]
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown....	1855	498	R.783... DR.339	Rev. Canon J. W. Aubrey
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	393	R.912... DR.424	A. W. H. Mallett (1961)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1898	729	R.768... DR.404	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal.....	1896	420	R.760...	R. F. Pennington, (1969)
<i>Falkland Islands</i>				
*Falcon College, Essevalex,.....	1954	350	£390.....	D. E. Turner (1962)
*Peterhouse, Marandellas.....	1954	370	£420.....	B. R. Fieldsend (1968)
*St. George's College, Salisbury.....	1896	685	£270... D£123	Rev. J. Brogan, S.I. (1968)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Hong Kong				
*St. Stephen's College	1903	350	£310.....D £120	Rev. R. B. Handforth (1965)
Kenya				
*Nairobi School	1931	750	£162-384...D £60	G. E. Ironside (1966)
*Duke of York Sch., Nairobi.....	1949	635	£162.....D £59	T. W. Brown, V.R.D. (1965)
West Indies				
*Harrison College, Barbados.....	1729	683	.....Dnil	A. G. Williams (1965)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados.....	1721	480	£292.....D £18	P. McD. Crichtow (1965)
*Munro College, Jamaica.....	1856	370	£196.....D £60	R. B. Roper (1955)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica	1729	650	.....D £42	D. L. Bogle (1967)
Malta				
*St. Edward's College	1929	230	£210.....	Rev. B. Rickett (1967)
Mauritius				
*Royal College, Curepipe, Mauritius.....	1800	640	.....D £60	H. B. Bullen (1960)

PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects. (b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	255	£525.....	J. F. Jones (1963)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	650	.....D £150-158	S. M. Hardcastle (1960)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	97	£555.....D £25	Mrs. R. Anderson (1966)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	600	£408.....D £231	E. D. Millett (1964)
Ashford, Middlesex, St. David's.....	1716	215	£420.....D £255	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	729	£351-396.....D £156-207	M. Nightingale (1955)
Ashstead, Surrey, Parsons Mead Sch.....	1897	200	£477.....D £237	H. A. Miller (1963) (vacant)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	365	£525.....D £264	
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	270	£450.....D £175	M. Campbell (1968)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	584	£402-459.....D £168-225	E. K. Wallen (1965)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School.....	1882	849	£319.....D £118	
Benenden, Kent.....	1924	325	£645.....	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	494	£456.....D £201	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	375	.....Dnil	B. W. Russell (1950)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.....	1909	550	.....Dnil	H. E. Mottershead (1961)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	385	.....D £153	J. Hammersley (1965)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1877	720	.....D £145	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	760	.....D £129	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Brentwood, Ursuline Convent High (R.C.)	1900	800	£353.....D £143	M. M. Black (1955)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	530	£230.....Dnil	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bruton School for Girls, Som.....	1900	424	£441.....D £195	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1906	200	£420.....D £189	D. F. Cumberlege (1964)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.....	1935	260	£498.....D £243	M. A. Morris (1955)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	548	.....Dnil	M. Tuck (1949)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	627	.....Dnil	H. Evans (1962)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	810	£558.....D £291	P. Pattison (1961)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	523	.....D £106	M. G. Hampshire (Princ.) (1964)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	300	Various.....	Sister Mary Paul Floo1 O.S.U. (1951)
Church Education Corporation (35 Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				D. R. West (1942)
Hedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent..	1920	160	£450.....	
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	130	£420.....D £208	J. M. Nixon (1964)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				G. R. Hills (1967)
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	521	.....D £141-201	
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	398	£291.....D £183	E. S. Bryce (1960)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	307	.....D £201	H. W. Thompson (1955)
Sunderland Church High Sch.....	1884	363	.....D £174	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	450	.....D £141-189	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
York College.....	1908	314	.....D £201	E. M. Kobrak (1964)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	395	£411.....D £171	M. G. Drury (1967)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	720	£459.....D £198	M. Lamb (1967)
Cobham Hall, Kent.....	1962	233	£600.....D £315	P. M. Stringer (1965)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	640	.....D £150	D. B. Hancock (1961)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	660	£615.....	A. M. S. Dunn (1954)
				C. B. Galton (1946)

School	Ed. Fr.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1809	420	D £81-234	M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.	1802	340	D £63-189	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Dolgellau, Dr. Williams' School	1878	314	D £181	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, Grammar School for Girls	1905	570	D nil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	272	D £51	Mrs. L. Wilson (1967)
Durham High Sch.	1884	350	D £150-165	C. I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	859	D £180	V. R. Belton (1967)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.	1886	486	D £104-176	M. E. Joyce (1967)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon	1884	480	D £345	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School	1905	390	D nil	E. Moody (1966)
Eothen, Caterham, Surrey	1892	302	D £246	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch	1658	550	D £149	J. M. Bradley (1963)
Farnborough Hill, Hants.	1889	410	D £420	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.	1911	202	D £78-498	J. Smith (1968)
			D £213-237	E. M. Manners, T.D. (1967)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk	1929	300	D £500	Mrs. F. I. Wolsey-Neech (1967)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1924	200	D £350-416	
Girls' Public Day School Trust (26 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.):			D £86-149	
Bath High	1875	566	D £295-330	D. J. Chapman (1968)
Birkenhead High	1901	760	D £126-146	I. Hindmarsh (1964)
Blackheath High	1880	510	D £129-149	F. M. Abraham (1962)
Brighton and Hove High	1876	629	D £317-346	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High	1883	680	D £126-146	M. E. Hardwick (1963)
Croydon High	1874	1000	D £129-149	E. B. J. Cameron (1960)
Ipswich High	1878	525	D £126-146	Mrs. N. W. Middlemas (1966)
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	500	D £126-146	M. C. L. Ward (1962)
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	700	D £126-146	C. Russell (1962)
Norwich High	1875	645	D £126-146	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High	1875	900	D £126-146	L. L. Lewenz (1967)
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	600	D £126-146	J. M. S. Hendry (1966)
Oxford High	1875	560	D £307-336	Mrs. H. M. Warnock (1966)
Portsmouth High	1882	570	D £126-146	M. L. Clarke (1968)
Putney High	1893	660	D £129-149	R. Smith (1963)
Sheffield High	1878	560	D £126-146	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High	1885	520	D £126-146	M. Crane (1963)
South Hampstead High	1876	570	D £129-149	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	430	D £129-149	I. A. Wulff (1963)
Sutton High	1884	870	D £129-149	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High	1887	546	D £129-149	M. I. J. Hamilton (1966)
Wimbledon High	1880	650	D £129-149	Mrs. A. A. Piper (1962)
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	308	D £243	V. M. Fraser (1968)
Gravesend School	1914	480	D nil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafield Gr. School.				[1959]
Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.)	1908	645	D £121	Sister Françoise Dromgoole
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey	1933	280	D £90-210	G. W. Steele (1962)
Harrogate College, Harrogate	1893	484	D £540	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School	1840	250	D £456	Mrs. C. L. McClenaghan (1960)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds	1920	235	D £480	M. E. Twist (1961)
Headington School, Oxford	1915	499	D £62-495	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Hollington Park, St. Leonards, Sussex	1860	130	D £409-473	A. M. Amos (1960)
Howells', Denbigh	1859	400	D £522	J. Sadler (1968)
Howells', Llandaff	1860	530	D £384	M. Li. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1895	460	D £92	J. Ormerod (1966)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.	1928	310	D £498	B. M. Bray (1967)
Iford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1903	550	D £102	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.	1906	600	D nil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.	1883	500	D £115	J. R. F. Wilks (1965)
King's High Sch., Warwick	1879	626	D £135	F. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.	1711	700	D £227	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.	1884	380	D £213	N. K. Jones (1961)
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	484	D £111	M. G. Sykes (1949) (vacant)
Lewes, County Grammar School	1913	540	D nil	D. M. Mills (1965)
Lillesden School, Hawkhurst, Kent	1901	170	D £488	M. Leahy (1964)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.	1893	520	D £64	J. Cadman-Smith (1965)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool	1856	310	D nil	E. M. J. Webber (1966)
Liverpool, Huyton College	1893	384	D £561	
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1869	568	D £96	Sister Marie, S.N.D. (1966)

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	490	..... Dnil	Sister M. M. Taylor (1963)
<i>London*:</i>				
C. E. Brooke Sch., Langton Rd., S.W. 9	1898	360	..... Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1899	533	..... Dnil	Mrs. E. Moore (1967)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	700	..... Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	350	..... D £108-285	E. M. Saunders (1964)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1894	400	..... D £162	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	640	..... Dnil	M. C. Gray (1963)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3.....	1690	693	..... Various	E. G. Harold (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1876	577	..... Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.1.....	1878	320	..... D £270	Mrs. H. Brigstocke (1965)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1.....	1881	270	..... D £162-270	R. E. Colville (1965)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.2.....	1741	520	..... D £171	J. I. Leiper (1957)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6.....	1917	400	..... Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5.....	1877	650	..... Dnil	E. B. Godwin, (1968)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware.....	1850	850	..... D £143	M. M. N. McLauchlan (1965)
Prendergast Grammar, Catford, S.E.6.....	1890	600	..... Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1.....	1848	250	..... D £264	Mrs. S. C. P. Pierz (Princ.) (1964) [O.S.U. (1967)]
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.).....	1862	900	..... Dnil	Sister M. M. Mylod,
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.....	1904	483	..... D £240	Mrs. A. Munro, C.B.E. (<i>High Mistress</i>) (1964)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1.....	1903	500	..... Dnil	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire.....	1850	520	..... D £100	P. J. Hadley (1963)
Loughton High School.....	1906	600	..... Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl.....	1900	220	..... D £225	G. E. Kelly (1963)
Luckley-Oakfield, Wokingham, Berks.....	1894	150	..... D £204	E. A. S. Randle (1959)
Malvern Girls' College.....	1893	510	..... D £240	V. M. Owen (1968)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls.....	1874	980	..... D £143	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.....	1890	528	..... D £129	M. Hulme (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby.....	1822	420	..... D £129	M. E. Walsh (1963)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls.....	1891	437	..... D £120	A. Page (1960)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.....	1885	589	..... D £120-150	M. B. Lewis (1965)
Northampton High Sch.....	1878	780	..... D £118	S. J. Lightbourne (1964)
North Foreland Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants.....	1909	204	£600.....	R. Irvine (1967)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.....	1878	432	..... D £20-465 D £114-237	M. D. Hillyer-Cole (1966)
Norwich, Blyth.....	1889	806	..... Dnil	Mrs. V. M. Glauert (1965)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield.....	1911	349	..... D £180	A. J. Havard (1959)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme.....	1876	620	..... Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Overstone Sch., Northampton.....	1929	134	..... D £325	Mrs. E. J. Taylor (1963)
Oxted, The Manor House, Limpsfield.....	1897	143	..... D £225	D. C. Cutter (1966)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex.....	1700	558	..... Dnil	K. W. H. Jackson (1962)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham.....	1905	750	..... Dnil	M. E. Lambbrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay.....	1880	300	..... D £528-555.....	M. Waddington (1966)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge.....	1881	580	..... D £152	C. M. Bedson (1967)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.).....	1860	436	..... D £131	Sister V. Henderson (1968)
Polam Hall, Darlington.....	1880	330	..... D £210	Mrs. K. M. Davies (1963)
Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (R.C.).....	1875	686	..... D £122	Sister Catherine Walsh (1968)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.....	1820	130	..... D £495.....	C. J. Stratford (1960)
Prior's Field.....	1902	172	..... D £570..... D £300	Mrs. F. M. Hiles (1964)
Queen Anne's, Caversham.....	1894	313	..... D £483.....	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate.....	1912	212	..... D £528.....	D. Tweed (1966)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York.....	1901	250	..... D £513.....	B. D. Snape (1960)
Queen Mary, Lytham.....	1930	810	..... D £129	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester.....	1878	560	..... D £140	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.....	1894	425	..... D £585.....	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol.....	1882	580	..... D £128	W. M. Hume (1969)
Red Mails', Bristol.....	1634	285	..... D £273.....	D. D. Dakin (1960)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent.....	1888	490	..... Dnil	N. C. Day (1962)
Roedean, Brighton.....	1885	400	..... D £621-651.....	Mrs. J. Fort (1961)
Rosemead, Littlehampton.....	1919	220	..... D £450.....	Mrs. N. Willitts (1960)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.....	1788	400	..... Nil.....	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk.....	1911	127	..... D £435.....	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
Rye St. Antony, Oxford.....	1930	154	..... D £450..... D £204	I. B. King (1960)

* See also : Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See Note (a) D—Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Albans High School, Herts.....	1907	440	D £129-237	M. E. Denham (1966)
St. Audries, West Quantoxhead, Som.....	1906	155	£495..... D £150	Mrs. L. M. Ayres (1967)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford.....	1885	300	£489. D £108-237	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwethen, Penzance.....	1885	232	£435..... D £186	M. F. C. Harvey (1962)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.).....	1857	860	..... D £119	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock.....	1844	380	£417..... D £198	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk.....	1897	382	£540..... D £225	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon.....	1903	406	£336..... D £117	F. P. B. Hayward (1967)
St. Helen's, Northwood.....	1899	597	£462-519 D £150-264	J. D. Leader (1966)
St. James's School, West Malvern.....	1896	207	£660.....	M. C. I. Southgate (1960)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.).....	1908	980	£243..... D £138	Sister Wilfrid, C.P. (1965)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.....	1749	338	£492..... D £231	B. Scatchard (1965)
St. Mary & St. Anne, Abbots Bromley.....	1874	507	£495..... D £270	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baidslow, St. Leonards.....	1913	205	£360..... D £150	Sister B. Allen (1958)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.....	1873	222	£531..... D £201	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent, Cambridge (R.C.).....	1908	589	£300..... D £135	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.....	1872	200	..... D £210	Mrs. H. Thomas (1967) [1967]
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.....	1873	230	£555.....	Sister Anne Julian, C.S.M.V.
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth	1844	250	£540.....	P. M. Lancaster (1962)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea.....	1935	166	£474..... D £236	G. M. Whitter (1967)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs	1867	140	£450..... D £225	J. Selby-Lowndes (1968)
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	377	£456-543 D £73-258	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1852	600	..... D £115	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.).....	1855	750	..... D £81	Sr. Mary Gray, F.C.T. (1967)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1899	434	£585..... D £291	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.....	1941	210	£480..... D £240	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.....	1913	710	..... Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	735	£348..... D £136	M. L. Medcalf (1968)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High.....	1883	296	..... D £121	M. W. Gosling (1965)
Stonar, Atworth, Melksham, Wilts.....	1923	330	£465..... D £240	F. D. Denmark (1962)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot	1932	140	£454..... D £185	L. C. J. Hill (1963)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1886	561	£326..... D £126	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Tormead, Cranley Road, Guildford.....	1905	400	£422..... D £202	M. C. Shackleton (1959)
Truro High Sch.....	1880	528	£387..... D £160	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Tudor Hall, Wykham Pk., Banbury.....	1850	125	£555.....	P. Blunt (1960)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.....	1799	270	£450..... D £195	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst College	1930	230	£429..... D £249	R. G. Barclay (1969)
Walsall, Queen Mary's High Sch.....	1803	530	..... Dnil	Mrs. B. E. Richardson (1968)
Walshamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent.....	1838	430	£373..... D £157	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1704	780	..... Dnil	J. Tennet (1957)
Wentworth Milton Mt., Bournemouth.....	1809	239	£456..... D £210	N. A. E. Hibbert (1961)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1926	820	..... Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.....	1928	300	£570-600....	M. Newton (1965)
Westwood House, Peterborough.....	1936	350	£420..... D £180	Mrs. G. J. Bowis (1960)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1888	360	..... Dnil	D. M. Levitt (1963)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs	1887	530	..... Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1806	400	£585.....	P. A. Fisher (1962)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester.....	1878	630	..... Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School.....	1831	250	£513.....	J. Blake (1960)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow.....	1891	575	..... D £75-97	G. M. MacLean (1962)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh.....	1871	994	..... D £113	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow.....	1878	650	..... D £16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow	1876	881	..... D £99	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh.....	1803	1250	..... D £40	M. G. McIver (1967)
Laurel Bank, Glasgow	1903	600	..... D £92-123	A. J. B. Sloan (1968)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1894	960	..... D £104-113	J. Thow (1967)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff.....	1860	434	£389. D £87-125	M. Baillie (1965)
Park Sch., 25 Lynedoch St., Glasgow	1879	505	..... D £147	J. Lightwood (1962)
St. Bride's, Helensburgh.....	1895	379	£387-402 D £84-132	R. Drever Smith (1953)
St. Columba's, Kilmacolm.....	1897	450	£420-432 D £99-147	E. M. Clark (1966)
St. Denis', Edinburgh	1858	460	£510..... D £210	M. P. Poots (1964)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	287	£510..... D £240	Mrs. J. O. Lindsay, Ph.D. (1953)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	370	£546..... D £219	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Channel Islands, etc.				
Buchan Sch., Castletown, I.O.M.....	1875	249	£360..... D £159	Mrs. J. M. Watkin (1961)
Jersey College for Girls, Jersey	1888	520	..... D £135	E. M. Farewell (1960)
Châtelard Sch., Les Avants, Montreux, Switzerland	1927	210	Sw. Frs. 6,375-7,050	J. M. Blacklock (1960)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR. (OCT. 1967—SEPT. 30, 1968)

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1967) **Oct. 17.** The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh opened Dalry House, Edinburgh. **18.** The Queen was installed as Honorary Member of Company of Merchants of City of Edinburgh at Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh. **19.** Her Majesty formally opened new Tyne Tunnel for vehicles, linking counties of Durham and Northumberland; she also visited Billingham and Darlington. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Dundee and was installed ■ Chancellor of University of Dundee. **25.** The Queen received Dr. Kiesinger, the West German Chancellor, at Buckingham Palace. **31.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended state opening of Parliament; the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were present for first time. **Nov. 1.** It was announced that the Prince of Wales would spend summer term of 1969 at University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. President of Turkey arriving in London on state visit was met at Victoria Railway Station by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of Royal Family. **3.** President of Turkey received Mr. Wilson at Buckingham Palace. **4.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at rugby football match between England and New Zealand at Twickenham. **11.** The Queen attended British Legion Festival of Remembrance at Royal Albert Hall. **13.** The Duke of Edinburgh arrived back at Heathrow Airport after official visit to Canada. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended ■ performance in aid of Variety Artistes' Benevolent Fund at London Palladium. **14.** The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh made her first state visit to Malta ■ sovereign since the island's independence. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Stock Exchange and laid foundation stone of new building. **15.** The Queen made a speech at state opening of Parliament in Malta. **16.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Lancashire. **17.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived back at Luton Airport after their visit to Malta. **18.** King of Jordan arrived at Heathrow Airport. **20.** It was announced that Professor P. M. S. Blackett, the physicist, and Sir William Walton, the composer, had been appointed to the Order of Merit. **21.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Royal Society and declared open the new premises. **Dec. 1.** The Queen formally brought into service the Sir Isaac Newton telescope at Herstmonceux, Sussex. **3.** The King and Queen of Nepal arrived in London. **20.** The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, left Heathrow Airport to attend memorial service for Mr. Holt in Melbourne; it was his first official engagement on behalf of the Queen. **22.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Andrew and Prince Edward arrived at Windsor Castle for Christmas holidays. **29.** The Queen and other members of the Royal Family arrived at Sandringham.

(1968) **Jan. 1.** Mr. Cecil Day Lewis was named as successor to the late John Masefield as Poet Laureate. New Year Honours List was published including five new life barons. **Feb. 28.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited St. Thomas's Hospital in London. **Mar. 7.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited the Royal Academy of Music and opened the new library. **18.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Joint Services Staff College at Latimer, Buckinghamshire. **27.** The Queen opened Salvation Army's new "Booth House" at Whitechapel in London. **28.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the

Royal School of Military Engineering, Chatham. **April 1.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, and other members of Royal Family attended R.A.F. fiftieth anniversary banquet and reception at Lancaster House. **11.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales, distributed Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey. **19.** The Queen visited Somerset. **22.** It was announced that Mr. Ben Nicholson, the painter, and Sir Solly Zuckerman, the scientist, had been appointed to the Order of Merit. **24.** It was announced that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh would pay state visits to Chile and Brazil in November. The King of Denmark arrived in London at start of visit to England. **May 2.** The Queen attended a debate at Oxford Union Society, the first reigning monarch to do so. **3.** The Duke of Edinburgh left London for a visit to Australia and New Zealand and returned on June 12. **4.** The Queen attended the presentation of the freedom of New Windsor to Brigade of Guards at Home Park, Windsor. **10.** The Queen visited Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. **16.** Her Majesty visited Cheshire and Lancashire and continued her visit to Lancashire on the following day. **20.** With Princess Margaret Her Majesty visited the Chelsea Flower Show. **24.** The Queen visited Norfolk and the University of East Anglia at Norwich, and on May 28 returned to London from a visit to Suffolk. **29 and 30.** The Queen and the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended Epsom Races. **June 5.** The Queen attended centenary banquet of T.U.C. at Guildhall. **6.** The Queen was present at reception at Guildhall given by Press Association to mark their centenary. **7.** The Queen's Birthday Honours List was published, creating five new life peers. **8.** The Queen was present at her Birthday Parade on Horse Guards Parade. **10.** It was announced that the Queen had appointed the Duke of Edinburgh to be a member of the Order of Merit. **11.** The Queen visited the Three Counties Show at Malvern, Worcestershire. **14.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited R.A.F. Abingdon in celebration of 50th Anniversary of R.A.F. **17.** The Prince of Wales was invested by the Queen as Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. **18, 19 and 20.** The Queen with the Duke of Edinburgh attended Ascot Races. **24.** The Queen was present at Second Test Match at Lord's. **25.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Coventry, where he opened new College of Art. **26.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended centenary garden party of Royal Commonwealth Society at Marlborough House. **30.** The Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales arrived at Holyroodhouse, where they were joined on following day by the Queen and Princess Anne. **July 5.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Holyroodhouse and visited Glasgow before returning to London. **10.** The Queen knighted yachtsman Alec Rose in recognition of his solo voyage around the world. **13.** Her Majesty was present at the A.A.A. Championships at White City Stadium. **20.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Benenden School. **25.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne were present at Royal International Horse Show at Wembley Stadium. **29.** The President of Pakistan visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. **Aug. 8.** The Queen embarked from Cowes in *Britannia* for Pembrokeshire. **10.** The



King Frederik and Queen Ingrid of Denmark are seen with the Queen and other members of the Royal Family at the Royal Opera House during their State visit in April.

THE QUEEN INAUGURATES NEW TELESCOPE



The Queen passes beneath the giant 98-inch *Isaac Newton* telescope as she arrives to inaugurate the new instrument at the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux.

PRINCESS MARINA



H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, who died peacefully in her sleep at her home in Kensington Palace, on Aug. 27, at the age of 61.

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY



Senator Robert F. Kennedy was wounded by shots fired in Los Angeles on June 5, after making a speech celebrating his victory in the Californian primary election, and died in hospital on the following day.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING



Dr. Martin Luther King, American Negro Civil Rights leader, who was shot and killed by an assassin in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4. Part of the vast crowd which followed his funeral cortege through Atlanta on April 9, is shown.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Warsaw Pact forces began their occupation of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20. Czech people are seen massed around Soviet tanks in Bratislava.



A commander in the Nigerian Federal army is seen briefing officers before the capture of Port Harcourt, one of the major strongholds of the breakaway state of Biafra, in May.



President de Gaulle casts his vote in the first ballot of the French parliamentary elections in his home town of Colombey-les-deux-Eglises on June 23.

It was confirmed on July 9 that M. Georges Pompidou (top right) had been succeeded by M. Couve de Murville as Prime Minister of France.

RIOTS IN PARIS



Student riots swept France in May and June and reached their height in Paris. Cars are shown forming a barricade against the police at an entrance to the Sorbonne; beyond them a second barricade burns fiercely.

ALEC ROSE'S VOYAGE



Alec Rose is seen sailing into Portsmouth on July 4, at the end of his solo voyage around the world in his 36 ft. ketch *Lively Lady*. He was knighted by the Queen on July 10.

QUEEN MARY'S LAST VOYAGE



Towards the end of 1967, the *Queen Mary* left Southampton on her last voyage to Long Beach, California, to become a floating hotel. Navy helicopters are seen flying in anchor formation over the great liner as she prepares to leave.

LONDON FLATS DISASTER



A new 23-storey block of flats in east London shown after an entire corner-section had collapsed on May 16 following a violent explosion on the 18th floor due to gas. Four people lost their lives and eleven were injured.

THE SEPTEMBER FLOODS



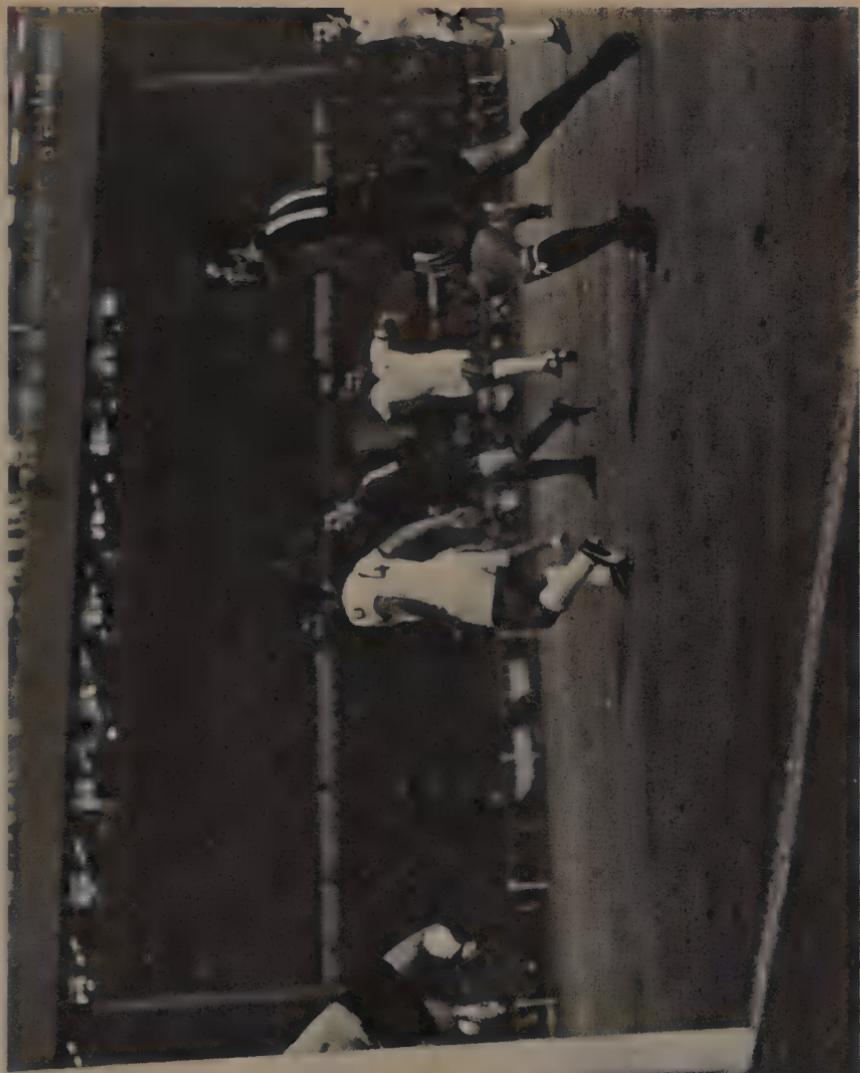
The floods in South-east England, on the weekend of Sept. 14 and 15, were the worst experienced in this country since 1953. Troops are seen moving along the flooded High Street in Tonbridge, Kent, to help with rescue work.

CABINET CHANGES



Mr. Callaghan (*top left*) resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer on Nov. 29, 1967, and exchanged posts with Mr. Jenkins (*top right*), the Home Secretary; Mr. George Brown (*bottom left*) resigned from the Cabinet as Foreign Secretary on March 15, and Mrs. Barbara Castle, formerly Minister of Transport, became First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity on April 5.

THE EUROPEAN CUP FINAL



Manchester United's third goal in their 4-1 victory over Benfica of Portugal in the European Cup Final at Wembley on May 29. They became the first English club to win the trophy. Inset is Sir Matt Busby, manager of Manchester United, who survived the Munich air disaster to lead his club to their great triumph. He received a knighthood during the year.

FIRST OPEN WIMBLEDON



Rod Laver of Australia in action in the first Open Wimbledon Championships. He beat Tony Roche in the final of the men's singles on July 5.

COWDREY'S 100th TEST



Colin Cowdrey seen acknowledging the applause of the crowd on making a century in his 100th Test match in the third Test against Australia at Edgbaston on July 13.

Queen opened a new oil refinery at Milford Haven. **16.** The Queen, with Prince Andrew and Prince Edward, disembarked from *Britannia* at Aberdeen and drove to Balmoral Castle; they were later joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne. **27.** Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, died peacefully in her sleep at her home, Kensington Palace, and her funeral took place privately three days later on Aug. 30 at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; one hundred and fifty mourners were headed by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne, who had all flown from Balmoral, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, Prince Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy. Other royal mourners included Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, with Lord Snowdon, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Windsor who had flown from France; royal mourners from overseas included Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Yugoslavia, the King and Queen of the Hellenes and Queen Frederika, who flew from Rome, and King Umberto of Italy; after the service the royal mourners left for the royal mausoleum at Frogmore, in Home Park, Windsor, to where the coffin of Princess Marina's husband, the late Duke of Kent, had been moved the night before from its previous resting place within the chapel vaults.

Sept. 13. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh travelled from Balmoral to take Prince Andrew to begin his first term at preparatory school near Ascot. **25.** Princess Alexandra and Mr. Angus Ogilvy left London Airport for Stockholm, where on Sept. 27 Her Royal Highness opened British Week; the Princess and Mr. Ogilvy stayed in Stockholm for six days as private guests of King Gustaf Adolf. **26.** The Duke of Edinburgh accepted 19th century frigate, H.M.S. *Unicorn*, for preservation at Victoria Dock, Dundee.

BRITISH POLITICS

(1967) **Oct. 2.** Report by committee of M.P.s was published proposing extensions to House of Commons. **3.** Mr. Callaghan, at Labour Party Conference, announced that proposals for increased charges or prices by nationalized bodies—Gas Board, British Rail, London Transport, G.P.O. and C.E.G.B.—would be referred to Prices and Incomes Board. **4.** At Labour Party Conference, motion calling on Government to "dissociate itself completely from policy of U.S. Government in Vietnam" was carried by 2,752,000 votes to 2,613,000; another motion was carried calling for expulsion of Greece from N.A.T.O. **10.** Government sponsored report urged action to end "brain drain". **12.** Trade figures for September were published, showing largest deficit for 15 months. **13.** Prime Minister announced that Mr. Fred Lee had been given special responsibility to study problems in North of England. **18.** Prime Minister had talks with Mr. Gunter, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Frank Cousins, general secretary of T.G.W.U., on dock strike. Conservative Party's centenary conference opened at Brighton; an appeal was launched for £2,000,000 before end of 1968. **19.** Bank rate was raised from 5½ to 6 per cent. **24.** Dr. Kiesinger, West German Chancellor, had talks with Mr. Wilson at start of three-day visit to London. **27.** Sir Charles Wheeler resigned as director of Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, set up by Government to encourage industrial mergers. **31.** It was announced in Queen's Speech that Government proposed to reduce power of House of Lords to delay legislation and to abolish present system of hereditary peerages; other measures proposed included Bill to extend Govern-

ment's powers to give financial aid to modernize and expand industry.

Nov. 2. At Hamilton by-election, Scottish Nationalist won seat from Labour with majority of 1,799, compared with Labour majority of 16,576 at General Election; Conservative lost deposit. Labour lost by-election at Leicester S.W. to Conservatives, who had majority of 3,939. Labour held Gorton division of Manchester with greatly reduced majority of 577 compared with 8,308 at General Election. **9.** Bank rate was raised half a point to 6½ per cent. **12.** Mr. George Wigg, Paymaster-General, resigned from Government on his appointment to chairmanship of Horse Race Betting Levy Board; he was created a life peer. **14.** Government White Paper published outlining Government's plans to let coal industry decline by about 35,000 men a year; a Coal Industry Bill would provide for Exchequer to bear social costs of industry's contraction up to grand total of £133,000,000. It was announced that Britain had deficit of £107,000,000 in visible trade for October. It was confirmed that Britain was receiving £90,000,000 loan from Bank for International Settlements in Basle. **18.** Government announced that it had decided to devalue the pound by 14·3 per cent., lowering sterling exchange rate against dollar from 2·80 to 2·40 to the pound; bank rate was raised to 11 per cent; formal application was made to International Monetary Fund for immediate standby of £583,000,000. **22.** In Commons, Prime Minister announced that Government had decided to make series of defence cuts. **24.** At Derbyshire West by-election, Conservatives held seat with greatly increased majority of 10,623 compared with 4,502 at General Election. **27.** Mr. Healey, Minister of Defence, told Commons that £103,000,000 would be taken out of defence bill for following year; £75,000,000 of it would be found by delaying deliveries of equipment, deferral of some programmes, and rundown of stocks. **29.** It was announced that Mr. Callaghan had resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer and exchanged posts with Mr. Jenkins, the Home Secretary. **30.** It was made known that a letter of intent from British Government to International Monetary Fund said that period of stringent policies on national spending, wages, and prices lay ahead.

Dec. 1. It was announced that Government had underestimated spending for certain civil departments during year by more than £200,000,000, almost a quarter of which was used to assist development areas and areas of high unemployment. **4.** It was announced that Sir Antony Part would become Permanent Secretary of Board of Trade in succession to Sir Richard Powell. **6.** Pound fell to \$2·41, lowest since devaluation. **12.** Mr. Thomson, Commonwealth Secretary, announced in Commons that Mr. Ian Smith had been told that conditions he was demanding for Rhodesian settlement could not form basis of discussions. **13.** Trade figures for November showed deficit of £153,000,000, biggest recorded in peacetime. **18.** In Commons, Prime Minister reaffirmed Cabinet's stand on principle of United Nations embargo on arms for South Africa. **21.** It was announced that nationalized industries would spend about £71,000,000 less in 1968 than they had planned by making cuts in investment programmes.

(1968) **Jan. 16.** Prime Minister announced in Commons number of major economic cuts—order for fifty F-111s cancelled, forces to be withdrawn from Far East and Persian Gulf by end of 1971, forces to be reduced by more than 75,000 by end of 1971, Civil Defence workers cut by 80,000

by 1970-71, raising of school-leaving age deferred from 1971 to 1973, no free milk in secondary schools after September, 1968, prescription charge of 2s. 6d. to begin in spring, dental treatment increased from £1 to £1 10s., employees to pay 6d. more on weekly health stamps and employee and employer to pay 6d. more in insurance stamps, cuts of £5,000,000 a year in growth of local health and welfare service, approval of new council houses cut by 16,500 in both 1968 and 1969, spending on roads cut by £53,000,000 in 1968-9 and £69,000,000 in 1969-70, planned growth on major roads cut by £18,000,000 in first year and £29,000,000 in second, local council spending not to exceed 3 per cent. beyond Exchequer contribution, and no rise in total of civil servants in 1968-69; Lord Longford, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Lords, resigned over two-year deferment of raising school-leaving age and was succeeded by Lord Shackleton. 17. Government published Supplementary and Revised Estimates showing that extra £120,000,000 was required in current year, over and above sums requested in summer and winter Supplementary Estimates. 18. Twenty-five Labour M.P.s abstained in Commons division on confidence motion approving cuts in Government spending; Government had majority of 295 and Conservatives abstained as party; Mr. Donnelly, M.P. for Pembroke, resigned Labour whip.

Feb. 5. Mr. Howie, Labour M.P., submitted his resignation from office of Comptroller of Royal Household after dispute with Mr. Silkin, Government Chief Whip, about discipline within Parliamentary Labour Party. Mr. Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in speech at Overseas Bankers' Club dinner in London that "central objective of British economic policy in next few years must be to build up to a surplus of around £500,000,000 a year". 13. Mr. Callaghan, Home Secretary, announced in Commons plans for large reduction in number of gaming clubs and casinos in Britain under a new Gaming Bill. British exports were a record in January and trade deficit was more than halved. 20. About 46 Labour M.P.s abstained in Commons division on increase in cost of weekly insurance stamp and cuts in school milk; Government had majority of 216 to 8. 27. In Commons, 62 M.P.s voted against emergency Commonwealth Immigrants Bill to restrict flood of Kenya Asians into Britain; Government carried second reading by majority of 310. 28. A Committee of inquiry reported that Bristol Siddeley Engines "budgeted for and achieved exorbitant profits" on Government contracts for overhaul of aircraft engines.

Mar. 5. Commons approved Government's Defence White Paper by 313 votes to 220. Monopolies Commission report was published, finding that Courtaulds Group's monopoly position in supply of cellulosic fibres was against public interest; consequently Board of Trade announced that it would start immediate review of import duties on viscose and allied rayon fibres. 7. Prices and Incomes Board gave its approval to increase of about 8 per cent. in London bus and Underground fares in autumn. 14. Conservatives held South Kensington in by-election with increased share of poll and majority of more than twice as many votes as combined total of four other candidates; Liberal candidate beat Labour for second place; Labour and both Independents lost their deposits. 15. It was announced that Mr. George Brown had resigned as Foreign Secretary and had been succeeded by Mr. Stewart, First Secretary of State. London gold market was closed at request of U.S. Government, pending international meeting on gold crisis in Washington; Bank Holiday had been approved by

the Queen at meeting of Privy Council on previous day. 17. As result of meeting of central bankers in Washington, it was announced that London gold market would stay closed until April 1 and then resume as free market and that Britain would be given additional international credits. About 300 people were arrested and many injured, including 90 police officers, after thousands clashed with police in violent anti-Vietnam War demonstration outside U.S. Embassy in Grosvenor Square. 18. Prices and Incomes Board recommended price increases in letter and parcel rates, telephone rentals, trunk calls, gas charges and supply of electricity to area boards. Mr. Shore, Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, confirmed that pay movements would be controlled by legislation when Government's present powers expired in August. 19. In Budget statement, Mr. Jenkins announced tax increases to yield total of £923,000,000 in full year, and £775,000,000 in 1968-69; he hoped to cut consumption by 2 per cent. a year and achieve as soon as possible balance of payments surplus of £500,000,000 a year; main proposals were—no change in standard rates of income tax; special levy for one year only on investment incomes to yield £100,000,000; duties on spirits increased by £1 1s. 6d. per proof gallon on whisky and gin, by 6s. on sherry, port and other heavy wines, and by 3s. on table wines; duty on tobacco increased by 4s. 4d. a pound, or 2d. on packet of twenty cigarettes and 3d. or 4d. an ounce of pipe tobacco, to bring in extra revenue of £30,000,000; excise licence for cars increased from £17 10s. to £25; duty on some hydrocarbon oils increased by 4d. a gallon, mainly petrol and diesel fuel; all three rates of purchase tax to go up and luxury goods such as gold and silver jewellery put on higher rate of 50 per cent. to yield £163,000,000; tax on betting stake money doubled to 5 per cent.; pool betting duty on football pools and fixed odds football betting increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. on stakes, and rates of licence duty for gaming also increased; selective employment tax increased by 50 per cent. from September, 1968; further increase of 3s. from October in family allowances to ease effect of wage restraint on people with low incomes; system of making tax allowances for full year available to newly married man, irrespective of date of wedding, to cease; British Savings Bond, carrying 1½ per cent. interest, to be put on sale; premium savings bonds to go into weekly draw for £25,000 prize in addition to normal full-scale monthly draws; Finance Bill to include enabling clause in respect of national lottery; Government also proposed to take statutory powers to limit increases in wages, salaries, and dividends to 3½ per cent. in most cases and to stop unjustified price rises. 20. Prime Minister appealed to trade union Labour M.P.s not to make "common cause in co-belligerency" with Conservatives in opposing Government's incomes policy. 21. Mr. Shore told Commons that Government were planning to seek new powers which would enable them to order reduction of existing prices if Prices and Incomes Board so recommended. Bank rate was lowered from 11 to 7½ per cent. 27. Prime Minister announced in Commons that Britain was ready to support harsher U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, but would not support the use of force. Mr. Desmond Donnelly, M.P. for Pembroke since 1950, was expelled from Labour Party by National Executive. 28. In four by-elections at Dudley, Meriden, Acton and Warwick and Leamington, Conservatives won all four seats, taking first three from Labour; at Dudley, Labour majority of 10,022 at General Election was turned into Conservative majority of 11,656; at Acton, Conserva-

tives had majority of 3,720 compared with Labour majority of 4,941 at General Election; at Meriden Labour majority of 4,581 at General Election was turned into Conservative majority of 15,263; and at Warwick and Leamington, Conservatives increased their General Election majority of 8,697 to 21,922. Government announced that it had accepted recommendations of Prices and Incomes Board that pay of nurses, hospital matrons, midwives, health visitors and other nursing staff should be increased by 9 per cent., subject to negotiation on details.

April 3. White Paper on Productivity, Prices and Incomes was published confirming Government's intention to impose ceiling of 3½ per cent. on wage, salary and dividend increases with delaying powers over rises extended from 7 to 12 months. **5.** Sixteen changes were made in Government reconstruction; main changes announced were that Mrs. Castle was made First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, Mr. Peart Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Commons, Mr. Short Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr. Gunter Minister of Power, Mr. Marsh Minister of Transport, Mr. Cledwyn Hughes Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Lord Shackleton Paymaster-General, Mr. George Thomas Secretary of State for Wales, and Mr. Roy Mason, Postmaster-General. **9.** Government's Race Relations Bill was published putting forward measures to ban racial discrimination in all fields including housing, employment and insurance. **10.** Government announced that it would put into effect principal recommendations of Latey Committee to reduce legal age of majority from 21 to 18. Lord Shackleton told House of Lords that it was Government's firm intention to continue developing its prices and incomes policy to fullest extent practicable "on voluntary basis in consultation with C.B.I. and T.U.C.". Mr. Mason, new Postmaster-General, announced in Commons that postal and telephone charges would be increased to cover £12,000,000 loss by Post Office during year and to provide investment capital; from October 1 new telephone rates would include 10s. increase in quarterly rentals for residential lines to bring in £40,000,000 a year; from September 16, two-tier postal service would start with first-class letters charged at 5d. and second class letters at 4d., to bring in £27,000,000 a year. **16.** Government announced its decision not to contribute any more money to European Launcher Development Organization (E.L.D.O.) when present development programme ended in 1972. **17.** House of Commons Services Committee published report recommending new parliamentary building costing £5,000,000 to be built on Bridge Street frontage opposite Big Ben. Building Societies Association announced that mortgage rate for borrowers would be increased from 7½ to 7¾ per cent. **21.** Mr. Heath dismissed Mr. Powell from his post as defence spokesman in Shadow Cabinet, following his controversial speech on immigration at Birmingham on previous day. **23.** Race Relations Bill was given second reading in Commons after Conservative amendment was rejected by 313 votes to 209; it was believed that about twenty-five Conservatives deliberately abstained from voting for amendment. Britain's first two decimal coins, the five and ten new penny pieces, were officially issued. **28.** Mrs. Castle, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, said that Government would seek powers to require price cuts if these were recommended by Prices and Incomes Board.

May 2. Mrs. Castle told Commons that Ministry of Productivity and Employment would work closely with industry, employers and trade unions

to promote productivity agreements. **5.** In speech at Birmingham, Prime Minister announced new urban spending programme to include areas containing high proportion of immigrants. **8.** Government announced that student grants would go up by £25 at Oxford, Cambridge, and London and by £20 at provincial universities after September. **13.** Prime Minister said that new Prices and Incomes Bill should not be automatically renewable annually, but if Government, in due course, considered powers were still needed, new legislation would be proposed. **21.** Government had majority of thirty-five on second reading of Prices and Incomes Bill; voting was 290 for and 255 against; thirty-four Labour M.P.s abstained and one backbencher voted with Conservatives. Mrs. Castle announced in Commons that distributors' margins on household textiles, children's clothing and proprietary medicines would be referred to Prices and Incomes Board. **23.** Bank of England announced new credit restrictions for consumer spending. **28.** Mr. Callaghan, Home Secretary, said that by autumn of 1969 Government's compulsory powers regarding prices and incomes would have gone on long enough and would have to give way to voluntary policy. **30.** Government announced that it had accepted report by Prices and Incomes Board recommending 7 per cent. pay rise for Armed Forces back-dated to April 1.

June 13. Labour held Sheffield, Brightside, in by-election, with greatly reduced majority of 5,284, compared with 19,177 at General Election; in by-election at Oldham, West, Conservatives won seat from Labour with majority of 3,311, compared with Labour majority of 7,572 at General Election; Liberal candidate lost his deposit. Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations published report recommending factory-level agreements on pay, hours and conditions to remedy ciaos inherent in British industry due to its dependence on country-wide pacts; it also urged swift measures to reduce unofficial strikes. Treasury announced pay increases averaging 12 per cent, for 195,000 Civil Service clerical officers and assistants. **17.** Mrs. Hart, Minister of Social Security, announced that higher supplementary benefits aimed at "protecting most vulnerable classes of the community" from effects of devaluation would be introduced on October 7. **18.** House of Lords voted by 193 to 184 to reject Government order extending sanctions over Rhodesia. **20.** Prime Minister said that Government intended to reduce power of House of Lords and remove its hereditary basis. **25.** On amendment to delete punitive clauses of Prices and Incomes Bill, Government majority fell to 18; 23 Labour M.P.s voted against Government, but 6 Liberals present went into Government lobby. **26.** Report of Fulton Committee on the Civil Service recommended single grading structure, new Civil Service department, and creation of Civil Service College; Mr. Wilson said that Government accepted main recommendations and that Lord Shackleton would supervise setting up of new department. **27.** Conservative candidate gained seat from Labour in Nelson and Colne by-election, with majority of 3,522, compared with Labour majority of 4,577 at General Election; Liberal and Independent candidates forfeited their deposits. **30.** Mr. Gunter, Minister of Power, resigned from Cabinet, saying that he no longer desired to be a member of Mr. Wilson's Government; in consequence of his resignation, Mr. R. Mason became Minister of Power, Mr. J. T. Stonehouse Postmaster-General, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu Minister of State, Ministry of Technology, and Mr. W. T. Rodgers Minister of State, Board of Trade.

July 1. Amendment deleting proposal for national lottery from Finance Bill was carried by 166 to 76 on free vote in Commons. **8.** Bank of England announced that Britain had secured £833,000,000 stand-by credit to offset possible future fluctuations in sterling balances of sterling area countries. **11.** Government published supplementary defence White Paper stating that six infantry battalions would be disbanded in accelerated programme of defence reductions; Singapore dockyard would be handed over to Singapore Government with gift of £1,250,000, and 26 Buccaneer aircraft ordered for R.A.F. would serve as interim replacement for cancelled American F-111s. **18.** Despite strong challenge from Welsh Nationalist Party, Labour held seat at Caerphilly by-election with greatly reduced majority of 1,874, compared with 21,148 at General Election; Conservative and Liberal candidates lost their deposits. **22.** First report of Public Schools Commission was published; its principal recommendation was scheme of integration under which suitable boarding schools would make over at least half their places to assisted pupils who needed boarding education. **23.** Government announced that it intended to curb drastically the sale of council houses in main English conurbations, i.e. urban areas. **24.** It was announced that Mr. Harry Nicholas had been appointed to post of general secretary of the Labour Party. **26.** Prime Minister said in Commons that merged Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office would come into existence in mid-October.

Aug. 9. It was announced that higher fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths would be charged from October 1. **10.** Government announced virtual standstill on university building in 1968-69 and 1969-70. **13.** Figures released by Board of Trade showed that visible trade deficit for July went up by £50,000,000 to £80,000,000. **21.** After Soviet and allied forces had entered Czechoslovakia, it was announced that Parliament would be recalled for two days, and both Houses were filled when the situation was debated on **Aug. 26;** Prime Minister described Soviet invasion as having been made "in a grim and cynical determination that no communist country of eastern Europe was to be allowed to decide for itself its way of life"; members of all parties united in condemning the Soviet action; Mr. Stewart, Foreign Secretary, said Red Army Choir had been told that it would be wrong for them to fulfil their forthcoming engagements in Britain. On **Aug. 27** both Houses discussed Nigeria; in Commons M.P.s of all parties criticised British Government's policy of supplying arms to Federal government and denying them to Biafra, but Government succeeded in avoiding division by "talking out" debate.

Sept. 8. It was announced that bankers in 11 nations, meeting in Basle, had agreed to put up stand-by credit to Britain of \$2,000,000,000; role of sterling as international reserve currency would be gradually ended. **13.** Committee of London clearing Banks announced that banks in England and Wales would close on Saturdays from July 1, 1969; Committee stated that service from Monday to Friday would be improved by extending opening hours, but National Union of Bank Employees said that staffs would not favour any late opening on weekday. **16.** Two-tier system of letter post began; Post Office later stated that in first week 25 per cent. of letters were sent at faster 5d. rate. **18.** Government announced that on Oct. 17 Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office would be merged under title of Foreign and Commonwealth Office. **23.** Major tobacco companies

decided, on legal advice, not to defend resale price maintenance. **28.** Mr. Niall MacDermot, Minister of State at Ministry of Housing and Local Government, resigned office in order to return to Bar. **30.** Labour party conference opened at Blackpool and carried anti-Government motion demanding repeal of prices and incomes legislation by 5,098,000 votes to 1,124,000.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

(1967) **Oct. 6.** Inner London Education Authority decided to retain at least 40 grammar schools in London in 1975. **25.** Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, decided to amend articles of government of Enfield Grammar School to allow unselected entry.

(1968) **Jan. 2.** Government announced that Dawley new town, Shropshire, would be more than doubled in size to provide homes and jobs for 100,000 people. **March 27.** Department of Education and Science stated that school building projects in London costing £1,500,000, which were due to start before April 1, had been stopped because all money available for school building in 1967-68 had already been allocated. **April 4.** Mr. Gordon Walker announced that he had authorised 156 major primary school-building projects costing £13,000,000 during next two years in educational priority areas. **25.** Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Housing and Local Government, accepted Prices and Incomes Board recommendation to limit yearly local authority rent increases to average of 7s. 6d. a week; maximum increase would be 10s. **May 8.** Scottish Nationalist Party made considerable gains in Scottish municipal elections; Labour lost control of Glasgow. **9.** Conservatives made sweeping gains in borough elections in England and Wales; elections were held in 341 boroughs and Conservatives had 542 gains while Labour suffered 616 losses; among leading cities in which the Conservatives gained control from Labour were Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Bradford, and Leicester. **June 25.** Transport Tribunal approved minimum fare of 5d. and other large increases in London Transport fares to take effect from Aug. 4. **July 22.** Government announced that new expenditure of between £20,000,000 and £25,000,000 had been sanctioned by Chancellor of Exchequer for urban programme to help communities which were socially most needy. **Aug. 15.** All housing authorities in England, Scotland and Wales were warned by Government to cut off gas supplies to prefabricated multi-storey blocks of flats if examination showed the buildings to be in any danger of progressive collapse. **Sept. 29.** Sir Charles Trinder was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS

(1967) **Oct. 1.** Fourteen British students were killed and 17 injured when their coach was in collision with mobile crane at Popraca, Yugoslavia. **12.** B.E.A. Comet 4 jet flying from Athens to Nicosia crashed into sea 30 miles south of Turkish coast; all 66 persons on board were lost. **Nov. 4.** Jet aircraft, travelling from Malaga to London, crashed near Fernhurst, Sussex, with loss of 37 lives. **5.** 49 people were killed when express train travelling from Hastings to London was derailed at Hither Green in south-east London. **26.** Over 300 people lost their lives in Lisbon and the surrounding area in floods caused by worst storm of the century. **30.** 7,000 people were made homeless, several killed and many injured in earthquake which struck town of Debar near Yugoslav-Albania border. Sempur high dam in Central Java burst and en-

gulfed three villages, killing at least 112 people. **Dec. 7.** Four officers, including the Captain of the Queen's Flight, lost their lives when helicopter of the Flight crashed at Brightwalton, near Newbury in Berkshire. **11.** Earthquake killed at least 100 people and injured 1,500 others in Koyna Nagar, about 125 miles south-east of Bombay. **15.** Suspension bridge linking Ohio and West Virginia over Ohio River in U.S.A. collapsed, plunging 75 vehicles into the river. **17.** Mr. Harold Holt, Australian Prime Minister, was drowned when swept out to sea near Portsea, Victoria. **21.** R.A.F. Shackleton aircraft crashed about 30 miles west of Fort William; crew of thirteen were killed.

(1968) **Jan. 6.** Eleven people lost their lives and about 40 were injured when Manchester-Euston express smashed into transporter carrying transformer over automatic level-crossing at Hixon, Staffordshire; Mrs. Castle, Minister of Transport, announced that full public inquiry would be held later. **15.** Hurricane swept across Central and Southern Scotland killing at least 20 people and making hundreds homeless. About 300 people lost their lives and some 10,000 were made homeless in violent earthquake which struck western Sicily. **25.** Israeli submarine *Dakar* was reported missing in eastern Mediterranean with crew of 69; on Jan. 27 French submarine *Minerve* was also reported missing off Toulon with 52 men on board. **30.** R.A.F. Vulcan bomber crashed at Cottesmore, Rutland; four of crew of six lost their lives. **Feb. 5.** *Ross Cleveland*, 600-ton Hull trawler, went down in hurricane in Isafjord, Iceland, with loss of 18 lives; one survivor, the ship's mate, was washed ashore in rubber lifeboat; 40 other men were reported missing in the trawlers *Kingston Peridot* and *St. Romanus*. **26.** Twenty-four women patients lost their lives in fire at Shelton Mental Hospital, Shrewsbury. **Mar. 6.** French Boeing 707 airliner crashed in Guadeloupe, all 63 people on board being killed. **10.** Village of Kazipa in eastern Congo province of Kivu was destroyed in landslide after earth tremor; 260 people lost their lives. **24.** A Viscount 803 airliner with 61 people on board crashed into Irish Sea about 40 miles off Strumble Head, Pembrokeshire, with no survivors. **28.** Colonel Yuri Gagarin, world's first cosmonaut, was killed when his jet crashed during training flight at Kirzhatsk, about 40 miles north of Moscow. **April 7.** Jim Clark, British Grand Prix driver, was killed when his car crashed during race at Hockenheim circuit at Heidelberg in Germany. **8.** B.O.A.C. Boeing 707 landed in flames at Heathrow airport, London, after losing an engine; only five of the 126 people on board lost their lives, due to pilot's skilful landing. **10.** New Zealand ferry *Wahine* sank in storm in Wellington Harbour with loss of at least 48 lives. **16.** Five people were killed when express train crashed into their car on automatic level crossing at Beckingham, Lincolnshire. **19.** Eleven airmen lost their lives when R.A.F. Shackleton crashed in dense fog near Campbeltown, Argyll. **20.** Boeing 707 of South African Airways crashed at Windhoek in South West Africa; 122 persons were killed. **May 12.** More than 400 people lost their lives when cyclone hit south-western coast of Burma. **16.** Four people were killed and eleven injured when entire corner of new 23-storey block of flats collapsed in East London; Home Secretary ordered immediate inquiry. **23.** More than 70 persons were killed and many injured in stampede after football match at Buenos Aires. **July 3.** B.K.S. Ambassador freighter carrying racehorses from Deauville crashed on landing at London Airport; the crew of 3, 3 grooms and all the horses were killed. **11.** Floods caused millions of pounds worth of damage

to property and crops in south-west England and several people lost their lives; troops were flown in to help rebuild main road bridges. **25.** Conclusion of official inquiry into Hixon level-crossing crash was that Continental-type level crossings could be made acceptably safe with minor modifications, and their installation in Britain should be pressed forward at greater speed so that the public could become familiar with them. **29.** One hundred people were killed when Arenal volcano in Costa Rica erupted. **Aug. 2.** Many people lost their lives in Manila when earthquakes shook the entire northern Philippine island of Luzon. **9.** British Viscount airliner travelling from London to Austria crashed on autobahn 30 miles from Munich; all 48 people on board were killed. **19.** Seven servicemen were killed when two R.A.F. planes were involved in mid-air collision over Holt in Norfolk. **Aug. 13 and Sept. 1.** Two earthquakes took place in mountainous province of Khurasan in north-eastern Iran, devastating vast areas; about 10,000 people lost their lives and thousands were made homeless. **Sept. 10.** Official report on Hither Green train disaster in Nov. 1967 criticized standard of maintenance on section of line involved as inadequate. **11.** Air France Caravelle aircraft flying between Ajaccio and Nice caught fire and crashed near Cap d'Antibes with loss of all 95 persons on board. **15.** In worst floods since 1953, three people lost their lives and hundreds were made homeless; areas worst affected were Essex, Kent, Sussex and parts of London; many rivers burst their banks and rail services were widely disrupted; further rain on following day caused many people to be marooned in districts of Hampton, Esher and Molesey. **20.** French maritime reconnaissance aircraft taking part in Farnborough air show crashed and exploded, hitting buildings in Royal Aircraft Establishment; crew of 5 was killed, together with lorry driver whose vehicle was hit by wreckage. **29.** Three persons were killed when express train hit car on level crossing near Hull.

CRIMES, TRIALS, Etc.

(1967) **Oct. 5.** Lord Hunt was appointed first chairman of Parole Board, set up under Criminal Justice Act to advise Home Secretary on which prisoners could be released on licence. **30.** Brian Jones, of Rolling Stones pop group, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on drug charges at Inner London Sessions. **Dec. 11.** Twelve men who took part in £300,000 London airport car parks fraud were sentenced at Central Criminal Court to various terms of imprisonment. **12.** Court of Appeal fined Brian Jones £7,000 and put him on three years' probation instead of nine-month prison sentence.

(1968) **Jan. 25.** Charles Frederick Wilson, who escaped from Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, in 1964, while serving 30-year sentence for his part in Great Train Robbery, was recaptured in Quebec. **March 7.** At Central Criminal Court, Emil Savundra, former head of Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Co., was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and fined £50,000 for conspiring to defraud policy holders; Stuart de Quincy Walker, former managing director of the company, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined £30,000. **28.** A man was sentenced at Leeds Assizes to life imprisonment for murder without any of the evidence against him having been published at any stage as in accordance with provisions of New Criminal Justice Act. **28.** Mr. Callaghan, Home Secretary, told annual conference of Prison Officers' Association that prison warders would not be armed in any circumstances. **Sept. 26.** Brian Jones was fined £50 at Inner London

Sessions after being found guilty of unauthorized possession of cannabis.

LABOUR

(1967) Oct. 1. Liverpool dockers voted to continue unofficial strike; on following day it was stated that more than 8,500 men were out and nearly 130 vessels idle. 4. 5,000 men went on strike at Royal Group of Docks in London; stoppage brought docks to standstill, with 6,000 men and 41 ships idle. 6. Men from West India and Millwall docks in London went on strike. 9. Mr. Gunter, Minister of Labour, called in employers and union leaders to discuss how to end Liverpool dock strike. 12. Court of Inquiry into rail guards' dispute rejected claim by N.U.R. and found that offer of British Railways was "reasonable, and even generous". 16. Twenty-four men were arrested after clashes between police and building workers at Barbican building site in City of London. 19. Guards struck over refusal to work "second-man" duties; 903 express trains were cancelled. 20. N.U.R. executive decided by 13 votes to 11 to reject resolution to lift its ban on guards carrying out "second-man" duties. 25. Strike by 200 men at Ford factory in Dagenham led to total of 9,000 men being laid off at Dagenham and at Halewood, Liverpool. Mr. A. J. Scamp's proposals for ending Liverpool dock strike were rejected by 8,000 of the strikers. 27. The 9,000 Merseyside dock strikers, who had been on strike for six weeks, decided to return to work.

Nov. 7. Mr. Hugh Scanlon, left-wing candidate, was elected president of A.E.U. in succession to Lord Carron. Nearly 7,000 workers were made idle at Austin factory in Longbridge and at Morris Motors, Cowley, because of unofficial strike over dismissal of man for alleged breach of discipline. 27. Strikers at Royal Group of Docks in London voted to end their unofficial eight-week strike. Forty-nine schools were closed because of salary dispute between teachers and local authorities. 28. Locomotive men's leaders decided to instruct all members to work to rule and ban rest-day working from midnight on following Sunday.

Dec. 3. Railway footplatemen began work to rule at midnight. 5. T.U.C. leaders and officials of locomotive men's union met Prime Minister to discuss railway dispute; it was later announced that compromise had been reached and work to rule would end. 8. Nearly 1,000 B.O.A.C. pilots began 48-hour strike; all flights due to leave London were grounded. 29. Treasury announced that it had conceded pay increases averaging 6·3 per cent. to 40,000 Civil Service typists, office machine operators and other grades, back-dated to July 1, 1967.

(1968) Jan. 3. Hawker Siddeley Aviation announced that 1,000 workers at their works at Brough, near Hull, would lose their jobs because of Government defence cuts and ban on arms sales to South Africa.

Feb. 2. G.E.C.-A.E.I., who merged in November, 1967, announced that nearly 6,000 of their employees would be made redundant in 1968 due to closures. 23. British Railways offered pay increases of up to 29s. a week to railwaymen other than footplatemen and guards; they also offered better pay scales to white-collar staff and better wages in railway workshops; the proposals were later rejected by union leaders.

Mar. 11. Unofficial strike of Liverpool bus crews over failure to implement overall pay increase of 23s. a week brought city's passenger transport to standstill.

April 10. T.U.C. leaders decided from following month to operate their own incomes policy,

disregarding rules laid down in Government's White Paper concerning 3½ per cent. limit in wage increases in both national and local agreements. 23. Hundreds of dockers marched to Westminster in support of Mr. Enoch Powell and several strikes were held in sympathy with him. 26. Work at Port of London was disrupted by strike of more than 4,000 dockers supporting Mr. Powell. Prices and Incomes Board published report saying that municipal busmen should not be paid increase of £1 a week which their employers agreed to give them in December, 1967.

May 3. Post Office counter clerks and clerical staff staged two-hour national strike as protest against delays over their pay claim. 10. Treasury offered pay increases of between three and seven per cent. to more than 500,000 civil servants, including Post Office counter clerks. 15. Production in large sections of industry was halted by one-day token strike of engineering workers over pay dispute; more than 3,000,000 workers were on strike. 17. B.O.A.C. pilots began work to rule. 24. Liverpool bus crews decided to return to work after eleven-week strike.

June 12. N.U.R. executive voted to work to rule and to ban all weekend and rest day working from June 24. 16. B.O.A.C. pilots began strike in support of claim for new service agreement. 18. Strike by women seamstresses at Ford's Dagenham plant which had lasted 11 days caused 5,000 workers to be laid off; series of strikes at other car and component plants throughout country threatened complete disruption of car industry. 24. Members of National Union of Railwaymen throughout country began work to rule and stopped overtime working; many trains were cancelled. 30. No Sunday trains ran on British Railways.

July 1. Strike of seamstresses at Ford's ended. B.O.A.C. pilots called off strike. British Railways made offer of immediate 3 per cent. increase to all general staff not in receipt of bonuses. 2. N.U.R. conference and A.S.L.E.F. executive both rejected British Railways' offer. 3. Railway officials flew to Penzance, where N.U.R. conference was in session, for discussions. 5. N.U.R. delegates at Penzance voted by overwhelming majority to call off their work to rule in favour of acceptance of new pay increases and undertaking to achieve greater efficiency by September 2. 30. More than 10,000 car workers were paid off because of unofficial strike by 130 maintenance men at Pressed Steel-Fisher car body factory at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

Aug. 4. Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians said that about 1,000 of its members working in independent television studios were on strike, 800 had been dismissed and 1,200 were "locked-out". 5. Nearly 700 newspaper workers in London and Manchester, all members of S.L.A.D.E., were dismissed when they ignored ultimatum from national newspaper proprietors to end work to rule. 12. N.U.R. executive reached deadlock on pay and productivity deal offered by Railways Board when it twice voted 12-12. A.T.V. dismissed 350 studio technicians at its Elstree studios as TV dispute continued. 14. N.U.R. executive finally decided by 15 votes to 9 to accept Railways Board proposals giving pay increases ranging from 3 to 15 per cent. to 143,000 railwaymen at cost to Board of £11,500,000 in a full year. 16. Television technicians decided to end three week-old dispute with independent television by resuming work on following Monday. 26. About 2,000 aluminium workers employed by Alcan Industries in Banbury were involved in two-hour walk-out because they claimed that the management had chosen coloured

applicant in preference to white men. **29.** Final part of railways pay and productivity deal was accepted by the two rail unions, giving 46,000 drivers, firemen, and cleaners increases of 14s. to 28s. a week.

Sept. 3. Trades Union Congress at Blackpool carried without dissent a resolution calling on the Government to take positive action to implement equal pay for women within two years, and endorsed its leaders' outright condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. **4.** In T.U.C. General Council's economic report, Government was warned to act quickly to reverse unemployment trend if they wanted productivity deals to continue. **5.** T.U.C., by 7,747,000 votes to 1,022,000, demanded repeal of legislation to curb wage increases. Post Office Engineering Union announced 6 per cent. pay increase for telephone engineers back-dated to July 1. **6.** National newspaper publishers reached agreement with S.L.A.D.E., 700 members of which had been dismissed a month earlier; in interval up-to-date pictures and cartoons had not been published.

SPORT

(1967) **Oct. 22.** Jim Clark won Mexican Grand Prix; Denis Hulme, who came third, was winner of 1967 drivers' world championship. **Nov. 9.** Celtic Football Club imposed fine of £250 on each of their players who took part in world club championship play-off against Racing Club of Argentina in Montevideo; six players had been sent off, four of them Celtic. **17.** Peterborough United Football Club were fined £500 by joint Football Association and Football League Commission for breaking Football Association rules, and on **Nov. 21** were ordered by League Management Committee to be demoted from Third Division to Fourth at end of current season for abuse of League rules relating to match fee incentives and signing-on bonuses. **28.** All horse racing in Britain was cancelled until further notice as result of foot-and-mouth disease epidemic. **29.** Advisory County Cricket Committee announced its decision that from 1968 overseas players might appear in County Championship without a year's residential qualification.

Dec. 14. It was announced that Lawn Tennis Association had decided to make 1968 British Hard-court Championship the world's first open tennis tournament; once this event had begun Britain would no longer recognize any distinction between amateurs and professionals. **20.** Henry Cooper, British heavyweight boxing champion, was presented with his third Lonsdale Belt, becoming first boxer to have won three Belts outright.

(1968) **Jan. 1.** Jim Clark won South African Grand Prix and thus beat Juan Fangio's record of 24 world championship Grand Prix victories. **Feb. 1.** County Cricket Advisory Committee announced that it had decided to adopt system of bonus points put forward by M.C.C. for County Championship; first-class counties decided to start Sunday league in 1969. **12.** Riot held up play for 70 minutes in Second Test Match between England and West Indies at Kingston, Jamaica; police used tear gas to disperse rioters. **15.** International Olympic Committee decided by absolute majority to allow South Africa to compete in 1968 Olympic Games for first time since 1960. **22.** It was announced that Port Vale Football Club had been fined £2,000 by Football Association Commission for breaches of F.A. rules. **March 1.** At meeting of Football League clubs it was decided that following season would start in second week of August and home international championship would follow F.A. Cup Final as compact competition. **6.** It was announced that Port Vale would be expelled from Football League at end of the

season for breaches of rules concerning professionals, amateurs and schoolboys; the club would apply for re-election at League's annual meeting in June. **15.** International Rugby Football Board stated that substitutes would be allowed for injured players in international matches and national tour games after May 1. **31.** International Lawn Tennis Federation announced that it had legalized Britain's abolition of amateur-professional status in the game. **April 24.** International Olympic Committee reversed its earlier decision by announcing that South Africa would be excluded from taking part in Olympic Games in view of possibility of violent demonstrations against them in Mexico. **20.** M.C.C. reported formation of new body known as M.C.C. Council, composed of Test and County Cricket Board, M.C.C. and National Cricket Association, to act as ruling body and final court of appeal. **May 29.** Manchester United defeated Benfica 4-1 at Wembley Stadium to become first English club to win European Cup. **June 24.** In their first innings in Second Test at Lord's, Australia were all out for 78, their lowest score in a Test in England since 1912. **30.** In athletics match between Britain and Switzerland at Berne, Lyn Davies set up new British long-jump record of 27 ft. **July 12.** Colin Cowdrey made his hundredth Test match appearance in Third Test at Edgbaston and became only second player to score 7,000 runs in Test Cricket. **27.** M. F. Bonallack won English Amateur Golf Championship for fifth time. **29.** Report of Benson Committee on racing was published; it recommended that complete control of industry should be vested in new statutory authority, to absorb present levy and totalisator boards, headed by chairman appointed by Home Secretary. **30.** Australia, already one up in the series, retained the Ashes when fourth Test against England at Leeds ended in draw. **Aug. 30.** It was announced that Rhodesia had dropped plans to send team to Olympic Games. **31.** G. S. Sobers, captaining Nottinghamshire, hit a world record of six sixes in one over against Glamorgan at Swansea. **Sept. 8.** Virginia Wade became first British player to win U.S. Women's singles lawn tennis championship since Betty Nuthall did so in 1930. **12.** Mary Rand, women's Olympic long-jump champion in 1964, withdrew from Olympic team and announced her retirement from athletics owing to persistence of ankle injury. **16.** Basil d'Olivera, the South African coloured cricketer, was selected for M.C.C. tour to South Africa in place of T. W. Cartwright, who was unfit; on following day Mr. Vorster, Prime Minister of South Africa said that they were not prepared to receive a team imposed on them by political foes. **18.** Henry Cooper won European heavyweight boxing title. **24.** M.C.C. officially called off tour of South Africa.

TRANSPORT

(1967) **Oct. 1.** British Railways applied for increase of nearly 8 per cent. in passenger fares. **2.** Mrs. Castle, at Labour Party Conference, announced that new Transport Bill would set up passenger-transport authorities empowered to run taxis, hire car services, bookstalls, vehicle repair shops, tours, excursions, and ferry and hovercraft services. **9.** New law came into force using breathalyser test to ascertain alcohol content in blood of drivers under influence of drink. **19.** Cunard Shipping Company announced that three more of its passenger liners—*Caronia*, *Carinthia*, and *Sylvania*—would be withdrawn from service. **31.** In Queen's Speech, Government announced that Transport Bill would provide for national freight corporation, local passenger transport authorities and subsidies for some uneconomic ser-

vices. Queen Mary set sail from Southampton on her last voyage. **Nov. 6.** Government White Paper announced direct grants of £50,000,000 to £55,000,000 a year for some 300 unprofitable, but socially necessary passenger services. **16.** Government White Paper on freight transport outlined new National Freight Corporation to integrate state-owned road and rail freight services and proposed £30,000,000 a year charge on heavy lorries to pay for wear and tear on roads, and £3,000,000 a year special charges on "abnormal loads". **21.** It was announced that Sir Stanley Raymond would resign as chairman of British Railways from December 31. **Dec. 5.** Government White Paper was published proposing subsidies of £20,000,000 a year to develop city transport, new powers for traffic wardens, new passenger transport authorities for main provincial cities, and national bus company to operate most of country's fare-stage bus services. **7.** Mr. H. C. Johnson was named as successor to Sir Stanley Raymond as chairman of British Railways. **8.** New Transport Bill was published outlining plans for state-run garages and petrol stations; transport subsidies of nearly £500,000,000 in five years from January, 1969, and writing down of £1,262,000,000 in British Railways capital debt were proposed; three new state organizations, National Freight Corporation, National Bus Company, and Scottish Transport Group were also proposed. **Feb. 4.** SRN 4, biggest hovercraft in the world, was launched at Cowes, for use by British Railways on Dover-Boulogne crossing. **March 19.** In Budget statement, Chancellor of Exchequer said that new charges for heavy loads and wear and tear proposed in Transport Bill for goods vehicles would be dropped in view of increases in duty. **25.** In Commons, Mrs. Castle introduced new regulations for spot checks on roads for all motor vehicles from July 1 to ensure that they were not making more noise than new standards would allow. **April 5.** Cunard sold liner *Queen Elizabeth* to syndicate of Philadelphian businessmen for £3,230,000 to be berthed on Delaware River after her last voyage across Atlantic in November. **25.** London Transport Board's annual report was published, announcing loss of £10,900,000 in 1967 although central red buses carried 7,000,000 more passengers than in 1966 and annual loss of passengers was almost halted. **May 3.** Mr. Marsh, new Minister of Transport, said that tests for drivers of heavy lorries would begin in November, voluntarily at first but on compulsory basis within six months. **10.** Mr. John Bosworth was appointed by Government as new vice-chairman of British Railways at higher salary than the chairman. **21.** British Railways opened new sea freightliner link with the Continent at Harwich at cost of £8,000,000. **July 5.** B.E.A. reported loss of nearly £2,000,000 in previous financial year. **Sept. 1.** First completed section of London Underground's Victoria Line from Walthamstow to Highbury was opened. **12.** British prototype Concorde 002 was rolled out for first time from hangar at Bristol works of British Aircraft Corporation.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (See also under Africa)

(1967) Oct. 4. It was announced that the Sultan of Brunei had abdicated. **5.** India officially reported that she had suffered 251 casualties during clashes with China on Sikkim-Tibet border during preceding four weeks; 86 had been killed. **Nov. 2.** British Government announced that it had decided to advance independence of South Arabia from January 9, 1968, to date in second half of existing month. **5.** President Sallal of Yemen was deposed after two days of bitter street-fighting in Aden.

13. Britain put off her departure date from Aden until the end of November at request of National Liberation Front and South Arabian Army. **14.** British Government announced that South Arabia would become independent by November 30. **6.** British troops handed over large areas of Aden to South Arabian army at the start of their withdrawal. **29.** Britain finally relinquished jurisdiction over South Arabia. **Dec. 14.** Lester Pearson, Canadian Prime Minister, announced his resignation as leader of Canadian Liberal Party.

(1968) Jan. 9. Senator John Grey Gorton was elected leader of Australian Liberal Party in succession to Mr. Holt and on following day was sworn in as Prime Minister. **21.** Governor of Mauritius declared state of emergency in the island after serious rioting. **Feb. 19.** An international tribunal awarded nine-tenths of the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch to India and remaining northern stretch to Pakistan. **29.** India announced that she would not in future admit holders of British passports—whether of Indian origin or not—who had been denied entry into Britain. **March 12.** Mauritius became independent after century and half of British rule; Princess Alexandra was to have attended independence celebrations but her visit was cancelled because of racial violence in island. **April 7.** Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Canada's Minister of Justice, was named as Liberal Party leader. **17.** Mr. Kosygin arrived in Rawalpindi, being the first Soviet Prime Minister to visit Pakistan. **20.** Mr. Trudeau was sworn in as Canadian Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Lester Pearson. **June 26.** Final figures in Canadian general election showed that Liberals had majority of 44 over all other parties.

UNITED STATES

(1967) Oct. 22. More than 400 people were arrested in Washington as thousands demonstrated against Vietnam War.

Nov. 8. Negroes won mayoral contests in Cleveland, Ohio, and Gary, Indiana. **9.** Apollo 4 spacecraft successfully splashed down in Pacific after its first unmanned test launching. **15.** U.S.A. announced that it had agreed to hand back to Japan the Bonin Islands, which had been captured by U.S. forces in World War II.

Dec. 7. Three hundred people were arrested in New York during demonstrations against conscription for Vietnam War. **19.** President Johnson left Washington to attend memorial service for Mr. Holt in Melbourne; he returned on Dec. 24, after a number of conferences around the world.

(1968) Jan. 1. President Johnson announced drastic reduction in U.S. investment overseas as part action to protect the dollar and arrest balance of payments deficit; there would be reductions in lending abroad, cuts in Defence and State Department spending and voluntary reduction of U.S. tourism. **17.** In his State of the Union address to Congress, President Johnson proclaimed that U.S.A.'s goal in Vietnam was "peace at the earliest possible moment". **19.** President Johnson nominated Mr. Clark Clifford to succeed Mr. Robert McNamara as Secretary of Defence, latter having been appointed President of the World Bank. **23.** Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, described seizure of U.S.S. *Pueblo* by North Korea in international waters as "matter of the utmost gravity" and on following day he said it could be categorized as an act of war. **25.** President Johnson ordered immediate call-up of 14,600 U.S. Air Force and Navy air arm reserves as part of measures to deal with Korean crisis; urgent meeting of U.N. Security Council was called for. **29.** State Department announced that it was prepared to cease bombing

in Vietnam without the sort of reciprocal gesture on which U.S.A. had insisted in past.

Feb. 8. President Johnson met Mr. Wilson in Washington for talks. **12.** President Johnson said that he was ready to end Vietnam War but would not surrender or abandon his allies. **13.** Pentagon announced that U.S.A. would send additional 10,500 combat troops to Vietnam at request of General Westmoreland, U.S. military commander in Vietnam.

March 12. Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, acknowledged that U.S.A. would welcome series of gradual military steps to reduce conflict in Vietnam without negotiations and would be willing to enter preliminary peace discussions. **13.** In New Hampshire primary elections, Senator Eugene McCarthy gained 42 per cent. of Democratic vote and Mr. Richard Nixon won 79 per cent. of Republican vote. **17.** At end of two-day meeting in Washington, central bankers decided on two-tier system for gold consisting of two gold markets for deals between central banks to take place at \$35 an ounce, and commercial deals at free price. **22.** President Johnson announced that General Westmoreland would become Army Chief of Staff at Pentagon in July. **27.** State Department stated that it had decided no longer to punish people who travelled to Communist countries which had been declared "off limits" to American citizens.

April 1. President Johnson announced that he would not be standing as candidate at presidential election in November and ordered restrictions on air and naval attacks in Vietnam in attempt to get peace talks started; he also agreed to meet Senator Robert Kennedy to discuss peaceful solution in Vietnam and national unity at home. **2.** Defence Department said that 20th parallel, about 200 miles inside North Vietnam territory, had been set as limit for continuing bombing raids against North Vietnam. **3.** President Johnson announced that he was planning consultations with representatives of North Vietnam to establish basis for peace talks and that he would fly to Honolulu to meet senior American officials from South Vietnam. In Wisconsin primary election, Senator McCarthy convincingly outpolled President Johnson. **4.** Dr. Martin Luther King, American Negro Civil Rights leader, was shot and killed by assassin in Memphis, Tennessee; on following day Negro riots broke out throughout U.S.A. and army and National Guard units were placed on nation wide alert; troops surrounded White House and Capitol in Washington. **6** and **7.** Rioting continued throughout U.S.A., with more than 16,000 federal soldiers and 24,000 National Guards helping police; 25 people were killed in three days of racial disorders, at least 1,100 injured and about 7,000 arrested. **9.** Private memorial service was held for Dr. King at Atlanta, Georgia; it was attended by Vice-President Humphrey and three declared candidates for the presidency. **10.** President Johnson appointed General Creighton Abrams to succeed General Westmoreland as Commander of U.S. Forces in Vietnam. Congress passed and sent to White House far-reaching Civil Rights Bill preventing discrimination in sale and renting of most housing, and protecting Negroes in exercise of specified rights. **18.** President Johnson returned from his meeting in Hawaii with President Park Chung Hee of South Korea; on his way he had short meeting with General Eisenhower at March Air Force Base, California. **23.** Britain submitted resolution to U.N. Security Council calling on all members of U.N. to impose total ban on trade with Rhodesia with certain humanitarian exceptions. **25.** Mr. Arthur Goldberg announced his resignation as chief U.S. delegate to U.N.; he was succeeded by Mr.

George Ball. **26.** Largest underground nuclear test to be held in U.S.A. was carried out in Nevada desert.

May 1. Governor Rockefeller defeated Mr. Richard Nixon in Massachusetts Republican primary election. **3.** President Johnson announced that he had accepted North Vietnam proposal to meet in Paris on May 10 for preliminary talks. **13.** Poor People's Campaign inaugurated temporary camp in Washington to house poor marchers during their stay in the city. **15.** Senator Robert Kennedy won Democratic primary election in Nebraska with overall majority; Mr. Richard Nixon won Republican primary. **29.** Senator McCarthy won Oregon Democratic primary election.

ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR KENNEDY June 5. Senator Robert Kennedy was critically wounded when shot by a gunman in Los Angeles after he had made a speech celebrating his victory in Californian primary election; a Jordan Arab, named Sirhan Sirhan, was arrested and charged with the shooting; President Johnson ordered all available Secret Service men to guard other presidential candidates. **6.** Senator Kennedy died in hospital in Los Angeles after failing to regain consciousness; his body was later flown to New York to lie in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral; President Johnson called for day of national mourning on Sunday. U.S. House of Representatives passed Bill forbidding sale of hand guns by inter-state mail order. **7.** Thousands filed past coffin of Senator Kennedy in New York. **9.** Funeral of Senator Kennedy took place at Arlington National Cemetery. **10.** President Johnson formally established a commission on violence following upon Senator Kennedy's assassination.

June 18. Senator McCarthy won New York State Democratic primary election. **19.** About 50,000 persons walked to Lincoln Memorial in Washington in demonstration of "national solidarity" with Poor People's Campaign. **24.** After members of Poor People's Campaign had been evicted from their camp near Washington, Mr. Ralph Abernathy, leader of the Campaign, was arrested with about 280 followers at steps of Capitol.

July 1. Nuclear non-proliferation treaty was signed in Washington by representatives of 50 countries. **24.** Ten people were killed in riots in Cleveland, Ohio.

Aug. 8. Mr. Richard Nixon was nominated as Republican Party's Presidential candidate in first ballot at Party convention at Miami Beach; he subsequently recommended Mr. Spiro Agnew, Governor of Maryland, as vice-presidential candidate. **19.** President Johnson said that U.S.A. would not order unilateral bombing halt in Vietnam without reciprocal action by North Vietnam. **21.** U.N. Security Council met for emergency session on Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in spite of Russian assertions that meeting was unnecessary. President Johnson said that Soviet Union and its allies had invaded a defenceless country "to stamp out ■ resurgence of ordinary human freedom". **29.** Mr. Hubert Humphrey was nominated as Democratic presidential candidate at Party Convention in Chicago; he announced that his choice for vice-presidential running mate would be Senator Edmund Muskie, of Maine; outside convention hall police violently crushed anti-Vietnam war demonstration and there were many arrests and large number of injured.

Sept. 21-26. Serious outbreak of racial violence occurred in Boston.

FRANCE

(1967) Oct. 2. Many people were injured throughout France, especially in Brittany, during

demonstrations by farmers' organizations against Government's agricultural policy. **Nov. 27.** President de Gaulle warned France's five Common Market partners that if they tried to impose British membership of the European Economic Community on France, the Community itself would break up.

(1968) **Mar. 20.** President de Gaulle said that existing monetary system based on privileges of reserve currencies should be scrapped for system based on gold. **May 13.** Peace talks on Vietnam War between American and North Vietnam delegations began in Paris.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS. **May 13.** Thousands of people, mostly university students, marched through Paris in protest against French Government; they were supported by one-day general strike. **17.** All Renault factories in France were occupied by workers proclaiming indefinite strike, and stoppages spread throughout the country affecting at least 15 factories; 5,000 students demonstrated their solidarity with the car workers in Paris. **18.** President de Gaulle returned to Paris after cutting short visit to Rumania; two million workers were reported to be out on strike and 120 factories occupied by workers demanding more pay and shorter hours; in Paris, public transport was at standstill. **20.** Strikes continued to spread and 250 factories were occupied by workers, paralysing industry and transport; airports and railways were stopped and work at the three principal ports of Marseilles, Nantes-St. Nazaire and Le Havre was halted. **21.** Strikes throughout France spread to 8,000,000 workers bringing most public services to complete halt; nearly 20,000,000 people throughout the country were affected by the strikes. **22.** French Government defeated vote of censure in National Assembly by margin of eleven votes; police blocked way of 5,000 students marching on National Assembly in protest at Government decision to stop student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit from re-entering France; M. Pompidou, the Prime Minister, announced Government offer to hold talks with union leaders, and leading union federations quickly agreed. **24.** In television broadcast, President de Gaulle offered to resign if vote in referendum on reform of the economic and social structure, to be held in June, went against him; demonstrators set fire to Paris Bourse after students had stormed the building. **27.** Thousands of demonstrators, led by students, marched through Paris to rally at Charley Stadium. **29.** About 100,000 people marched through Paris in mass demonstration organized by Communists. **30.** In a broadcast, General de Gaulle made it clear that he would stay on as President; he said that referendum would be postponed and promised election within 40 days; exchange controls were imposed on flow of currency and gold in and out of France; decree was signed raising wage minimum for French workers by 35 per cent.; 250,000 Gaullists held a demonstration in Paris. **31.** M. Pompidou announced his new Cabinet; most important change was exchange of posts between M. Couve de Murville, the Foreign Minister, and M. Debré, the Finance Minister; on Government instructions police began clearing strikers from post offices and communications centres throughout France. **June 4.** Despite hopes for return to work, railways, the Paris transport system, and number of vital industries remained strike-bound; it was announced that Government had drawn equivalent of about £300,000,000 to support franc. **6.** Paris buses and Metro began running again and train services were gradually resumed. **7.** About 2,000 riot police held back demonstrators protesting about eviction of strikers from Renault car plant at Flins, west of

Paris. **10.** Street fighting broke out between car workers and riot police at Sochaux in South-East France and one demonstrator was shot dead. **12.** Government announced ban on all demonstrations on national territory during election campaign. **16.** Fighting broke out again in Paris between students and police who had surrounded and occupied the Sorbonne. **18.** More than 100,000 metal workers resumed work in France, including 65,000 in Renault car factories; an estimated 200,000 Frenchmen were still on strike.

June 23. Gaullist candidates established large lead in first ballot of parliamentary elections; of 154 elected in first ballot, 142 were Gaullists or their allies. **30.** In second ballot of elections, Gaullists and their allies gained many more seats and in total secured 358 out of 487; Communist representation fell from 72 seats to 34.

July 9. It was confirmed that M. Georges Pompidou would be succeeded by M. Couve de Murville as French Prime Minister.

Aug 21. President de Gaulle attacked Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia as infringement of rights and action likely to obstruct cessation of strained relations between European countries. **25.** France became world's fifth thermonuclear power when she exploded experimental hydrogen bomb above lagoon of Fangataufa in the South Pacific; second thermonuclear device was detonated on Sept. 8.

Sept. 9. President de Gaulle held press conference at which he condemned Russian intervention in Czechoslovakia but said that French policy of *détente* with Russia was right. **27.** M. Debré rejected West German plan for tariff-cutting pact as bridge to full membership of Common Market for Britain.

AFRICA

(1967) **Oct. 3.** Agbor, new headquarters of rebel troops in Mid-West region of Nigeria, fell to federal forces. **4.** Nigerian Federal Government said in Lagos that its forces had captured Enugu, capital of Biafra. **9.** Nigerian federal troops captured Asaba on Niger River. **Dec. 17.** President Christophe Soglo, of Republic of Dahomey, was overthrown in bloodless coup staged by junior army officers.

(1968) **Feb. 29.** Appellate division of Rhodesian High Court refused to grant perpetual interdict to restrain Government from executing three Africans convicted of murder before Rhodesia's declaration of independence. **March 4.** Despite the announcement in London on March 1 that the Queen had reprieved the three convicted men and commuted their death sentences to life imprisonment, judges of Appellate Division of Rhodesian High Court refused application for stay of execution for two of the men; on following day Rhodesian Cabinet decided to carry out sentences of death and all three men were hanged in Salisbury on March 6. **18.** Rhodesian Air Force jets attacked African terrorists who had infiltrated from Zambia in the north; heavy fighting also broke out between security forces and more than 100 heavily armed African guerrillas in Zambesi Valley. **20.** Clashes continued between Rhodesian security forces and African infiltrators from Zambia in Zambesi Valley area. **April 7.** Mr. Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, announced that political censorship of newspapers and magazines had been lifted in Rhodesia. **18.** Army mutineers arrested leaders of Sierra Leone military régime and set up council to take over administration. **19.** President Kaunda of Zambia announced state control of 25 leading companies in series of economic reforms to give Zambians greater control of economy and more

opportunities for jobs. 23. Lieut.-Col. Ojukwu, Biafran military leader, offered to begin peace talks with Nigerian Federal Government to end civil war. 25. Nigerian Federal Government announced that it was ready to start immediate peace talks, preferably in London. May 19. Nigerian Federal Government stated that its forces had captured Port Harcourt. 23. Talks to end civil war between Biafra and Nigerian Federal Government began in Kampala, Uganda, but broke down on May 31; on Aug. 5 new peace talks began in Addis Ababa. Aug. 15. Nigerian Military Government rejected all proposals to fly relief supplies to starving thousands in Biafra. 30. State of siege was declared in Brazzaville after armed uprising. Sept. 6. Swaziland became independent. 16. Nigerian troops captured large Biafran town of Owerri; Chief Awolowo said that rebellion, whether in Rhodesia or other parts of Africa, must be crushed by force. 18. It was stated that over 500 people had been killed when Nigerian jet aircraft bombed market place at Aguileri in Biafra. 24. Mr. James Bottomley, of Commonwealth Office, left Rhodesia after talks with Mr. Smith and other Rhodesians.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1967) Oct. 1. Both sides suffered light casualties when firing broke out again between Chinese and Indian troops on Tibet-Sikkim border. 2. Brussels Commission's report stated that it supported opening of negotiations with Britain for admission to Common Market. 3. Greek Government placed former Prime Minister, Mr. Kanellopoulos, under house arrest after he had twice defied régime by publicly calling on it to restore political freedom. 4. Israeli Prime Minister said that Israel was willing to negotiate reopening of international navigation through Suez Canal without waiting for overall Israel-Arab settlement. 9. Ernesto "Ché" Guevara, former Cuban Revolutionary leader, was killed in clash between Bolivian army troops and guerrillas. 10. It was announced in Moscow that Russia would increase her expenditure by 15 per cent., almost £900,000,000. 18. Russia achieved first "soft" landing of instruments on Venus. 22. Israeli destroyer *Eilat* was sunk off Sinai coast with loss of 47 lives in Egyptian missile attack. 25. Israeli shelled Port Suez across Suez Canal and destroyed petrol refinery supplying 80 per cent. of Egypt's domestic needs. 26. In Tehran, Shah of Persia, crowned himself and his wife as King and Queen of Persia. 30. Russia achieved world's first automatic link-up and separation of two unmanned space satellites.

Nov. 21. Israel jet-fighters crossed Jordan River and attacked Jordan tanks. 22. Supreme National Defence Council of Greece met for second time in twenty-four hours after renewed Turkish threats of impending invasion of Cyprus. 23. In Ankara, 2,000 Turkish students staged anti-American demonstration after arrival of Mr. Cyrus Vance, President Johnson's special envoy on Cyprus. President Nasser told Egyptian National Assembly that no matter what the cost, Israeli ships would never pass through Suez Canal. 20. It was announced in Aden that Qaftan as-Shaaki, leader of National Liberation Front, had been appointed President of South Yemen.

Dec. 12. In Brussels, N.A.T.O. Defence Ministers formally approved new operational strategy involving fewer troops than before. 13. Military junta in Greece deprived King Constantine of his royal authority after his attempted coup against régime had collapsed; an Army officer was named as viceroy and new Government was announced,

Colonel Papadopoulos taking over from Mr. Kollias as Prime Minister; later King Constantine and the Royal Family left Greece for Rome. 15. Greek military junta sent proposal to King Constantine in Rome for a reconciliation and his return to Athens. 19. At meeting of six Common Market countries in Brussels, France alone voted against negotiations for British membership. 22. President Johnson arrived in Thailand and visited U.S. airmen engaged in Vietnam War; later he flew on to Karachi and then to Rome to ask the Pope for his intercession in Hanoi on behalf of American prisoners of war.

(1968) Jan. 22. Mr. Wilson arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. 23. American naval vessel *Pueblo* was seized by North Korean patrol boats in Sea of Japan and forced to enter port of Wonsan in North Korea; nuclear-powered aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and other U.S. warships were ordered to the scene. 28. It was announced in Cairo that Suez Canal Authority had completed its survey of southern part of Canal to prepare for clearing of waterway for 15 ships trapped in Great Bitter Lake since Middle East War. 30. Suez Canal Authority said that work on clearing Canal would be "postponed indefinitely" after tank and artillery battle between Israel and Egypt along 30-mile front.

Feb. 15. Israel and Jordan waged fierce battle in Jordan Valley in heaviest fighting since Middle East War.

March 15. Mr. Papadopoulos, Greek Prime Minister, set Sept. 1 as date for plebiscite on new constitution. 21. Israeli troops, supported by tanks and aircraft, thrust into Jordan, blew up bases and installations and occupied settlement of Karameh in 15-hour reprisal action; they claimed 150 Arab guerrillas killed. 22. President Novotny of Czechoslovakia handed in his resignation after executive Central Committee of Communist Party had recommended it. 25. In Panama City, troops of National Guard took over opposition headquarters and arrested about 300 people; President Robles had previously been impeached and dismissed by the National Assembly. 28. It was announced in Prague that General Ludvik Svoboda had been proposed by Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party for presidency of republic.

April 12. Thousands of left-wing students fought with police in West Berlin after attempted assassination of their leader Rudi Dutschke; violence also flared up in several other large West German cities mostly against Springer newspaper chain; on following day police made 180 arrests in West Berlin and on April 14 and 15 demonstrations continued. 15. President Johnson arrived in Honolulu for talks on Vietnam. 28. Extreme right-wing National Democratic Party gained its biggest election success by obtaining seats in State parliament of Baden-Württemberg in south-west Germany.

May 2. About 500,000 people attended military parade in Jerusalem, marking twentieth anniversary of Israel's independence. 6. Spain closed land frontier between Spanish mainland and Rock of Gibraltar. 10. In Brussels, Mr. Healey, British Secretary of State for Defence, told members of N.A.T.O. that Britain was ready to make contribution to strengthening of N.A.T.O. forces in Europe and Mediterranean as result of withdrawals from Far East and Persian Gulf. 22. In Italian general election, the three-party centre-left coalition was returned for further term of office; Communist Party made considerable gains. 27. About 5,000 farmers from France, Belgium and other countries of European Economic Community demonstrated in

Brussels against proposals to lower Common Market's butter price.

June 3. About 1,000 Yugoslav students seized administration building of Belgrade University following a fight with police on previous night.

4. Jordan said that Israel forces had killed 35 Jordanians and wounded 62 in fighting in North Jordan Valley. **5.** In Jerusalem, Israeli police fought with about 200 Arabs marching to place wreaths on tombs of Arab soldiers killed in Middle East War. Signor Moro, Prime Minister of Italy's centre-left coalition Government, presented his Government's resignation to President Saragat. **12.** East Germany announced that West Germans and West Berliners would in future require visas as well as passports to cross East Germany. **27.** In speech to Supreme Soviet, Mr. Gromyko said that U.S.S.R. was prepared to hold talks with U.S.A. in attempt to prevent anti-ballistic missile race.

July 18. General Arif, President of Iraq, was deposed by military coup. **19.** Talks between President Johnson and President Thieu of South Vietnam began in Honolulu; the two leaders resolved to continue Vietnam War and make no new concessions to North Vietnam. **29.** The Pope issued an encyclical pronouncing his decision to continue Roman Catholic Church's ban on artificial birth control.

Aug. 6. Greek régime proclaimed national plebiscite for ratification of its draft constitution to be held on September 29. **22.** The Pope arrived in Colombia to begin first visit by reigning Pope to Latin America in its more than 400 years of Christian history. **28.** U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala was assassinated while driving to his Embassy in Guatemala City.

Sept. 8. Israel and Egypt exchanged heavy artillery fire for nearly four hours along whole Suez Canal front; on Sept. 17 Israeli town of Beisan was shelled from Jordan territory and in return Israel bombarded Irbid, Jordan's second largest city. **22.** Soviet spacecraft *Zond 5* was successfully recovered in Indian Ocean after travelling round Moon. **25.** For third successive day students fought pitched battles with troops and police in Mexico City; 11 persons were reported to have been killed in the rioting. Professor Marcello Caetano was appointed Prime Minister of Portugal in place of Dr. Salazar, who was gravely ill. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that repeated dangerous provocation by Israel against Arab States might seriously jeopardize peace in Middle East. **29.** Constitutional referendum in Greece resulted in vote of 92·2 per cent. in favour of new constitution.

CZECH-SOVIET CRISIS

July 14. Departure of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia after Warsaw Pact manoeuvres was halted and Czech Ministry of Defence announced that border crossings would be postponed until night. Russian and East European leaders met in Warsaw for conference to discuss liberalization in Czechoslovakia. **15.** Czechoslovak Army leaders demanded revision of Warsaw Pact to give Russia's partners equal voice in running the organization's affairs; it was revealed that Czech leaders had asked Russians to withdraw and had been refused; the two-day meeting in Warsaw was concluded by dispatch of letter to Czech Communist Party. **18.** Mr. Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovak Communist Party leader, said in broadcast to nation that, counting on public support, the Party was determined to continue its liberal policies. Praesidium of Czechoslovak Party published firm reply to powers which met in Warsaw, rejecting their fear of "counter-revolution" as unjustified. **19.** Soviet party leaders proposed bilateral meeting

with entire Czech Communist Party Praesidium in Soviet Union; in Prague, special meeting of Communist Party Central Committee unanimously supported Party leaders in their rejection of any interference in Czechoslovak affairs. **22.** It was announced that Russia had agreed to top-level meeting with Prague leaders in Czechoslovakia. Soviet Government sent Note to Prague asking for Russian troops to be stationed on West German frontier because it was inadequately protected. **22.** Russia announced start of military exercises over wide area, including regions on border with Czechoslovakia; reservists had been called up and civilian transport requisitioned for exercises, which would continue until Aug. 10. **25.** Czechoslovak Communist Party Praesidium ordered abolition of political control department of Army, security police and the judiciary, and announced that its chief, General Prchlik, one of leading critics of Russian predominance in Warsaw Pact, would return to Army service. **29.** Party leaders of Czechoslovakia and Soviet Union met at village of Cerna Nad Tisou on Soviet border. **31.** More Soviet armoured units arrived near Polish frontier with Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 1. At end of Cerna Nad Tisou talks, President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia said in broadcast to nation that Czechoslovakia would not turn back on road she had taken, but it had been decided that unity with other Warsaw Pact countries must be strengthened. **2.** Party leaders from Czechoslovakia, Russia, Poland, East Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria met in Bratislava and opened their talks on Prague's liberalization policies. **4.** Mr. Dubcek said in a broadcast to nation that no secret agreement had been reached at the meetings in Cerna or Bratislava and that sovereignty of Czechoslovakia was assured. **11.** Russia announced new military manoeuvres along Czechoslovakia's northern frontier from East Germany to Ukraine. **15.** President Ceausescu of Rumania arrived in Prague on two-day state visit to Czechoslovakia.

THE INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Aug. 21. Russian forces and troops of four Warsaw Pact countries invaded Czechoslovakia; about 175,000 troops, mostly Russian, occupied the major cities; at least 25 people were killed and hundreds injured throughout country as Czech civilians shouted abuse at the invaders, some throwing stones and Molotov cocktails; fires and heavy firing were reported in Prague; Soviet troops entered National Assembly building in Prague while deputies were meeting; Mr. Dubcek and several other liberal Czech Communist leaders were arrested by Soviet troops; in radio address to nation President Svoboda said that occupation of Czechoslovakia was illegal and undertaken without consent of Czechoslovak authorities; all road, rail and air links between Czechoslovakia and outside world were cut. **22.** Resistance to Soviet occupation mounted throughout Czechoslovakia; shooting was reported all day in Prague and gunfire was used to break up demonstration by 20,000 in one of the city's main squares; at midday, one-hour general strike began in the capital and was observed in all main cities; Russians issued ultimatum demanding immediate formation of new government which would exclude all supporters of Mr. Dubcek, failing which, military régime would be imposed; about 1,000 delegates attending the fourteenth congress of Czechoslovak Communist Party replied with an ultimatum to occupation forces to withdraw and to release their leaders; Soviet-backed Czechoslovak Communists elected three leaders to form "Quisling" government in Prague. **23.** President Svoboda of Czechoslovakia and delegation of six

flew to Moscow for secret talks in Kremlin with Soviet leaders; Soviet, Polish and Hungarian divisions continued to cross into Czechoslovakia; Soviet security forces seized radio transmitters and detained broadcasting workers as stations went off the air; it was reported later that Russian troops arrested almost all members of Praesidium of Central Committee of Czechoslovak Communist Party. 25. Kremlin talks continued; Czechoslovak Government sent urgent message to President Svoboda to break off negotiations and return home because of deterioration in situation in Czechoslovakia; fresh Soviet troops were brought into Prague to replace those said to be demoralized by four days of defiant resistance; capital was ringed by at least three Soviet divisions. 26. According to Czech sources, three main points were agreed at talks between President Svoboda's delegation and Soviet and other Warsaw Pact leaders; these were that Russia would again recognize Czech Government under Mr. Dubcek, that part of occupying forces would go home, rest being deployed on Czechoslovakia's Western frontier, and that censorship of press would be re-established for all subjects connected with Russia and other Communist countries; Soviet commander sent tank and troop reinforcements into Prague and all roads leading in and out of the city were ordered to be closed; crossing points on borders with West Germany and Austria were also closed. 27. Czechoslovak leaders returned from their talks in Moscow; Mr. Dubcek, in broadcast to nation, appealed to the people for trust, restraint and discipline to avoid further bloodshed at all costs; he said that any mistrust of agreement on gradual withdrawal of Soviet forces was unfounded and troops would be moved immediately from towns and villages to places reserved for them. Thousands of angry citizens in Prague marched on Parliament building demanding to be told full outcome of the Kremlin talks. 28. Mr. Cernik, Czech Prime Minister, said that Czechoslovakia would make new formal request to Warsaw Pact countries to withdraw their occupation troops; resolution by National Assembly in Prague unanimously condemned the occupation as illegal and demanded immediate release of all citizens arrested since the invasion on Aug. 21. 29. It was revealed that the Russians had issued ultimatum to Czech leaders to annul within ten days decisions of secret party congress of Aug. 22, or Russian forces would return; Russians demanded that secret radio stations should cease all attacks on occupying forces or else they would be occupied; most of them later went off the air. 30. Mr. Cernik, Czech Prime Minister, urged Czechoslovakia's intellectuals to get out of the country as soon as they could; he said Russians had drawn up a list of more than 2,000 intellectuals who might be arrested; more than 5,000 Czechoslovaks crossed the border into Austria; it was announced that about 20,000 Czechs had been registered in Vienna as potential refugees.

Sept. 3. Dr. Ota Sik, a leading figure in the liberalization movement in Czechoslovakia, resigned his post as a deputy Prime Minister. 10. Czech leaders promised to continue progressive policies and guaranteed safety to all Czechoslovaks at home and abroad; they appealed to all who had left the country to return. 18. Dr. Hajek, Czech Foreign Minister, resigned.

VIETNAM

(1967) Oct. 2. South Vietnam's National Assembly voted to ratify election of Lieutenant-General Nguyen Van Thieu as President and Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as Vice-President.

5. It was announced in Saigon that American battle casualties in Vietnam War had reached total of more than 100,000; over 13,600 had been killed. 17. Australia announced that she would increase her forces in South Vietnam by 1,700, bringing total strength to over 8,000 men. 24. U.S. aircraft bombed for first time North Vietnam's most important airfield at Phuc Yen. Dec. 31. It was announced in Hanoi that North Vietnam would be willing to take part in talks with U.S.A. if "bombing and all other acts of war stopped unconditionally".

(1968) Jan. 30. In attack on city of Saigon, Vietcong guerrillas seized part of U.S. Embassy; it was later recaptured by U.S. parachute troops; President Thieu's palace was also attacked. Nine key cities in South Vietnam were under assault in general Vietcong offensive throughout the country. 31. Fighting continued in Saigon and provincial cities of South Vietnam; President Thieu declared martial law; Saigon radio station was burnt down and the airport closed. Feb. 1. Focus of Vietcong offensive moved to cities near border with fierce fighting in Hué. U.S. military command announced in Saigon that 10,553 North Vietnamese had been killed in first three days of offensive; U.S. lost 281 dead and the Government 632. 2, 3, and 4. Street fighting continued in Saigon and furious battle raged in Hué. 5. South Vietnam Government began shelling Cholon, the Chinese sector of Saigon, after Vietcong engaged Government troops there in street fighting. 7. U.S. Special Forces camp at Lang Vei was overrun and occupied by Vietcong force. 8. Heavy fighting broke out all along demilitarized zone. 18. Vietcong made attacks on 47 towns throughout South Vietnam. 20. Fighting broke out again on outskirts of Saigon when South Vietnamese troops fought three large Vietcong forces. March 7. Heavy losses were incurred by U.S. and Government forces when North Vietnam troops overran camp 6 miles west of Da Nang base. 14. It was announced in Saigon that 20,000 U.S. troops had been killed in battle in Vietnam from New Year's Day 1961, until present week. 21. In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu announced plans to expand South Vietnam armed forces by 135,000 men to total in excess of 800,000. April 19. North Vietnam rejected all sites for preliminary peace contacts suggested by U.S.A. and insisted on Warsaw as meeting place. U.S. jet bombers flew 145 missions against North Vietnam, highest daily total of year. May 5. Vietcong launched "second wave" offensive against Saigon and other targets in South Vietnam. 13. U.S. command announced that Vietcong attack on Saigon had been repulsed and enemy had lost nearly 3,000 men. 16. It was stated that 562 U.S. servicemen had been killed in action, highest number for any week of Vietnam war; 1,153 were wounded. 23. It was announced that 7,504 U.S. servicemen had been killed since beginning of year. June 2. Four South Vietnam colonels, including Saigon police chief, were killed in explosion at command post in Saigon. Aug. 18. Vietcong launched eighteen separate attacks on allied positions in different parts of South Vietnam, mostly in areas near Cambodian and Laotian borders. 20. Nearly a whole platoon of U.S. and South Vietnamese was wiped out when its position was overrun by Vietcong battalion south of Da Nang. 27. Military sources in Saigon announced that South Vietnamese troops had killed 7,500 guerrillas since new spate of insurgent attacks which began nine days earlier. Sept. 9. U.S. headquarters reported that two U.S. ships had destroyed 58 North Vietnamese supply boats in Gulf of Tonkin.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1967—OCT. 15, 1968

- H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., widow of the late Duke of Kent, aged 61—Aug. 27.
- Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., physician, aged 84—Dec. 11, 1967.
- Adcock, Prof. Sir Frank Ezra, O.B.E., historian, aged 81—Feb. 22.
- Ailleret, Gen. Charles, Chief of Staff of French Armed Forces (*accidentally killed*), aged 60—March 9.
- Angell, Sir Norman, author and winner of Nobel Peace Prize, aged 94—Oct. 7, 1967.
- Armour, Thomas Donaldson, winner of British and U.S. open golf championships, aged 71—Sept.
- Asquith, Hon. Anthony, film director, aged 65—Feb. 21.
- Attlee, Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., 1st Earl, Prime Minister 1945-51, aged 84—Oct. 8, 1967.
- Austral, Florence, distinguished Australian soprano, aged 74—May 16.
- Barlow, Sir James Alan Noel, 2nd Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E., distinguished civil servant, aged 86—Feb. 28.
- Barnes, Sydney Francis, famous cricketer, aged 94—Dec. 26, 1967.
- Baroda, ex-Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E., aged 60—July 19.
- Barr, Ida, music hall artist, aged 85—Dec. 17, 1967.
- Beamish, Air Marshal Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E., airman and famous Rugby footballer, aged 62—Nov. 13, 1967.
- Beatty, Sir Alfred Chester, famous figure in mining industry, aged 92—Jan. 19.
- Bellenger, Capt. Rt. Hon. Frederick John, Labour M.P. for Bassettlaw and former Secretary of State for War, aged 73—May 11.
- Bicester, Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, 2nd Baron, merchant banker (*accidentally killed*), aged 70—Jan. 15.
- Bickford, Charles, film actor, aged 78—Nov. 9, 1967.
- Biddle, Francis, U.S. judge at Nuremberg trials, 1945-6, aged 82—Oct. 4.
- Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, famous Australian lawn tennis player, aged 90—Sept. 28.
- Cadogan, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., distinguished diplomat, aged 83—July 9.
- Cam, Prof. Helen Maud, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.B.A., constitutional historian, aged 82—Feb. 9.
- Chatfield, Admiral of the Fleet Alfred Ernle Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 1st Baron, former First Sea Lord, aged 94—Nov. 15, 1967.
- Cholmondeley, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O., 5th Marquess of, former Lord Great Chamberlain, aged 85—Sept. 16.
- Churchill, Hon. Randolph Frederick Edward Spencer, M.B.E., author, journalist and politician, aged 57—June 6.
- Clark, Sir John Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., former Director of External Broadcasting, B.B.C., aged 66—Aug. 2.
- Clark, Jim, O.B.E., world champion race driver in 1963 and 1965 (*accidentally killed*), aged 32—April 7.
- Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Overseas Development, aged 58—June 17.
- Cohen, Harriet, C.B.E., distinguished pianist, aged 75—Nov. 13, 1967.
- Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Hibbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., former High Commissioner in Australia and Minister of Shipping, aged 72—June 3.
- Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S., outstanding leader of medical research, aged 93—July 23.
- de Blank, Rt. Rev. Joost, D.D., former Archbishop of Cape Town, aged 59—Jan. 1.
- de Sabata, Victor, orchestral and operatic conductor, aged 75—Dec. 10, 1967.
- Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, C.B.E., outstanding figure in aircraft industry, aged 76—July 7.
- Dönges, Dr. Theophilus Ebenhaezer, South African president-elect, aged 69—Jan. 10.
- Dorling, Capt. Henry Taprell, D.S.O., R.N. ("Taffrail"), author of sea stories and naval books, aged 84—July 1.
- Edwards, Rt. Hon. Ness, Labour M.P. for Caerphilly since 1939 and former Postmaster General, aged 71—May 3.
- Elwes, Sir Richard Everard Augustine, O.B.E., former High Court Judge, aged 67—Sept. 4.
- Fay, Gerard, journalist and author, aged 54—March 15.
- Ferber, Edna, American novelist, aged 81—April 16.
- Fleck, Alexander Fleck, 1st Baron, K.B.E., F.R.S., outstanding figure in chemical industry, aged 78—Aug. 6.
- Florey, Howard Walter Florey, O.M., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Baron, former President of Royal Society and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, aged 69—Feb. 21.
- Floud, Bernard Francis Castle, Labour M.P. for Action since 1964, aged 52—Oct. 10, 1967.
- Gagarin, Colonel Yuri Alexeyevich, world's first cosmonaut (*accidentally killed*), aged 34—March 27.
- Garner, John Nance, former U.S. Vice-President, aged 98—Nov. 7, 1967.
- Gish, Dorothy, star of silent films, aged 70—June 4.
- Gold, Jimmy, comedian, aged 81—Oct. 7, 1967.
- Gooch, Dr. George Peabody, O.M., C.H., eminent historian, aged 94—Aug. 31.
- Hackenschmidt, George, wrestler and strong man, aged 90—Feb. 19.
- Hahn, Prof. Otto, atom bomb physicist, aged 89—July 28.
- Harvey, Lillian, film actress, aged 61—July 26.
- Herbert, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark, D.D., first Bishop of Blackburn and subsequently Bishop of Norwich, aged 82—Jan. 22.
- Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, O.M., F.R.S., winner of Nobel Prize for Chemistry and former President of Royal Society, aged 70—Oct. 9, 1967.
- Hobson, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gardiner Summer, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., former Conservative Attorney-General, aged 55—Dec. 4, 1967.
- Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E., twice British Amateur golf champion, aged 78—Aug. 23.
- Holt, Rt. Hon. Harold Edward, C.H., Prime Minister of Australia (*accidentally drowned*), aged 59—Dec. 17, 1967.
- Horner, Arthur Lewis, former General Secretary of National Union of Mineworkers and leading Communist, aged 74—Sept. 4.
- Howard, George Wren, publisher, aged 75—July 28.
- Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, for many years Organist of Hereford Cathedral, aged 89—Aug. 31.
- Huyssmans, Camille, leading Belgian socialist, aged 96—Feb. 25.
- Irwin, Margaret, novelist—Dec. 11, 1967.
- Johns, Capt. William Earl, author of "Biggles" stories, aged 75—June 21.
- Johnson, Daniel, Premier of Quebec, aged 53—Sept. 26.
- Kavanagh, Patrick, Irish poet, aged 62—Nov. 30, 1967.

- Keller, Helen, American writer who overcame blindness and deafness, aged 87—*June 1.*
- Kemsley, James Gomer Berry, 1st Viscount, G.B.E., newspaper owner, aged 84—*Feb. 6.*
- Kennedy, Robert Francis, U.S. Senator and candidate for 1968 Presidential election (*assassinated*), aged 42—*June 6.*
- King, Dr. Martin Luther, Negro civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize winner (*assassinated*), aged 39—*April 4.*
- Landau, Prof. Lev Davidovich, distinguished Russian physicist and Nobel prizewinner, aged 60—*April 1.*
- Laycock, Maj-Gen. Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., former Governor of Malta, and Chief of Combined Operations from 1943 to 1947, aged 60—*March 10.*
- Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., diplomat, aged 79—*Feb. 2.*
- McCabe, Stanley Joseph, great Australian batsman (*accidentally killed*), aged 58—*Aug. 25.*
- McCreery, General Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., aged 69—*Oct. 18, 1967.*
- McGovern, John, former Clydeside M.P., aged 80—*Feb. 14.*
- Mailly, Arthur, great Australian spin bowler, aged 79—*Dec. 31, 1967.*
- Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, C.H., former Governor-General of Canada, aged 80—*Dec. 30, 1967.*
- Maurois, André, French man of letters, aged 82—*Oct. 9, 1967.*
- Mba, Léon, President of Gabon, aged 65—*Nov. 28, 1967.*
- Menzies, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., former head of Secret Intelligence Service, aged 78—*May 29.*
- Millin, Sarah Gertrude, South African novelist and biographer, aged 79—*July 6.*
- Mills, Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., 1st Visct., industrialist and former Minister of Power, aged 78—*Sept. 10.*
- Morison, Stanley Arthur, eminent typographer, aged 78—*Oct. 11, 1967.*
- Morris, Sir Harold, M.B.E., Q.C., former President of Industrial Court, aged 90—*Nov. 11, 1967.*
- Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A., publisher, aged 83—*Oct. 6, 1967.*
- Nash, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter, G.C.M.G., C.H., former Prime Minister of New Zealand, aged 86—*June 4.*
- Newton, Algernon, R.A., landscape painter, aged 88—*May 21.*
- Nicolson, Hon. Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. diplomat and man of letters, aged 81—*May 1.*
- Nightingall, Walter, famous racehorse trainer, aged 73—*June 6.*
- Nye, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., soldier and High Commissioner in India and Canada, aged 72—*Nov. 13, 1967.*
- Oldham, Derek, M.C., actor and singer, aged 75—*March 20.*
- Pastovskiy, Konstantin, Russian writer, aged 76—*July 14.*
- Petter, William Edward Willoughby, C.B.E., aircraft designer, aged 59—*May.*
- P'u Yi, last Emperor of China, aged 61—*Oct. 17, 1967.*
- Quasimodo, Salvatore, Italian poet and winner of 1959 Nobel Prize for Literature, aged 66—*June 14.*
- Rankl, Dr. Karl, former musical director of Covent Garden Opera company, aged 69—*Sept. 6.*
- Read, Sir Herbert, D.S.O., M.C., poet and art critic, aged 74—*June 12.*
- Rokossovsky, Marshal Konstantin Konstantinovich, Russian war leader, aged 71—*Aug. 3.*
- Rose, Clarkson, veteran actor, aged 77—*April 23.*
- Rose, Flt.-Lt. "Tommy", D.F.C., famous pilot, aged 73—*June 20.*
- Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., former Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, aged 81—*Aug. 22.*
- Rowland, Christopher John Salter, Labour M.P. for Meriden since 1964, aged 38—*Nov. 5, 1967.*
- Rowley, Arthur Henderson, P.C., Q.C., Baron, former Secretary of State for Air and Labour M.P., aged 75—*Aug. 28.*
- Runcorn, Dennis Forwood Vosper, P.C., Baron, former Conservative Minister of Health, aged 52—*Jan. 20.*
- Rushbury, Sir Henry George, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A., former Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 78—*July 5.*
- Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., aged 86—*April 16.*
- Sargent, Sir Malcolm, famous conductor, aged 72—*Oct. 3, 1967.*
- Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, M.B.E., former Provost of King's College, Cambridge, aged 86—*May 7.*
- Silverman, Sydney, Labour M.P. for Nelson and Colne since 1935, aged 72—*Feb. 9.*
- Simpson, Sir Joseph, K.B.E., Metropolitan Police Commissioner since 1958, aged 58—*March 20.*
- Sokolovsky, Marshal Vassily Danilovich, former Russian Chief of Staff, aged 70—*May 10.*
- Spellman, Cardinal Francis, Archbishop of New York, aged 78—*Dec. 2, 1967.*
- Teviot, Lt.-Col. Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., 1st Baron, former chairman of Liberal National Party, aged 93—*Jan. 7.*
- Thomas, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I., former Private Secretary to Duke of Windsor and Duke of Gloucester, aged 78—*March 4.*
- Thompson, Sylvia, novelist, aged 65—*April 27.*
- Thomson, Arthur Alexander, M.B.E., novelist, humorist, and cricket writer, aged 74—*June 2.*
- Tone, Franchot, U.S. stage and screen actor, aged 62—*Sept. 18.*
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, K.C.M.G., distinguished publisher, aged 83—*Oct. 13.*
- Vian, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., hero of the *Altmark* exploit, aged 73—*May 27.*
- Walter, John, former chief proprietor of *The Times*, aged 95—*Aug. 11.*
- Waters, Sir George Alexander, former editor of *The Scotsman*, aged 87—*Dec. 1967.*
- Williams, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre, D.D., former Bishop of Durham and of Winchester, aged 79—*Feb. 18.*
- Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., president of Cable and Wireless, and formerly chairman and managing director, aged 88—*March 3.*
- Winterbottom, Richard Emanuel, Labour M.P. for Sheffield, Brightside, aged 68—*Feb. 9.*
- Wolfit, Sir Donald, actor-manager, aged 65—*Feb. 17.*
- Wyatt, Sir Myles Dermot Norris, C.B.E., chairman of British United Airways, aged 64—*April 14.*
- Yeatman, Robert Julian, M.C., joint-author of *1066 and All That*, aged 70—*July 13.*
- Yoshida, Shigeru, former Prime Minister of Japan, aged 89—*Oct. 20, 1967.*

THE CENTENARIES OF 1969

Domestic problems in 1869 centred almost exclusively on Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Ireland. The large Government majority secured an easy passage for it through the Commons; but its possible fate in the Lords was the subject of much conjecture. For a time a constitutional conflict seemed possible, but this was averted by negotiations in which, among others, the Queen and Dr. Tait, the recently appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, were concerned. The second reading was carried in the Lords on June 19 by a majority of 33. Many amendments were made in Committee and further clashes between the two Houses in consequence threatened; but compromise prevailed, and the Bill duly received the Royal Assent on July 26.

The Queen declined to open Parliament in person, partly on the ground that she did not wish to appear to take a partisan attitude in the Irish Church question. For much of the year her Ministers were again exercised with the problem of inducing her to appear more frequently in public. The Viceroy of Egypt paid a short visit to England at the end of June in return for that of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Egypt in February, and the Queen agreed to invite him to a Breakfast in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. She was also present when he reviewed the Household troops at Windsor. Later in the year on Nov. 6, the Queen opened the new Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct, an occasion which proved a triumphant success, in spite of the reluctance with which Her Majesty faced the undertaking.

During the year London was the scene of many other improvements. Southwark Park was opened on June 18, and Finsbury Park on Aug. 7. A further extension of the Thames Embankment, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, was completed in the autumn, and on Dec. 6 the first part of the East London Railway, from New Cross to Wapping, was opened.

On the other hand, the Royal Dockyard at Deptford and Woolwich Dockyard, both of which had been used for naval purposes since Tudor days, were closed during the year, in March and September respectively.

Outside London, the new Albert Docks at Hull were opened by the Prince of Wales on July 22, and the famous William Wallace monument near Stirling was completed in September.

The year was in general one of peace and a reduction in the naval and military estimates was one of the factors which enabled Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to reduce income tax by a penny — to 5d. in the pound. There was a considerable reduction in the activities of the Fenians, though the Mayor of Cork was compelled to resign in consequence of an inflammatory speech which he had made. Some Fenian prisoners were released during the year, but the Government resisted appeals for a more general amnesty.

The appointment of Dr. Frederick Temple, Headmaster of Rugby (and later Archbishop of Canterbury) to the bishopric of Exeter aroused considerable opposition, because he had contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, a work which had been regarded as heterodox, though no criticism was made of Dr. Temple's own essay. A number of protests were made, but Dr. Temple's appointment was duly confirmed, though eight bishops declined to take part in his consecration.

Among disasters during the year was a fatal panic at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, where on Dec. 27, 18 people were trampled or crushed to death in the passage leading to the pit and gallery.

In the United States, General Grant was inaugurated as President on March 4. Hopes for the final settlement of the long-standing controversy over the Alabama were deferred. The agreement signed in Nov. 1868 by the British Government and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the U.S. Minister in London, was rejected by the U.S. Senate on April 13 by 54 votes to 1, Senator Sumner making a violently anti-British speech. In September, President Grant's Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish, sent a vigorous despatch to London, but the Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, declined to accept his arguments.

In the autumn, Napoleon III decided to abate his system of personal rule and introduce the principle of ministerial responsibility to the Legislature. The Senate approved his proposal and an Imperial decree giving effect to it was promulgated on Sept. 8. On Dec. 27 the Emperor authorized M. Emile Ollivier, the Liberal leader, to form a Government representing the majority of the Legislative Body.

One of the last great acts of pageantry during the Second Empire took place in November when, with much ceremony, the Suez Canal was opened. The yacht *Aigle*, with the Empress Eugénie on board, led a fleet of vessels through the Canal and entered the Red Sea on Nov. 19. The Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince William of Orange were also present, all as guests of the Khedive.

Sporadic fighting continued in Spain during 1869. The Constituent *Cortes* decided in favour of a monarchy and appointed Marshal Serrano as Regent, but by the end of the year no King had been chosen, the throne having been declined by the fifteen-year-old Duke of Genoa, a nephew of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

On Dec. 11 the Vatican Council opened in Rome, with about 600 members present.

An early manifestation of international sport took place on Aug. 27, when Oxford University rowed against Harvard, defeating them by 1½ lengths.

It was noted on March 24 that "a journey on bicycles from Liverpool to London had been undertaken by two members of the Liverpool Velocipede Club."

Among publications of the year were Browning's *The Ring and the Book*, Trollope's *Phineas Finn*, Mark Twain's *The Innocents Abroad*, Matthew Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*, and Lecky's *History of European Morals*. Professor Freeman completed his *History of the Norman Conquest*.

In August John Ruskin was elected the first Slade Professor of Fine Art.

CENTENARIES OF 1969

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1969.

Dec. 1869	
Jan. 23.	William Ewart. Promoter of free libraries.
Jan. 26.	Ernest Jones. Chartist leader.
Feb. 28.	Alphonse de Lamartine. French man of letters and politician.
March 2.	Field-Marshal Viscount Gough.
March 8.	Hector Berlioz. Composer.
June 3.	Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse). Friend of Byron and politician.
June 16.	Lord Stanley of Alderley. Politician.
Oct. 13.	C. A. Sainte-Beuve. French critic and historian.
Oct. 23.	Earl of Derby. Former Prime Minister.
Nov. 4.	George Peabody. Philanthropist.

Born 1869

- Jan. 5. Sir Osmond Brock. Admiral of the Fleet.
 Jan. 9. Lord Noel-Buxton. Labour politician.
 March 3. Sir Henry Wood. Conductor and promoter of concerts.
 March 3. Sir Edward Hulton. Newspaper proprietor.
 March 18. Neville Chamberlain. Prime Minister.
 March 27. John Robert Clynes. Labour politician.
 March 29. Sir Edwin Lutyens. Architect.
 April 21. Sir Herbert Barker. Manipulative surgeon.
 April 28. P. A. de Laszlo. Portrait painter.
 May 24. John Wheatley. Labour politician.
 June 19. Viscount Addison. Politician.
 June 22. Sir Charles Grant Robertson. Historian.
 July 29. E. A. Fitzroy. Speaker of House of Commons.
 Aug. 10. Laurence Binyon. Poet and critic.
 Sept. 10. Sir Walford Davies. Musician.
 Sept. 20. Sir George Robey. Actor.
 Sept. 21. Lord Chetwode. Field Marshal.
 Oct. 2. Mahatma Gandhi. Indian leader and social reformer.
 Oct. 14. Lord Quickswood (Lord Hugh Cecil). Politician and Provost of Eton.
 Oct. 14. Lord Duveen. Art dealer and patron of art.
 Nov. 21. André Gide. French author.
 Nov. 26. Maud, Queen of Norway. Daughter of Edward VII.
 Nov. 29. Sir Ivor Atkins. Organist and composer.
 Nov. 30. H. V. Esmond. Actor and dramatist.
 Dec. 10. Algernon Blackwood. Novelist.
 Dec. 16. A. F. Pollard. Historian.
 Dec. 23. Sir Hugh Allen. Musician.
 Dec. 30. Stephen Leacock. Humorous writer.
 Dec. 31. Henri Matisse. French artist.

Born 1769

- Jan. 10. Marshal Ney.
 March 29. Marshal Soult.
 April 25. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel.
 April 29.* Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of Wellington.
 Aug. 15. Napoleon Buonaparte (Emperor Napoleon I).

* According to some authorities, May 1.

Died 1669

- Oct. 4 Rembrandt van Rijn.

CENTENARIES OF 1970

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1970.

- Died 1870
 March 13. Comte de Montalembert. French author.
 March 31. General Charles Grey. Private Secretary to Queen Victoria.

PAY AS YOU EARN, 1965-66

Item	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
No. of Employers*	907,000	88,000	21,000	1,016,000
No. of Employees (millions)	20.35	2.15	0.50	24.10
Total Remuneration (£ million)	17,235	1,476	303	19,785
Total Tax Deducted (£ million)†	1,904.5	149.4	28.3	2,260.9

*Approximate: figures are of tax remitting points wh.ch report at least one tax deduction card in the current year. †Excluding £118,007,000 tax paid on remuneration of £771,000,000 by employees not allocated to a particular region.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 os. od. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 1 per cent. shares at £152 10s. od. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	3 p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.		
£2 10 ■	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280 300	
2 12 6	38	57	76	95	104	114	123	133	152	171	190	209	228	266 $\frac{2}{3}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 13 9	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	74	93	102	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	186	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	260 $\frac{2}{3}$ 279 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2 15 ■	36	54	72	90	100	109	118	127	145	163	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	218	254 $\frac{1}{2}$ 272 $\frac{2}{3}$	
2 17 6	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{2}{3}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 260 $\frac{2}{3}$	
3 ■ ■	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	233 $\frac{1}{2}$ 250	
3 0 7	33	49	66	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	149	165	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	198	231 $\frac{1}{2}$ 247 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 1 6	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	195	227 $\frac{1}{2}$ 243 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	193	224 $\frac{1}{2}$ 240	
3 3 6	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	189	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ 236 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 4 6	31	46	62	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	186	217 $\frac{1}{2}$ 232 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 5 7	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	213 $\frac{1}{2}$ 228 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	120	135	150	165	180	210 $\frac{1}{2}$ 225	
3 7 10	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	177	206 $\frac{1}{2}$ 221 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 9 0	29	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	87	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	203 $\frac{1}{2}$ 217 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 10 ■	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	199 $\frac{1}{2}$ 213 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	112	126	140	154	168	186	196 $\frac{1}{2}$ 210	
3 12 9	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ 206 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 14 1	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	189 $\frac{1}{2}$ 202 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 15 6	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	185 $\frac{1}{2}$ 198 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	104	117	130	143	156	182 $\frac{1}{2}$ 195	
3 18 5	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	153	178 $\frac{1}{2}$ 191 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 0 0	25	37	50	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	75	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	112	125	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	175 $\frac{1}{2}$ 187 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 1 7	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	171 $\frac{1}{2}$ 183 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168 $\frac{1}{2}$ 180	
4 5 1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 175 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 6 11	23	46	57	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	92	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	161	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ 187 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 8 11	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	157 $\frac{1}{2}$ 168 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60	66	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	88	99	110	121	133	154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 165	
4 13 0	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 161 $\frac{1}{2}$		
4 15 3	21	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	147 $\frac{1}{2}$ 157 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4 17 7	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	143 $\frac{1}{2}$ 153 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150	
5 2 7	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ 146 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 5 3	19	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	85	95	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ 142 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 8 1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ 130 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	72	81	90	99	108	120 $\frac{1}{2}$ 135	
5 14 ■	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$		
5 17 8	17	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	119 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 0 0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ 125	
6 5 5	16	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	53	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 122 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 7 8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	64						
6 10 5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 117 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 13 4	15	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 16 4	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 110	
6 19 6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	50	63	70	77	84	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105	
7 6 4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7 10 0	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	
7 13 10	13	20	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	91	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7 17 11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	41	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	77	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95	
8 2 2	12	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	40	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	70	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8 10 6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85	
9 1 10	11	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	27	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	35	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	77	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 7 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$						

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, is:—

	England and Wales	Scot- land	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	70,061	13,992	84,053
5 to 50 "	135,511	24,461	159,972
50 to 100 "	56,886	8,581	65,457
100 to 250 =	29,092	5,201	34,293
250 to 300 "	32,646	6,365	39,021
Over 300 ".....	14,100	2,708	16,807
TOTAL NUMBER	338,296	61,308	399,603

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 55,500 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

According to the latest available figures, of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain 78 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England, the average size was 76 acres, compared with Scotland's 71 acres and an average of 52 acres in Wales. In England and Wales, 95 per cent. of all rural dwellings now have access to a piped water supply, and by 1962, 86.9 per cent. of all farms were provided with a mains supply of electricity. The number of farm horses has fallen by 82 per cent since 1939 and Britain now has one of the highest tractor densities in the world.

United Kingdom
Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1967	June, 1968	1966	1967
Wheat.....	2,305	2,417	3,420	3,836
Barley.....	6,027	5,945	8,586	9,242
Oats.....	1,012	958	1,102	1,340
Mixed Corn.....	88	112	93	117
Rye (threshed).....	11	11	11	12
Potatoes.....	7c8	692	6,476	7,087
Sugar Beet.....	457	466	6,495	6,775
Fodder Crops:				
Beans.....	140	233	—	170
Turnips and swedes.....	289	272	5,770	5,786
Mangolds.....	36	30	1,041	897
Other fodder crops.....	309	277	5,076	4,646
Hops.....	19	18	11	11
Mustard.....	19	23	—	—
Fruit.....	227	—	655	—
Vegetables.....	409	455	2,961	3,044
Flowers.....	34	33	—	—
Temporary Grassland.....	5,934	5,918	†4,676	†4,705
Permanent Grassland.....	12,328	12,265	†3,880	†3,933
TOTAL ARABLE LAND.....	18,325	18,354		

Production of Straw in 1967 was: Wheat, 1,931,000 tons (1966, 1,696,000 tons); Oats, 1,062,000 tons (1966, 951,000 tons); Barley, 4,682,000 tons (4,425,000 tons). †Hay only.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1967 thousands	June, 1968 thousands
Cattle: total.....	12,342	12,226
Cows and heifers in milk	3,776	3,835
Cows in calf but not in milk	579	564
Heifers in calf with first calf	816	829
Sheep.....	28,885	28,090
Pigs.....	7,107	7,447
Poultry.....	125,624	122,857*

* Dec., 1967.

Agricultural Prices

Production.—The gross output of agriculture in 1967–68 was expected to be about 6 per cent. higher than in the preceding two years, with an index of agricultural net output forecast at 144 (1966–67, 136; 1955–57=100).

During 1967–68 the dairy herd has expanded and milk yields have been good; the beef herd has also increased, although less than in the preceding year. The increases would have been greater but for the foot-and-mouth epidemic. Pig production has fallen slightly, but the breeding herd is now expanding strongly. The sheep breeding flock has fallen, but by less than in the previous year. Poultry meat production continues to rise, while egg production has risen by more than is required to meet the increase in demand. On the cropping side, total cereals production has continued to rise. There has been a fall in the barley acreage more than offset by increases in the wheat and oats acreages and by the effects of good yields. The potato acreage has risen.

Farming Income.—The forecast for 1967–68 is £510,000,000, actual farming net income, compared with the estimate for 1966–67, £491,500,000. Adjusted to normal weather conditions the forecast becomes £497,500,000—£13,500,000 more than the adjusted figure for 1966–67. This in turn was an increase of £28,000,000 over the figure for 1965–66. As the number of full-time farm businesses continues to decline, the average net income per farm will have improved by more than is suggested by the figures of net income for the whole of agriculture.

Agricultural Support.—The cost to the Exchequer of agricultural support in 1967–68 was estimated at £270,000,000—some £40,000,000 higher than expenditure in 1966–67. The estimate for 1968–69 is £286,000,000. In addition, agriculture benefits from the new investment incentives which replace the former Investment allowances. Investment incentives are estimated to cost £52,500,000 in the year 1968–69, about three-quarters of the increases in costs falling on the industry in a full year—estimated at £68,500,000.

Crop Prices, 1967–68

Guaranteed prices for the 1967 and 1968 Harvests

Commodity	1967	1968
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (a).....	25 11	27 5
Barley, price per cwt. (a) (b).....	24 9	25 ■
Oats, price per cwt. (b).....	27 5	27 10
Rye, millable, price per cwt.	■ 7	■ 7
Sugar Beet, 16 per cent. sugar content, per ton....	133 0	136 6
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton.....	290 0	207 6

(a) Subject to seasonal variation. (b) Price of merchantable grain only.

Livestock Prices, 1968-69

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1968-69 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1967-68 are indicated where applicable.

FAT CATTLE.—Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums (per lb.)

s. d.
209 0

FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses; per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight, excluding caulk fat (per lb.)

3/6·25

FAT PIGS.—Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums (per lb.)

47 2*

Livestock Products

MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon (per lb.)

3 8·86

HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen (per lb.)

3/6·26*

DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen (per lb.)

2/4·45*

WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost (per lb.)

4 5·25

* Prices shown are standard prices related to standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: fat pig price, 1968-69 is related to a feed price of 34s. 11d. per cwt.; hen and duck egg price, 1968-69 to a feed price of 35s. 3d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom (£ million)

Commodity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Grain.....	210·5	221·8	226·0
Potatoes.....	72·1	83·8	94·7
Sugar Beet.....	42·8	39·7	39·8
Hops.....	8·2	8·5	8·2
Other farm crops.....	4·2	5·1	5·0
Farstock.....	550·2	568·5	561·9
Milk and milk products.....	399·7	412·7	422·3
Eggs.....	167·7	179·5	173·0
Poultry.....	81·9	85·5	90·1
Wool.....	17·0	16·5	16·4
Other livestock products.....	2·1	1·9	2·0
Fruit.....	50·5	46·8	46·6
Vegetables.....	95·9	94·8	101·2
Flowers.....	38·0	39·7	40·0
Other receipts.....	33·0	23·7	24·4
Total.....	1,790·5	1,833·3	1,864·5

Farming Net Income, 1951-67 (U.K.)

The following table shows the aggregate farming net income in each year since 1951-52, compared with the three-year moving average of actual net income. Figures allow for depreciation. Net income is defined as the reward for the manual and managerial labour of the farmer and his wife and for the use of the occupier's investment. Figures given are assessed from the

statistics of income and expenditure for all farms in the United Kingdom. £'000,000

Year to May 30	Actual	Three-year average
1951/52.....	338·5	323·0
1952/53.....	349·5	345·0
1953/54.....	347·0	337·0
1954/55.....	314·5	337·0
1955/56.....	350·0	335·0
1956/57.....	349·5	355·5
1957/58.....	376·0	350·0
1958/59.....	333·0	357·0
1959/60.....	363·5	363·0
1960/61.....	393·0	393·5
1961/62.....	426·5	421·5
1962/63.....	446·0	426·0
1963/64.....	406·5	443·0
1964/65.....	476·0	448·5
1965/66.....	463·5	477·0
1966/67.....	491·5	488·0
1967/68 (forecast) ..	510·0	..

Agricultural Workers

In June, 1968, there were 453,100 persons employed in agriculture in the United Kingdom (males, 367,700; females, 85,400), compared with 485,300 persons employed in June, 1967 (women, 93,800). Of the total in 1968, 32,800 (women, 7,800) were employed in Northern Ireland. In Great Britain there were 355,800 regular agricultural workers (men, 310,000; women, 45,800), including part-time workers, and in Northern Ireland, 20,800 (women, 6,000).

The Crops of 1968

The following table shows the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, compared with the previous five years and with the 10-year averages (1958-67) at the same date:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1963.....	95	94	92	94	94	98
1964.....	97	96	95	92	93	88
1965.....	93	92	93	96	99	102
1966.....	95	93	94	94	95	98
1967.....	94	93	95	93	94	96
1968.....	91	88	93	93	99	99
10-year averages	95	94	92	90	93	93

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1967*

Kind of Fish	Weight and Value	
	Cwt.	£
Cod.....	6,885,490	25,180,447
Haddock.....	2,535,376	10,470,054
Plaice.....	81,102	961,366
Skate and Ray.....	874,298	5,633,117
Whiting.....	214,199	1,046,675
Herring.....	873,342	2,729,061
Mackerel.....	1,982,279	2,644,922
Other.....	77,170	195,482
Total Wet Fish.....	16,831,644	56,744,305
Shell Fish.....	783,850	3,757,269
Grand Total All Fish.....	17,615,494	60,501,574

*In 1967, 18,167 Fishermen were regularly, and 4,923 partially, employed in commercial fishing.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1968.

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain
 The total working population of Great Britain in December, 1967, was 25,316,000 (males, 16,395,000; females, 8,921,000), compared with 25,514,000 in December, 1966. Included in the total were 24,345,000 in civil employment (employers and self-employed, 1,612,000); 559,000 persons wholly unemployed; and 412,000 in H.M. Forces and Women's Services.

Numbers in Civil Employment.*

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.....	<i>432,600</i>	Timber, furniture, etc.....	<i>304,200</i>
Mining and Quarrying.....	<i>466,600</i>	Paper, printing and publishing.....	<i>628,600</i>
Food, Drink, Tobacco.....	<i>815,900</i>	Other Manufacturing Industries.....	<i>338,200</i>
Chemicals and Allied Industries.....	<i>511,100</i>	Construction.....	<i>1,512,600</i>
Metal Manufacture.....	<i>582,200</i>	Gas, Electricity and Water.....	<i>412,800</i>
Engineering and Electrical Goods.....	<i>2,294,300</i>	Transport and Communications.....	<i>1,602,600</i>
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Vehicles.....	<i>191,900</i>	Distributive Trades.....	<i>2,798,400</i>
Metals Goods.....	<i>869,200</i>	Financial, Professional and Scientific Services.....	<i>3,268,100</i>
Textiles.....	<i>558,800</i>	Catering, Hotels, etc.....	<i>532,000</i>
Leather, Leather goods and fur.....	<i>697,300</i>	Miscellaneous Services.....	<i>1,531,800</i>
Clothing and Footwear.....	<i>558,800</i>	National Government Service.....	<i>565,400</i>
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.....	<i>481,600</i>	Local Government Service.....	<i>825,200</i>

* In June, 1968; italic figures are the latest available for the industry group, i.e. 1967 (June).

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Dept. of Employment and Productivity. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1963-1968 were as follows:-

	Men (21 years and over)		Women (18 years and over)			
			Full-time			
	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages		
1938 October.....		£ s. d.	43·5	£ s. d.	—	
1963 October.....	47·7	3 9	39·7	■ 8	21·9	
1964 October.....	47·6	16 15	39·4	■ 19	21·7	
1965 October.....	47·7	18 ■	39·4	9 12	21·7	
1966 April.....	47·0	19 12	38·7	9 19	21·5	
October.....	46·4	20 5	38·5	10 ■	21·5	
1967 April.....	46·0	20 6	38·1	10 4	21·6	
October.....	46·1	20 12	38·2	10 11	—	
1968 April.....	46·2	21 8	38·2	10 19	—	
	46·2	22 5	38·4	10 19	—	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1964-67 and August figure for 1968.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1964.....	279,600	92,600	6,600	1,800	380,600	413,400
1965.....	240,600	76,400	9,700	2,100	328,800	359,700
1966.....	259,600	71,300	25,500	3,400	359,700	390,900
1967.....	420,700	100,200	30,500	8,070	559,500	599,100
1968 (Aug. 12).....	461,552	91,604	6,870	1,356	561,382	598,266

Unemployment at August 12 1968—Great Britain

Classification	Not more than ■ weeks	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) Duration of Unemployment			Total
		More than 2 weeks but not more than 4 weeks	More than 4 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	More than 8 weeks	
Men 18 and over.....	61,647	40,973	57,812	261,272	421,704
Boys under 18.....	12,671	14,913	4,834	5,229	37,647
Women 18 and over.....	14,070	8,581	10,816	37,096	70,563
Girls under 18.....	7,077	8,195	2,741	2,853	20,866
TOTAL.....	95,465	72,662	76,203	306,450	550,780

The total includes 30,712 married women.

FUEL AND POWER

NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1963-4*	1964-65†	1965-66†	1966-67†	1967/68†
Income					
From Sales (Net).....	1,130.6	880.2	835.0	871.0	868.8
Principal Items:—					
Coal.....	1,032.0	796.4	754.1	786.2	781.4
Coke.....	40.7	40.7	39.9	43.9	44.0
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.....	17.2	11.9	11.9	9.5	9.4
Processed Fuel.....	18.7	12.2	11.1	12.6	14.1
Other Receipts.....	16.4	15.9	15.7	17.8	23.2
NET INCOME.....	1,147.0	896.1	850.7	890.2	899.5
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.....	658.5	521.9	517.0	511.6	510.9
Payments to Open-cast Contractors.....	21.4	20.6	23.2	24.8	25.1
Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs.....	233.0	184.5	188.5	194.7	196.9
Other Expenses and Depreciation.....	161.6	126.3	121.8	130.6	132.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	1,074.5	853.3	850.5	861.7	864.9
PROFIT.....	72.5	42.8	0.2	28.5	34.6
Deduct Interest Payable, etc.....	52.9	42.7	25.0	24.8	34.2
SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY.....	19.6	0.1	24.8	0.3	0.4

* Jan., 1963 to March, 1964. † April to March.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,993,000	—	226,993,000
1961.....	181,936,000	8,528,000	190,464,000
1962.....	180,328,000	7,301,000	197,436,000
1963-64.....	187,167,000	6,084,000	195,156,000
1964-65.....	183,662,000	7,040,000	192,501,000
1965-66.....	174,066,000	7,123,000	182,744,000
1966-67.....	164,559,000	7,125,000	172,969,000
1967-68.....	162,700,000	7,084,000	170,850,000

Coal Distribution.—Of the 165,674,000 tons consumed at home in 1967-68, industry used 20,016,000 tons, domestic users 20,765,000 tons, electricity generating stations 69,247,000 tons, gas works 13,607,000 tons, coke ovens 23,099,000 tons, railways 598,000 tons, and miners' coal and colliery consumption 6,264,000 tons.

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1967-68 was £23 5s. od. per week.

GAS PRODUCTION

1967-68

(Million therms)	(Million therms)
Gas made at gasworks:	Gas Bought:
Coal Gas....	Refinery gas....
Water gas....	L.P.G.
Oil gas....	Coke Oven gas....
Producer & other gases....	Natural gas, etc.
Total.....	Total gas available....

Consumption of coal in the production of gas fell from 21.8 million tons in 1963-64 to 13.6 million tons in 1967-68. Oil for gassmaking rose from 1.3 million tons in 1963-64 to 4.9 million tons in 1967-68.

GAS INDUSTRY FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Gross Revenue					
Sales—Gas.....	282.6	303.3	328.2	357.7	394.4
By-Products.....	113.1	104.0	95.1	12.0	76.7
Appliances.....	65.3	77.9	85.8	87.0	96.0
Other Revenue.....	18.3	19.6	20.0	20.9	22.4
TOTAL REVENUE.....	479.3	504.8	529.1	557.6	589.5
Gross Expenditure					
Process Materials:					
Coal.....	130.6	117.3	105.0	103.2	87.5
Coke.....	10.3	9.7	8.7	6.5	4.5
Oil.....	11.7	15.6	20.8	28.5	45.7
Gas (purchased).....	26.5	33.5	41.6	44.4	54.2
Payments to and on behalf of employees.....	105.8	110.5	121.6	129.5	133.0
Cost of Appliances.....	41.9	49.2	54.2	62.6	69.8
Depreciation.....	32.9	36.0	37.5	40.2	45.6
Interest.....	28.2	31.5	35.0	42.6	56.6
Other materials, services and general expenses.....	76.3	86.3	87.1	88.9	97.3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	469.7	489.6	518.0	553.7	602.4
SURPLUS or DEFICIENCY.....	9.6	15.2	11.1	3.9	12.9

**ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND FINANCE
England and Wales**

In the year ended March 31, 1968, the electricity industry sold 150,467 million units to all consumers, an increase of 6·4 per cent over 1966-67. Average price per unit to consumers was 1·848d. compared with 1·775d. in 1966-67. At the end of the year there were 17,831,025 consumers, 1·6 per cent. more than at March 31, 1967.

63,565 million units were supplied to industry (an increase of 3·6 per cent, 56,376 million to domestic users (8·2 per cent. more) and 22,054 million to commercial users (10·2 per cent. more). 9,046 million units were sold on off-peak tariffs, an increase of 36 per cent. over 1966-67.

On March 31, 1968, the Electricity Generating Board had 216 power stations (1967, 226) with a maximum output capacity of 41,944 MW, an increase in capacity of 9·0 per cent. over 1967. Additional output capacity in 1967-68 was 3,932 MW. C.E.G.B. power stations supplied 162,693 million kWh in 1967-68, 6·5 per cent. more than in 1966-67. Maximum simultaneous demand met during the year was 35,818 MW (1966-67, 33,973).

Generating Board lines in operation during the year totalled 9,964 miles (1966-67, 9,898) and the number of substations rose from 775 to 821.

The industry employed 221,342 persons at March 31, 1968, 7,178 less than in 1966-67.

The following results are those of the Electricity Council and Area Boards in England and Wales, the figures being rounded off.

Financial Results, 1966-68

	<i>£ million</i>	
	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Revenue</i>		
Sales of Electricity.....	1,046·6	1,162·4
Contracting.....	4·0	6·7
Other.....	11·5	11·3
TOTAL.....	1,062·1	1,180·4
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Generation and purchases...	466·6	490·5
Distribution.....	54·6	55·1
Consumer Service.....	21·9	21·9
Administration, Collection of Accounts, etc.....	62·1	64·6
Rates.....	32·8	36·3
Depreciation.....	197·9	222·8
Other.....	29·6	31·0
TOTAL.....	865·5	922·2
Trading Surplus.....	196·6	258·2
Deduct Interest payable.....	176·0	203·2
BALANCE OF REVENUE....	20·6	55·0

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES, 1966 and 1967

Long tons

Product	Production*		Deliveries	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Motor and Aviation Fuels.....	9,297,719	9,272,037	11,747,745	12,518,381
Industrial Spirits.....	41,434	47,106	207,046	175,459
White Spirit and Kerosene Distillate.....	130,628	106,388	143,895	145,098
Burning Oil (incl. Aviation Turbine Fuel—Other).....	3,705,202	3,916,126	3,806,006	4,225,102
Vaporising Oil.....	85,594	64,000	98,749	87,905
Gas/Diesel Oil (incl. Derv. Fuel).....	14,663,222	14,004,761	11,627,325	12,358,415
Fuel Oil.....	28,668,099	30,282,385	29,095,053	30,608,118
Refinery Fuel and Loss.....	5,325,509	5,478,078	4,567,460	4,600,515
Bitumen.....	1,576,492	1,721,602	1,539,584	1,761,092
Paraffin Wax, Scale and Slack Wax.....	56,619	55,712	55,074	53,029
Lubricating Oils and Greases.....	1,072,871	994,245	1,137,512	1,099,640
Propane and Butane.....	1,041,656	1,009,870	1,308,662	1,256,723
Naphtha/L.D.F.....	3,251,345	4,473,307	6,283,272	8,112,815
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,672,597	944,926	901,611	1,051,005
TOTAL.....	70,588,987	72,370,633	72,518,994	78,143,297

* From imported and indigenous crude and process oils.

Estimated end ■ of Motor Spirit

(thousand tons)

	1966	1967		1966	1967
Cars and Motor Cycles.....	8,620	9,360	Services and Other Government.....	180	175
Public Service Vehicles and Taxis.....	80	80	Petroleum Industry Own Use....	3	2
Goods Vehicles.....	2,390	2,415	Miscellaneous.....	49	52
			TOTAL.....	11,322	12,084

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1958	£204,900,000	1963	£552,400,000
1959	425,200,000	1964	675,900,000
1960	482,500,000	1965	675,800,000
1961	629,800,000	1966	875,100,000
1962	573,000,000	1967	800,500,000

GOLD AND CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY RESERVES

	<i>£ million</i>		
1963, Dec. 31....	949	1967, June 30 ...	1,012
1964, Dec. 31....	827	1967, Sept. 30 ...	976
1965, Dec. 31....	1,073	1967, Dec. 31 ...	1,123
1966, Dec. 31 ...	1,107	1968, Mar. 31 ...	1,134
1967, Mar. 31 ...	1,164	1968, June 30 ...	1,118

POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

Permanent Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-60..	2,025,000	1,139,921	114,696	3,280,517
1961....	1,280	170,366	5,586	268,832
1962....	105,302	167,016	6,349	278,667
1963....	97,015	168,242	5,398	270,653
1964....	119,468	210,432	6,605	336,505
1965....	123,024	206,246	7,911	347,181
1966....	142,430	197,502	9,548	349,480
1967....	159,347	192,940	10,611	362,898
1968*....	35,842	50,455	2,002	88,299
<i>Scotland</i>				
1945-60..	359,475	40,241	9,919	409,635
1961....	19,541	7,147	542	27,230
1962....	18,788	7,784	189	26,761
1963....	21,164	6,622	431	28,217
1964....	29,156	7,662	353	37,171
1965....	26,584	7,553	979	35,116
1966....	27,515	7,870	644	36,029
1967....	33,222	7,498	738	41,458
1968*....	6,870	2,161	261	9,292
<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
1945-60..	54,406	31,621	2,178	88,205
1961....	3,697	3,214	188	7,099
1962....	4,487	3,411	317	8,215
1963....	5,724	2,923	195	8,842
1964....	6,130	3,170	216	9,516
1965....	5,349	3,363	225	8,937
1966....	6,926	3,275	299	10,500
1967....	7,180	3,770	149	11,099
1968*....	2,145	1,180	15	3,340
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
1945-68*..	1,254,567	1,653,585	1,186,544	4,089,666

† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

* To March 31, 1968, only.

Cost of the Housing Programme, 1945-67

England and Wales

The following table shows the Exchequer contributions in the post-war period towards the construction of new permanent houses and flats under the Housing Acts and the conversion or improvement of existing houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959.

Year	Construction of new permanent houses			Conversions and improvements		
	Under pre-war legislation	Under post-war legislation	Capital grants for post-war houses*	Total	By local authorities	By private owners
1945-53..	£1,312,899	£6,340,886	£25,497,329	£183,331,476	£6,238	£9,324
1953-54..	11,682,585	23,759,610	52,307	35,494,501	9,836	22,383
1954-55..	11,644,205	30,410,953	22,195	42,077,353	15,256	43,483
1955-56..	11,582,081	36,593,094	24,555	48,199,730	32,930	182,089
1956-57..	11,095,451	39,240,023	9,250	50,344,729	55,410	491,101
1957-58..	11,045,881	41,966,550	4,500	53,016,931	83,753	856,137
1958-59..	10,991,878	46,701,859	10,847	57,704,581	139,853	1,480,953
1959-60..	10,886,112	49,199,123	—	60,085,687	218,230	1,811,420
1960-61..	10,834,178	50,155,200	450	60,085,687	253,888	2,142,805
1961-62..	10,848,030	52,797,973	—	63,616,003	534,719	3,260,681
1962-63..	10,810,853	56,678,090	—	67,688,943	748,205	4,332,663
1963-64..	9,399,475	58,565,945	—	67,995,520	1,128,423	6,117,489
1964-65..	9,330,758	63,627,922	—	72,958,680	1,277,895	6,579,216
1965-66..	9,000,058	68,660,426	—	77,669,484	1,428,142	7,232,031
1966-67..	8,435,684	73,948,538	—	82,384,222	1,673,969	8,315,816

* Houses constructed by new traditional methods (Housing Act, 1940).

New Houses and Flats

Of the 159,347 new dwellings completed by local authorities in England and Wales in 1967, 48·7 per cent. were flats. 39·1 per cent. of the new dwellings had 3 bedrooms, 32·4 per cent. had 2 bedrooms, 25·8 per cent. had 1 bedroom and 2·7 per cent. 4 or more bedrooms.

Cost.—In the first quarter of 1962, the average tender approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was £1,380 (or 28s. 0½d. per square foot) for a traditional three-bedroom house of an average floor area of 984 sq. feet (including out-buildings). The average tender price for this type of house at the beginning of 1956 was £1,443 (or 31s. 6½d. per square foot), with a smaller average floor area of 918 square feet. In 1966, the average tender price for all types of three-bedroom houses (including new traditional houses) was £2,782 or 58s. 4½d. per sq. ft., providing an average floor area per house of 945 sq. ft.

Conversions and Improvements

In 1967, applications for grants under the Housing Acts for the improvement or conversion of 113,142 houses were approved, including applications made by local authorities for the conversion of 1,630 dwellings, for improvements to 18,736 dwellings and for provision of standard amenities in 8,442 dwellings. Applications by private persons and housing associations were approved for 3,456 conversions, improvements in 22,784 dwellings and provision of standard amenities in 58,094 dwellings.

Slum Clearance and Repair

In 1967, 73,082 houses were demolished or closed in England and Wales, including 51,517 in scheduled clearance areas, and 185,132 persons were moved to other housing in consequence. At the end of 1967, a total of 24,073 unfit houses were retained in temporary occupation. As a result of informal action by local authorities, 69,375 unfit dwellings were made fit; in formal proceedings under the Health and Housing Acts, a further 24,117 dwellings were made fit by their owners or by local authorities in default of action by the owners.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	(Exports f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
World Total (a).....	164,800	180,700	189,200	174,900	192,100	202,000
North America.....	35,660	39,990	42,270	31,820	37,890	40,180
Canada.....	8,109	9,551	10,555	7,986	9,316	10,062
U.S.A.....	27,189	29,998	31,248	21,347	25,439	26,812
Latin America:—						
Argentina.....	1,493	1,593	1,464	1,199	1,124	1,096
Brazil.....	1,596	1,741	..	1,096	1,406	1,068
Chile.....	688	881	..	604	757	..
Colombia.....	539	503	..	454	674	497
Mexico.....	1,146	1,229	..	1,560	1,605	1,748
Peru.....	666	763	774	719	817	833
Venezuela.....	2,744	2,713	..	1,297	1,188	..
Western Europe:—						
Austria.....	1,600	1,684	1,809	2,101	2,328	2,309
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	6,382	6,829	7,031	6,497	7,174	7,355
Denmark.....	2,320	2,454	2,537	2,822	3,002	3,152
Finland.....	1,427	1,506	1,531	1,645	1,726	1,694
France.....	10,051	10,889	11,377	10,339	11,843	12,352
Germany.....	17,892	20,134	21,737	17,472	18,023	17,352
Italy.....	7,200	8,032	8,702	7,378	8,571	9,097
Netherlands.....	6,393	6,750	7,288	7,472	8,018	8,338
Norway.....	1,443	1,563	1,736	2,210	2,403	2,746
Portugal.....	576	620	696	924	1,023	1,022
Spain (b).....	965	1,254	1,384	3,004	3,572	3,462
Sweden.....	3,968	4,264	4,534	4,375	4,576	4,705
Switzerland.....	2,959	3,273	3,502	3,697	3,944	4,118
Turkey.....	464	491	522	577	725	691
Yugoslavia.....	1,091	1,220	1,252	1,288	1,375	1,707
European Common Market.....	47,920	52,630	56,140	59,710	67,010	70,150
EFTA.....	26,100	27,990	28,660	31,750	33,380	35,300
Sterling Area:—						
Australia.....	2,916	3,074	3,376	3,315	3,197	3,458
Ceylon.....	409	357	354	310	426	306
Hong Kong.....	1,143	1,324	1,527	1,569	1,767	1,818
India.....	1,688	1,607	1,614	2,912	2,822	2,718
Irish Republic.....	618	682	785	1,041	1,043	1,081
Malaysia (f).....	1,256	887	..	1,119	1,144	..
New Zealand.....	1,006	1,084	993	1,052	1,095	955
Nigeria.....	751	792	674	770	718	626
Pakistan.....	528	601	604	1,043	900	1,101
Singapore.....	981	1,102	1,143	1,243	1,328	1,438
United Kingdom.....	13,238	14,132	13,847	15,619	16,107	17,248
South Africa (c).....	1,483	1,684	1,908	2,461	2,300	2,687
Jamaica.....	220	229	224	289	321	353
Trinidad and Tobago.....	403	426	438	477	456	403
Eastern Europe:—						
Bulgaria.....	1,176	1,305	1,480	1,178	1,478	1,567
Czechoslovakia.....	2,689	2,745	3,022	2,672	2,736	2,680
Germany, East.....	3,070	3,205	..	2,810	3,215	..
Hungary.....	1,510	1,594	1,636	1,521	1,566	1,772
Poland.....	2,228	2,272	2,521	2,340	2,494	2,640
Rumania.....	1,102	1,186	1,306	1,077	1,213	1,546
U.S.S.R.....	8,175	8,841	..	8,058	7,913	..
Africa (g):—						
Morocco.....	430	428	..	445	476	..
Tunisia.....	120	140	149	245	249	261
U.A.R.....	604	604	507	933	1,070	754
Asia:—						
Indonesia.....	708	679	..	718	573	..
Iraq.....	882	935	..	451	493	..
Israel.....	406	477	522	811	812	734
Japan.....	8,452	9,777	10,442	8,170	9,524	11,663
Korea, Republic of.....	175	250	320	463	716	999
Philippines.....	794	861	812	894	957	1,173

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Canary Islands. (c) Including S.W. Africa. (e) Imports (f.o.b.), (f) Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak; excluding inter-state trade. (g) Excluding South Africa (see above).

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Section and Division	Imports		Exports	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
o. Food and Live Animals—				
Live animals (excluding zoo animals, dogs and cats).....	49,445	50,840	22,777	25,644
Meat and meat preparations.....	374,282	372,522	12,784	10,219
Dairy products and eggs.....	194,969	207,578	11,944	11,104
Fish (not of British taking) and fish preparations.....	61,950	67,835	9,881	9,515
Cereals and cereal preparations.....	221,627	222,365	41,617	40,484
Fruit and vegetables.....	312,593	327,159	15,311	13,207
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey.....	106,494	103,193	21,080	23,060
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.....	159,929	170,982	13,430	14,871
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals).....	68,659	67,343	7,660	8,456
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	22,553	21,467	11,533	11,217
i. Beverages and Tobacco—				
Beverages.....	54,442	64,472	136,831	139,102
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	84,611	89,505	21,912	23,679
2. Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels—				
Hides, skins and furskins, undressed.....	66,525	50,974	7,072	7,493
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	44,811	36,811	268	283
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed).....	46,124	44,614	11,960	11,062
Wood, lumber and cork.....	194,187	191,926	690	514
Pulp and waste paper.....	133,582	126,378	1,774	1,840
Textile fibres (not manufactured into yarn, thread and fabrics) and their waste, old clothing and other textile articles; rags.	220,215	196,778	84,889	76,070
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones).....	53,888	51,929	23,636	25,054
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	189,165	202,983	13,896	19,886
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified.....	48,657	48,110	4,280	3,866
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials—				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	916	851	19,970	13,991
Petroleum and Petroleum products.....	611,279	716,391	114,046	114,340
Gas, natural and manufactured.....	11,503	13,556	178	203
Electric energy.....	1,140	498	14	37
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats—				
Animal oils and fats.....	18,343	19,185	1,406	1,474
Fixed vegetable oils and fats.....	39,476	38,008	1,555	1,335
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin.....	5,581	5,541	3,133	3,166
5. Chemicals—				
Chemical elements and compounds.....	122,103	138,273	110,938	117,839
Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas.....	3,051	3,145	4,365	3,694
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	16,585	18,950	56,367	57,844
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	14,593	16,004	73,214	78,400
Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.....	16,524	16,472	40,565	43,369
Fertilizers, manufactured.....	17,859	26,337	7,863	8,399
Explosives and pyrotechnic products.....	492	609	8,997	8,809
Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins.....	59,317	65,206	89,368	94,214
Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere specified.....	43,409	44,423	77,666	80,272
6. Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material—				
Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified, and dressed furskins.....	28,998	27,346	33,019	30,512
Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified.....	14,766	15,404	47,782	53,800

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE—continued

Section and Division	Imports		Exports	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material—contd.	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture).....	66,224	81,033	4,778	5,186
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof.....	133,370	155,130	53,853	53,702
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products.....	158,845	182,065	260,975	250,322
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, not elsewhere specified.....	223,134	250,863	286,107	276,049
Iron and steel.....	87,678	120,142	215,058	229,029
Non-ferrous metals.....	421,497	380,485	192,159	206,314
Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified.....	50,728	59,375	155,237	153,244
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment—				
Machinery other than electric.....	429,583	511,890	1,043,523	1,035,710
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.....	150,452	183,912	345,485	344,854
Transport equipment.....	100,669	171,137	791,756	727,118
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles—				
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings.....	5,407	5,889	11,708	11,136
Furniture.....	8,119	11,246	14,809	14,700
Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	4,089	4,567	2,705	2,821
Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles including elastic or rubberized fabric and articles of fur.....	68,685	83,306	52,706	63,496
Footwear, gaiters and the like.....	22,344	26,727	16,638	19,937
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	78,234	98,414	113,750	121,667
Miscellaneous manufactured articles not elsewhere specified.....	123,827	146,678	167,236	178,125
9. Unclassified—				
Post parcels.....	47,087	46,366	109,001	105,891
Animals, not elsewhere specified (including zoo animals, dogs and cats)....	1,608	1,820	543	599
Other.....	30,566	38,543	42,051	37,702
TOTAL.....	5,946,787	6,441,552	5,046,950	5,025,923

UNITED KINGDOM AIRBORNE TRADE

The following table illustrates the steady rise during the past five years in the proportion of United Kingdom trade carried by air.

Year	Imports			Exports			Re-Exports		
	Total		% of Total	Total		% of Total	Total		% of Total
	£'000,000	£'000,000		£'000,000	£'000,000		£'000,000	£'000,000	
1963.....	4,983·4	305·8	6·1	4,211·1	289·2	6·9	153·8	45·6	29·6
1964.....	5,696·1	376·3	6·6	4,411·6	292·2	6·6	153·4	46·4	30·2
1965.....	5,751·1	438·3	7·6	4,728·0	379·5	7·8	172·8	54·7	31·7
1966.....	5,946·8	545·6	9·2	5,047·0	483·3	9·6	194·4	64·5	33·2
1967.....	6,441·6	640·9	9·9	5,025·9	539·7	10·7	184·5	63·2	34·2

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Year	Passenger Cars (including taxis)			Commercial Road Vehicles		
	For Export	Total	Weekly average	For Export	Total	Weekly average
1963.....	649,173	1,607,939	30,922	164,905	403,781	7,765
1964.....	705,754	1,867,640	35,238	179,404	464,736	8,769
1965.....	652,671	1,722,045	33,116	174,240	455,216	8,754
1966.....	624,995	1,603,679	30,840	178,061	428,675	8,436
1967.....	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968 1st Qtr.	197,630	467,555	35,966	37,221	104,276	8,021

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Foreign Trade Movements

Total net tonnage of 89,471 vessels entering United Kingdom ports in 1967 was 144,529,000 tons (with cargo, 118,727,000 tons; in ballast 25,802,000 tons) compared with 135,811,000 tons in 1966. Net tonnage of 89,296 vessels clearing United Kingdom ports in 1967 was 143,394,000 tons (with cargo, 62,766,000 tons; in ballast, 80,628,000 tons) compared with 39,829,000 tons cleared in 1966. The following table shows foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo in 1959-1967:-

Year	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Common- wealth†	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Common- wealth†	Foreign
		'000 tons net				'000 tons net		
1959.....	51,111	84,779	43,310	41,470	41,362	53,953	33,125	20,829
1960.....	55,043	91,626	44,886	46,739	42,824	54,806	32,698	22,108
1961.....	56,224	91,706	45,849	45,857	43,809	53,677	32,594	21,083
1962.....	55,529	95,434	46,789	48,645	47,243	56,318	32,590	23,727
1963.....	57,063	98,089	48,060	50,029	50,435	58,409	32,375	26,034
1964.....	62,960	103,858	49,675	54,183	52,847	57,827	31,525	26,303
1965.....	64,462	108,233	49,381	58,852	52,667	57,767	31,222	26,545
1966.....	63,807	108,294	43,384	64,910	51,645	58,298	28,404	29,895
1967.....	72,157	118,727	48,092	70,635	54,309	62,766	32,327	30,439

† Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Foreign Trade Movement by Flags, 1967

Flag	Entered†	Cleared†	Flag	Entered†	Cleared†
	'000 tons	'000 tons		'000 tons	'000 tons
Commonwealth.....	72,157	54,309	Norwegian.....	15,198	5,600
Belgian.....	2,679	2,133	Panamanian.....	2,199	436
Danish.....	3,387	2,365	Polish.....	302	140
Finnish.....	971	408	Spanish.....	627	618
French.....	4,339	2,511	Swedish.....	5,556	2,781
German.....	5,965	3,061	U.S.A.....	2,536	2,024
Greek.....	2,209	671	U.S.S.R.....	1,270	240
Italian.....	1,871	287	Yugoslav.....	262	95
Liberian.....	10,875	874	Other Flags.....	2,684	1,482
Netherlands.....	7,701	4,710	Total Foreign.....	84,522	48,559

† Net tonnage with cargo: vessels with mail only are excluded.

Principal British Seaports in 1967

Port	Value of Trade				Volume of Trade†	
	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Total	Arrived	Departed
London.....	£1,773,832,386	£1,580,404,999	£52,265,710	£3,406,503,095	£45,549,490	£43,475,501
Liverpool.....	893,321,377	910,230,495	13,892,470	1,817,444,342	19,923,836	20,401,663
Hull.....	353,634,335	319,402,802	4,279,167	677,316,304	7,348,052	7,188,709
Manchester.....	301,061,530	147,730,307	1,079,756	449,871,593	8,083,943	7,270,917
Southampton.....	246,551,861	177,749,898	5,254,474	429,556,233	26,812,111	27,043,363
Harwich.....	175,274,972	141,372,540	6,482,546	323,130,058	6,784,872	6,698,681
Glasgow.....	152,250,477	158,746,297	1,102,492	312,105,266	7,906,460	7,818,278
Bristol.....	210,772,131	47,082,997	1,148,665	259,003,793	5,747,515	5,686,426
Dover.....	119,802,511	107,682,783	10,920,218	238,405,512	11,359,857	11,142,288
Newcastle (including Nth. and Sth. Shields)	75,775,222	49,513,600	1,023,268	126,312,090	6,843,137	6,906,959
Grimsby.....	83,526,318	27,373,821	733,363	111,633,502	4,176,245	4,044,617
Swansea.....	58,307,247	50,051,648	2,882,874	111,241,769	3,849,240	3,848,673

The value of trade passing through United Kingdom Airports rose further in 1967, a large proportion passing through London Airport, figures for which are shown in parenthesis: Imports, £680,555,512 (£475,543,180); Exports, £575,153,159 (£431,250,091); Re-exports, £63,229,668 (£55,012,193); Total £1,318,938,339 (£961,805,464).

*Excluding coastwise tonnages.

†Net registered tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast foreign and coastwise during 1967.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT
As recorded in Lloyd's Register at July 1968

NAME	Propulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Length Overall	Dimensions in Feet	Year Built	Owners
Passenger Liners							
Queen Elizabeth.....	Tb	British	82,998	103'1"0	118'6	1940	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.
France.....	Tb	France	66,348	103'5"2	110'9	1961	Cie. Générale Transatlantique
Queen Elizabeth 2.....	Tb	British	58,000	90'3"0	105'1	1968	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.
United States.....	To	U.S.A.	50,924	90'0"0	101'6	NR	United States Lines Co.
Raffaello.....	Tb	Italy	45,993	90'4"6	101'8	1965	" Italia " Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Michelangelo.....	Tb	Italy	45,911	90'4"9	101'8	1965	" Italia " Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Canberra.....	Tb	British	45,733	81'8"5	102'5	1961	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Oriana.....	Tb	British	41,915	80'4"0	97'1	1960	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.
Rotterdam.....	Tb	Netherlands	38,621	74'8"6	94'1	1959	N.V. Nederl.-Amerik. Stoomv. Maats.
Nieuw Amsterdam.....	Tb	Netherlands	36,962	75'8"5	88'3	1938	(Holland-Amerika Lijn)
Windsor Castle.....	Tb	British	36,123	78'3"1	92'5	1960	Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.
Oil Tankers, etc.*							
Universe Ireland.....	Tb	Liberia	149,600	113'0"0	175'0	1968	Bantry Transportation Co.
Universe Kuwait.....	Tb	Liberia	149,600	113'0"0	175'0	1968	Bantry Transportation Co.
Idemitsu Maru.....	Tb	Japan	107,957	112'2"0	163'5	1966	Idemitsu Tanker K.K.
Maria.....	Tb	British	105,495	106'6"3	154'9	1968	Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.
Magdalæ.....	Tb	France	105,496	106'5"3	154'9	1968	Soc. Maritime Shell
Megara.....	Tb	British	105,445	105'6"3	154'9	1968	Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.
Murex.....	Tb	British	105,000	106'7"3	154'9	1968	Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.
Marinula.....	Tb	British	105,000	107'7"1	143'9	1968	Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.
Hien Maru.....	Tb	Japan	105,000	102'6"0	156'9	1968	Yamashita Shinminou Kisen K.K.
Macoma.....	Tb	Netherlands	104,303	106'6"4	154'9	1968	N.V. Curacaoche Sheepsy. Maats.
Berge Commander.....	Oe	Norway	103,800	106'4"1	158'9	1968	Sig. Bergesen dy & Co.
Bergenus.....	Oe	Norway	103,194	106'5"3	158'9	1967	Skhls A/S Snaefonn & Skips A/S Bergehus
Bulford.....	Tb	British	103,000	106'7"1	158'3	1968	Blandford Shipping Co.
Kiho Maru.....	Tb	Japan	99,200	104'8"0	165'5	1968	Kawasaki Kisen K.K. & Iino Kaiun K.K.
Shoyo Maru.....	Tb	Japan	96,220	96'4"6	151'8	1967	Taiyo Shosen K.K.
Myrina.....	Tb	W. Germ'y	96,000	105'0	155'1	1968	Deutsche Shell A.G.
Tokyo Maru.....	Tb	Japan	94,630	100'5"6	156'0	1966	Tokyo Tanker K.K.
Jasanko Maru.....	Tb	Japan	91,944	98'4"2	158'3	1967	A/S Kosmos
Tenko Maru.....	Tb	Japan	91,240	98'4"4	158'3	1967	Sanko Kisen K.K.
Meisen Maru.....	Tb	Japan	90,538	103'6"0	144'5	1967	Meiji Kaiun K.K.
Esso Merica.....	Tb	British	87,002	101'0"1	146'2	1968	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.
Nicholas J. Goulandris.....	Tb	Liberia	86,974	108'0	158'0	1968	Gofla de Panama Cls. Co. Ltd.

* All oil tankers unless otherwise stated

Oe = Oil engines

NR = Not recorded

Tb = Oil engines

MERCHANT SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD

Source: *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*

FLAG	1952			1957			1962			1967			
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	
United Kingdom.....	5,912	18,623,654	5,427	19,857,491	5,009	21,658,142	4,156	21,716,148	2,136	23,955,502	1,236	23,955,502	
Canada.....	1,151	1,692,045	1,105	1,521,211	1,063	1,793,549	1,012,566	1,886,513	369	1,886,513	369	1,886,513	
India.....	192	476,683	222	625,641	278	1,012,566	2,537,726	1,437	3,806,338	3,806,338	3,806,338	3,806,338	
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	1,244	1,534,426	1,307	2,027,581	1,251	2,537,726							
Total: British Commonwealth.....	8,499	22,326,808	8,061	24,031,954	7,601	26,912,283	7,198	29,714,501					
Argentina.....	365	1,033,571	360	1,038,559	332	1,262,030	315	1,240,372					
Brazil.....	374	794,011	398	891,480	430	1,204,051	394	1,304,848					
Denmark.....	695	1,360,516	715	1,857,478	873	2,309,245	1,072	3,014,094					
Finland.....	342	588,191	356	754,720	379	876,709	415	1,063,810					
France.....	1,251	3,637,853	1,230	4,009,783	1,462	5,102,121	1,538	5,570,500					
Germany (West).....	1,522	1,397,604	2,224	3,605,687	2,492	4,923,846	2,679	5,990,395					
Greece.....	372	1,274,446	370	1,471,545	1,168	6,537,419	1,600	7,432,793					
Italy.....	1,101	3,289,215	1,253	4,515,956	1,378	5,411,652	1,445	6,219,041					
Japan.....	1,587	2,767,163	2,032	4,415,970	4,372	8,870,155	6,409	16,883,553					
Liberia.....	105	897,898	743	7,466,429	853	10,573,158	1,513	22,597,838					
Netherlands.....	1,617	3,264,337	1,886	4,335,356	1,907	5,166,172	1,739	5,123,337					
Norway.....	2,101	5,905,942	2,513	8,488,164	2,725	12,511,082	2,847	18,381,867					
Panama.....	606	3,740,451	580	4,129,029	592	3,851,159	757	4,475,6154					
Poland.....	139	278,638	148	324,300	350	866,847	421	1,209,574					
Russia (U.S.S.R.)*	1,019	2,260,537	1,264	2,708,607	1,313	4,684,977	2,238	10,177,418					
Spain.....	1,089	1,215,819	1,267	1,505,224	1,575	1,995,888	1,909	2,570,890					
Sweden.....	1,266	2,331,837	1,265	3,047,535	1,233	4,106,728	1,092	4,634,648					
United States of America†	4,876	27,224,778	4,374	25,910,856	3,749	23,272,856	3,303	20,332,626					
Yugoslavia.....	117	250,581	186	374,391	272	945,991	351	1,196,125					
Other Countries.....	2,338	4,270,163	2,639	5,327,459	3,605	8,387,144	5,080	12,239,590					
World Total.....	31,461	90,180,359	33,864	110,246,081	38,661	139,979,813	44,375	182,099,644					

* Information incomplete.

† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July, 1967, 89% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the world, 64,278,399 tons were classed with that Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING
STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1967
Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		For Registration in		Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
United Kingdom	3	210,400	146	1,087,278	149	1,297,678	United Kingdom	147	1,383,086	
Australia	1	..	12	17,540	12	17,540	Australia	12	17,540	
Canada	1	18,045	60	13,163	61	149,208	Bermuda	4	80,851	
India	..	..	16	24,388	16	24,388	Canada	62	150,083
Other Commonwealth	..	..	13	6,214	13	6,114	Hong Kong	3	23,509
Argentina	..	..	9	1,266	9	1,266	Pakistan	22	63,655
Belgium	..	..	11	121,190	11	121,190	Other Commonwealth	8	40,380
Brazil	..	..	22	58,770	22	58,770	Belgium	11	11,941
China (Taiwan)	..	..	7	23,629	7	23,629	Brazil	22	130,875
Denmark	4	53,000	54	434,990	55	487,990	Bulgaria	8	58,770	
Egypt (U.A.R.)	..	..	..	220	2	220	Denmark	136	48,953
Finland	1	105,000	45	182,397	45	182,397	France	46	397,799	
France	1	..	54	447,960	55	552,960	Germany (East)	22	505,061	
Germany (East)	..	109	243,733	109	243,733	Germany (West)	22	97,800		
Germany (West)	3	200,210	801,957	219	1,002,167	Germany (West)	151	713,222		
Greece	..	..	16	7,346	16	7,346	Greece	27	183,594
Hungary	..	..	10,159	9	10,159	Israel	7	105,420	
Irish Republic	..	..	..	30,535	9	30,535	Italy	47	409,702
Italy	..	..	67	507,141	67	507,141	Japan	725	2,937,133
Japan	19	1,268,233	907	6,228,643	926	7,496,876	Korea (South)	44	61,359	
Korea (South)	..	..	19	14,091	19	14,091	Liberia	86	2,474,388
Netherlands	..	..	131	338,818	131	338,818	Mexico	13	93,680
Norway	..	..	134	522,059	134	522,059	Netherlands	201	354,126
Peru	..	..	80	25,751	80	25,751	Norway	10	2,725,247
Portugal	..	..	70	400,445	70	400,445	Panama	10	204,519
Angola	..	..	9	15,002	10	15,500	Poland	25	183,364
Spain	..	..	1	498	..	..	Roumania	5	96,799
Sweden	2	104,296	166	405,965	166	405,965	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	128	639,137	
Turkey	..	..	65	1,204,477	67	1,368,473	Spain	152	309,971
United States of America	11	145,901	16	5,907	16	5,907	Sweden	62	598,032	
Yugoslavia	..	..	27	96,103	231	242,004	United States of America	226	240,925
Other Countries	..	..	..	273,235	27	273,235	Yugoslavia	11	119,084
World Total	41	2,105,085	2,737	13,675,026	2,778	15,790,111	Other Countries	253	320,106	
							World Total	■ 778	15,790,111	

Tonnage launched to Lloyd's Register Class—Of the world tonnage launched during 1967, 27.3 per cent (4,305,614 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 99,622 tons (91.2 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

* Excluding China and U.S.S.R.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1967

The British Railways Board was set up, along with four other separate nationalized transport undertakings, by the terms of the Transport Act, 1962. This Act dissolved the British Transport Commission and shared its assets between the new bodies which assumed their responsibilities on January 1, 1963. Under the Act the finances of the railways were reconstructed and previous restrictions were modified to give them greater commercial freedom than they had enjoyed in the past.

For the purposes of management and operation the railways are divided into five Regions each of which is headed by a Regional Railway Board. They cover the following areas:

1. London Midland Region—bounded by a line joining Carlisle, Oldham, Nottingham, Bedford, London, Banbury, Kidderminster, Aberystwyth.

2. Western Region—west of a line joining Yeovil, Westbury, Reading, London and the southern border of the L.M. Region.

3. Southern Region—south of a line joining Dorchester, Salisbury, London and the Thames.

4. Eastern Region—east of a line joining London, Peterborough, Sheffield, Bradford and Carlisle.

5. Scottish Region—north of a line joining Carlisle and Berwick.

Financial Results, 1967.—The balance sheet for 1967 showed an increase of £18,300,000 in the total deficit of the British Railways Board. The total deficit of £153,000,000 compared with £137,700,000 for 1966, while the railway working deficit (before taking interest charges or revenue from other activities into account) was £90,400,000 compared with £71,600,000 for the previous year.

	£ million
	1967
Gross receipts:	
Passenger.....	179·7
Freight (including parcels and mails).....	250·3
Miscellaneous.....	8·7
TOTAL.....	438·7
Working expenses:	
Train working.....	229·8
Shunting.....	31·5
Terminal handling and facilities.....	62·5
Booking and consignment of traffic.....	23·8
Collection and delivery by road.....	20·0
Miscellaneous expenses.....	7·3
Track and signalling.....	92·6
Other.....	68·8
TOTAL.....	536·1
Deficit on railway working.....	97·4
Deduct	
Other net railway receipts.....	7·0
Surplus on other activities (Ships, Harbours, Hotels and Letting of Land and Buildings not in operational use).....	8·1
WORKING DEFICIT.....	82·3

Reorganization.—In 1966 the Government decided that steps should be taken to reorganize the nationalized transport undertakings including the radical remodelling of the railway system to meet the current needs of the country. The British Transport Commission, later British Railways Board, was given the task of formulating proposals for the railways. Accordingly, in March 1963, after carrying out a number of detailed traffic studies, the Board published its report on the reshaping of British Railways. The report analysed

the problems facing the railways, examined in detail the main groups of existing and potential traffics and the methods of dealing with them, and set out proposals which the Board considered essential if the contemplated improvements were to be achieved. The main proposals included: the closure of many branch lines and about 2,500 of the 7,000 stations to passenger traffic and the discontinuance of many stopping passenger services; selective improvement of inter-city passenger services and the elimination of duplicate routes; reduction in passenger rolling stock by damping down of seasonal traffic peaks; co-ordination of railway and post office parcels services; increase in block train movement of coal; the shedding of uneconomic freight traffic and the building up of through train traffic; development of "Liner train" network for traffic flows of less than train load dimensions; concentration of freight sundries traffic on about 100 main depots; reduction of the freight wagon fleet; and continued replacement of steam by diesel locomotives for main-line operation up to a total requirement of about 4,250.

The accounts for 1967 show that a deficit of £153,000,000 was incurred. 1967 was a bad year financially. Revenue fell considerably, mainly because of the depressed state of the national economy, and although substantial savings in working costs were made the financial results were markedly worse than those for 1966. Production was particularly low in coal mining and in iron and steel, while total manufacturing output was below that of 1966; consequently there were substantial reductions in the railways' basic types of traffic. Another factor which helped to swell the deficit was the Government's refusal, because of the "freeze", to allow certain increases in fares and charges, including some approved by the Transport Tribunal for London as long ago as July 1966. Apart from the economic, commercial and political factors, there was during 1967 considerable industrial unrest in the country, by no means confined to railways, resulting in unofficial action and damaging stoppages.

Considerable progress was made during 1967 in improving the railway system. Three major electrification schemes were completed. In the Midlands, the extension to Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stoke of the Euston main-line electric services, gave added effect to the fast and efficient services between London, Manchester and Liverpool. In the south, the completion of the Waterloo-Bournemouth electrification enabled steam traction to be abolished from Southern Region, and in the north the extension of the Glasgow suburban electrification brought the popular Blue Trains to the whole of the South Bank of the Clyde as far as Gourock and Wemyss Bay. The rapid expansion of the Freightliner door-to-door service for general merchandise is shown by the fact that by the end of 1967 the fast, permanently coupled trains were carrying 4,200 loaded containers a week compared with 1,200 a week at the beginning of the year.

Modernization.—The final stage of the London (Euston) — Manchester — Liverpool electrification scheme, embracing Birmingham and Stoke-on-Trent, was brought into operation. The journey time between Euston and Birmingham inclusive of an intermediate stop, was reduced to 95 minutes, giving an average speed of 71 m.p.h. At the same time, changes were made in the pattern of service between Plymouth, Bristol, Birmingham and Manchester and between Birmingham and Southampton. In July the introduction of electric services between London and Bournemouth was coupled

with a complete reorganization of the whole of the Southern Region time-table which had been largely unchanged for about 30 years. The second stage of the Glasgow suburban electrification, serving the area from Glasgow to Gourock and Wemyss Bay was brought in with a partial service in June and a full service in September.

A large and up-to-date terminal at Stratford, East London, equipped to handle international freight traffic generally, was opened in June. Carrying by the Freightliner system continued to increase rapidly. New services were introduced on 13 routes to bring the network to 21. London was linked with South Wales, Heysham (a Belfast service), Sheffield, Newcastle, Leeds, Cardiff and Stockton; Birmingham with Glasgow, Newcastle with Stockton; Glasgow with Leeds and Sheffield; and Cardiff with Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield. In addition, the London-Liverpool and London-Manchester services were duplicated and a third service was introduced on the London-Glasgow route. During the year over 100,000 loaded containers were carried, and the monthly rate of business grew from 5,000 containers to 17,500. Further progress was made in 1967 in reducing the number of stations handling freight from 1,497 at the beginning of the year to 1,176 at the end. Greater utilization of rolling stock enabled the fleet of freight wagons to be reduced by nearly 86,000. The stock of steam engines was reduced to 362, all due for withdrawal in 1968.

Passenger Services.—The Inter-City network was further improved in 1967, faster journey times were achieved by eliminating some intermediate stops and by exploiting the capability of 100 m.p.h. sections of line. On the east coast route, additional Inter-City trains to the West Riding and Newcastle were introduced, as well as Pullman service between London and Hull. Diesel-electric Pullman sets were concentrated on the Western Region and introduced on high-speed services between Paddington and Swansea, and Paddington and Oxford.

Track and Maintenance.—Further advances were made in the mechanization of permanent way maintenance. Another 470 miles of continuous welded rail were laid, bringing the total mileage to 3,340 on principal routes. Speeds of 100 m.p.h. are now permissible over some 700 single track miles. Following the completion of an assessment of the strength of more than 10,000 bridges carrying public roads over the railways, work began on strengthening about 1,200 of them. By the end of the year work had been completed on 132 bridges and started on a further 67. It was intended to complete the programme by April 1969.

Signals.—Progress on the installation of the automatic warning system, which gives the train driver an audible indication inside his cab of the state of signals ahead reached by the end of the year a total of 1,799 route miles, in addition to the 1,400 route miles fitted with the Western Region system. 82 automatic half-barrier level crossings were installed during the year, bringing the total in service

to 202. A modified system of track circuiting, which renders insulated rail joints unnecessary with continuously welded track on electrified lines, reached its final stage of development.

OPERATING STATISTICS

At the end of 1967, British Railways had 36,498 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, representing 13,172 miles of route of which 2,014 miles were electrified. Standard rail on main lines has a weight of 90 lbs. per yard. British Railways had 5,445 locomotives (steam, 341, diesel and diesel electric, 4,742 and electric, 341); 3,988 diesel multiple-unit vehicles, 7,493 electric multiple-unit passenger carriages with a capacity of 1,247,887 seats or berths in 1967. Loaded train miles run in passenger service totalled 202,756,000. 837,350,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 202,756,000 made by holders of season tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 24·09 miles; and on season ticket, 17·16 miles. Passenger stations in use in 1967 numbered 2,750 and freight stations 748.

Freight.—There were 466,623 freight vehicles and 7,401 other vehicles in the non-passenger-carrying stock. 122,203,000 tons of coal and coke were carried in 1967. 35,723,000 tons of iron and steel and 42,823,000 tons of other traffic. Loaded train miles run in freight service totalled 61,011,000. 35,075 railway road vehicles were in use in 1967 and 31,038 containers.

Staff and Wages

On Dec. 31, 1967, British Railways employed a total staff of 318,092, compared with 338,740 on Dec. 31, 1966. Average weekly earnings of selected grades at April 15, 1967 (with numbers of staff) were:— Male Clerks (31,350) £21 6s.; Train Drivers (25,784) £26; Head Shunters (5,614) £21 16s.; Lengthmen and Relayers (15,211) £21 16s.

Casualties in Train Accidents

(includes British Railways, London Transport and other railways).

	Average 1963-67	1967
Fatal Accidents.....	35	82
Passengers killed.....	16	71
Passengers seriously injured.....	33	88
Railwaymen killed....	7	5
Railwaymen seriously injured.....	21	13
Other persons killed...	12	6
Other persons seriously injured.....	16	13
Passengers carried per passenger killed.....	87,500,000	18,900,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed.....	1,370,000,000	297,700,000

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1945

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Derailment.
1948	Apr. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.
1967	Nov. 5	Hither Green	S. Region	49	Track failure

Rail and Coach Fares

[1969]

BRITISH RAILWAY FARES, 1938-1968

The following table shows rail fares for 12 specimen journeys in 1938, in 10 years thereafter when a change was made, and the fares current in October, 1968. The fares are 3rd or 2nd class ordinary returns. In 1957 the 3rd class was renamed 2nd.

London To:-	January									October		
	1938	1948	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962	1964	1966	1967	1968
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Birmingham (New St.)...	10 8	30 6	32 6	34 10	37 6	42 0	47 0	51 0	55 6	60 6	61 0	64 0
Bournemouth ..	18 11	30 6	31 6	34 0	36 0	41 0	45 0	50 0	54 0	58 6	58 6	60 0
Brighton.....	9 2	14 3	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 6	21 6	23 6	25 6	28 0	28 0	30 0
Bristol.....	21 0	32 7	34 6	37 0	39 4	45 0	50 0	55 0	59 0	64 0	64 0	65 0
Edinburgh (Waverley)...	69 4	107 6	114 8	123 4	131 0	142 0	142 0	142 0	178 0	198 0	208 0	208 0
Glasgow (via Carlisle)...	70 4	109 0	117 4	126 2	134 0	144 0	144 0	144 0	168 0	190 0	202 0	208 0
Liverpool.....	34 ■	53 9	56 8	60 10	64 8	73 0	81 0	89 0	97 0	105 6	105 6	116 0
Manchester....	32 3	50 0	53 8	57 10	61 4	69 0	77 0	85 0	92 0	100 0	100 0	110 0
Norwich.....	20 6	31 9	33 8	36 2	38 4	44 4	46 0	53 0	57 0	62 6	62 6	66 0
Oxford.....	11 3	17 5	18 8	20 2	21 4	24 0	27 0	29 6	32 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Sheffield.....	28 1	43 6	46 6	50 9	53 0	60 0	67 0	73 0	79 6	86 6	86 6	88 0
York.....	33 1	51 3	55 2	59 4	63 0	71 0	79 0	87 0	94 0	102 6	102 6	110 0

LONDON SUBURBAN RAIL AND COACH FARES
London Underground Railway Return Fares

Specimen Journey	January									October		
	1938	1954	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tottenham Court Rd.- Morden.....	1 2	2 ■	■ 4	2 10	3 0	3 4	3 6	4 0	4 8	5 0	5 6	5 6
Liverpool Street- Ealing Broad- way.....	1 ■	■ 6	2 ■	3 0	3 4	3 8	3 10	4 4	5 0	5 4	5 10	6 0
Tower Hill- Putney Br....	1 2	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 10	3 4	3 10	4 0	4 6	4 6
Piccadilly Circus- Cockfosters...	1 6	2 8	2 10	3 4	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 8	5 4	5 4	6 2	6 6

The fare for each of the above journeys rose by 2d. between January and June, 1962.

Southern Region of British Railways 2nd Class Return Fares

Specimen Journey	January									October		
	1938	1948	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962	1964	1965	1967	1968
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Charing Cross- Orpington....	3 5	4 6	4 2	4 6	4 8	5 4	5 10	6 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8
Waterloo-Esher*	■ 8	3 6	4 2	4 6	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 ■	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2
Victoria- Sanderstead...	■ 9	3 7	3 10	4 2	4 4	■ 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 4
Charing Cross- Bexleyheath..	2 9	3 7	3 10	4 2	4 4	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 4

* This return fare also rose by 4d. in 1957.

Green Line Coach Return Fares

Specimen Journey	January									October		
	1938	1951	1953	1954	1956	1958	1960	1963	1964	1965	1967	1968
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hyde Park Corner- Bromley	■ 6	3 2	3 6	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 4	6 10	7 0
South Station.	■ 6	3 0	3 10	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 4	6 8	7 2	7 6
Marble Arch- Purley.....	■ 9	3 0	3 10	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 4	6 8	7 2	7 6
Marble Arch- Enfield Town.	■ 6	2 ■	3 0	3 2	3 6	3 10	4 0	4 8	5 4	5 8	6 2	6 6
Algate- Romford Market Place	x 6	■ 10	■ 4	■ 6	3 10	4 2	4 4	■ 0	5 8	6 0	6 6	7 0

The fare for each of the above journeys rose by 2d. between January and June, 1962.

ROADS

On April 1, 1967, the total mileage of public roads in Great Britain, excluding green lanes and unsurfaced roads, was 196,110, of which 148,283 are in England, 28,865 in Scotland and 18,962 in Wales. There were 461 miles of motorways, 8,333 miles of Trunk Roads and 20,020 miles of Principal Roads. The remaining 167,096 miles were classified and unclassified roads.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946 (now consolidated in the Highways Act, 1959). These roads, which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State and in Wales from April 1, 1965, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all county roads outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the exception of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their area.

The system of classifying roads for grant purposes was revised with effect from April 1, 1967. Under the new system highway works are divided into two categories only: improvements and maintenance. Capital grants are payable at the rate of 75 per cent. but only for improvements on a single class of local authority road known as "principal roads". (The mileage of principal roads is roughly equivalent to that of the old Class I system). All road maintenance and improvements on non-principal roads is now aided through a non-specific revenue grant, the rate support grant.

Grants made to Highways Authorities in England for the year 1967-68 amounted to £72,000,000 (provisional) and £73,000,000 in 1968-69. In Wales, grants to highway authorities in respect of principal roads in 1967-68 were estimated at £2,530,000 and in Scotland, £12,199,000.

Motorways.—The network is based on five main routes—London-Yorkshire (M.1), Medway Towns (M.2), London-South Wales (M.4), Birmingham-Bristol (M.5) and Birmingham-Carlisle (M.6). In the Birmingham area M.1, M.5 and M.6 will be connected by shorter motorways known as the Midland Links. Other motorways planned are London-Basingstoke (M.3), London-Cambridge (M.11), London-Crawley (M.23), North Cheshire (M.56), Manchester-Preston (M.61) and Lancashire-Yorkshire (M.62). Motorways by-pass Darlington, Doncaster and Stevenage on A.1, and Maidstone on A.20, while other motorways will bypass Durham and Baldock on A.1, Port Talbot on A.48 and High Wycombe, Beaconsfield and Gerrards Cross on A.40.

At the end of June, 1968, 531·05 miles of motorway were open to traffic in England and Wales and 119·01 miles were under construction. 179·75 miles of the M.1 were in use, and 14·7 miles of the northern extension were under construction. Of the 62·3 miles of the M.4 that were in use, 18·6 miles were in Wales, from the completed Severn Bridge to Newport. On M.6 125·6 miles (incl. 14·3 Midland Link motorways) were open from North of Birmingham to Carnforth. Work had begun on 15·5 miles of the Midland Link motorways and a continuous 53 mile motorway was in use from the southern outskirts of Birmingham to Ross-on-Wye in Herefordshire.

Tyne Tunnel.—On Oct. 13, 1967, the Tyne road tunnel was opened by H.M. the Queen. The tunnel crosses the Tyne at Jarrow, six miles downstream from the nearest bridge and replaces two ferries. Estimated cost of the tunnel including approaches was £13,000,000. Tolls are charged for use of the tunnel.

Motor Vehicles.—By the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1967, the number of vehicles with licences current in Great Britain totalled 14,016,000: Cars, 10,303,000; Motor cycles and tricycles, 1,443,000; Buses, Coaches and Taxicabs, 94,000; Goods Vehicles, 1,624,000; Agricultural Vehicles, 469,000; Exempt vehicles, 83,000.

Taxation.—Net Exchequer receipts from Motor Vehicle duties in 1966-67 totalled £262,013,917, compared with £250,838,540 in 1965-66. Estimated receipts in 1967-68 were £281,000,000 and in 1968-69, £302,000,000.

Total Expenditure on Roads in Great Britain

The following table shows the total expenditure on the improvement and new construction of highways in Great Britain in the years 1954-66.

(£ million)

	1964	1965	1966
Major improvements and new construction:—			
Trunk.....	101·2	104·2	114·6
Classified.....	69·6	72·1	78·0
Unclassified.....	11·5	10·1	10·0
Total.....	182·3	186·4	202·6
Maintenance and Minor improvement (excluding cleansing, etc.):—			
Trunk.....	18·4	18·7	20·3
Classified.....	72·1	73·6	79·4
Unclassified.....	46·2	48·8	54·6
Total.....	136·7	141·1	154·3
Cleansing, etc.:—			
Trunk.....	6·4	6·3	6·6
Other roads.....	44·6	50·2	55·5
Total.....	51·0	56·5	62·1
Total expenditure on roads.	370·0	384·0	419·0
Public lighting.....	30·0	30·7	31·1
Car Parks.....	5·8	6·5	7·3
TOTAL.....	405·8	421·2	457·4

British Road Accident Statistics

Road accident figures were first recorded in Great Britain in 1909. In that year about 100,000 motor vehicles were licensed; and there were 1,070 fatal road accidents and 26,001 accidents resulting in non-fatal injuries (excluding those attributed to pedal cycles). As the number of motor vehicles on the roads increased, so did the annual casualty figures. Statistics of road accident deaths and injuries were first recorded in 1926. In that year there were 4,803 fatal and 119,484 non-fatal accidents, resulting in 4,886 deaths and 133,888 serious and slight injuries; and by then there were

about 1,720,000 vehicles in use. Road casualty figures have been compiled, in increasing detail, since that time by the Ministry of Transport. The accompanying figures have been provided for the Almanack by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Casualties in 1967

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians.....	2,904	24,472	56,843	84,279
Pedal cyclists....	463	6,225	21,148	27,836
Riders of motor cycles, scooters and mopeds ..	762	16,022	36,772	53,556
Riders' passengers ..	158	2,715	7,186	10,059
Drivers.....	1,570	21,690	64,647	87,907
Drivers' passengers.....	1,402	22,633	82,306	106,341
Total.....	7,319	93,757	268,902	369,978

The following table lists the totals of road deaths and injuries in this country since 1930. The reporting of non-fatal injuries was suspended during the early part of the last war; and in fact during the rest of the war the reporting of slight injury cases was probably incomplete. Fatalities now exclude those occurring after 30 days. Over the years the volume of road traffic has increased steadily, particularly since the war: deaths and injuries, particularly the latter, have also tended to rise, but not to the same extent.

In 1967 there were 369,978 road casualties, including 7,319 deaths. Compared with 1966,

accidents, deaths and injuries all decreased appreciably. There were 14,021,000 licensed vehicles in use on 202,600 miles of road. In other words, there were 69 vehicles for every mile of road, or one vehicle for every 25 yards. Twenty road users were killed and 994 injured on an average day throughout the year. There was a death every 72 minutes and a non-fatal casualty every 87 seconds.

1930-1967

Year	Killed	Injured	Year	Killed	Injured
1930	7,305	177,895	1949	4,773	172,006
1931	6,691	202,119	1950	5,012	196,313
1932	6,667	206,450	1951	5,250	211,243
1933	7,202	216,328	1952	4,706	203,306
1934	7,343	231,603	1953	5,090	221,680
1935	6,502	221,726	1954†	5,010	233,271
1936	6,561	227,813	1955	5,526	262,396
1937	6,633	226,402	1956	5,367	262,593
1938	6,648	226,711	1957	5,550	268,308
1939	8,273	*	1958	5,970	293,797
1940	8,609	*	1959	6,520	326,933
1941	9,169	*	1960	6,970	340,581
1942	6,926	140,618	1961	6,908	342,859
1943	5,796	116,740	1962	6,709	334,987
1944	6,416	124,458	1963	6,024	349,257
1945	5,256	133,042	1964	7,820	377,079
1946	5,062	157,484	1965	7,952	389,935
1947	4,881	161,313	1966	7,985	384,472
1948	4,513	148,884	1967	7,319	362,059

* Not available.

† 30-day limit for fatalities introduced.

LIGHTHOUSES

The expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (*The Trinity House*, the *Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses* and the *Commissioners of Irish Lights*) is met from the General Lighthouse Fund which was established under the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, 1898. The Fund also bears the expenditure of maintaining certain lighthouses abroad. The Fund derives its main income from light dues levied on shipping in United Kingdom and Irish ports. In the financial year 1966-67 the income of the Fund was £6,391,079, made up of £6,163,167 from light dues and £227,912 from miscellaneous receipts.

Expenditure in that year totalled £5,165,527, including £4,961,493 in respect of the maintenance of lighthouses, etc., by the three General Lighthouse Authorities, £140,008 in respect of lighthouses abroad and £63,486 in miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting light dues. The surplus of £1,225,552, together with receipts from the investments of the General Lighthouse Fund totalling £150,873 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. From this account are made allocations to depreciation and reserves from which, during the year, capital outlay of £664,747 was met.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS

Age	ENGLAND AND WALES 1963-65		SCOTLAND 1963-65		NORTHERN IRELAND 1963-65		UNITED STATES 1965		FRANCE 1964	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	68.3	74.4	66.3	72.5	67.8	72.9	66.8	73.7	68.0	75.1
1	..	..	..	..	68.8	73.6	67.7	74.4	68.5	75.3
5	65.1	71.0	63.5	69.3	65.1	69.9	64.0	70.6	64.8	71.6
10	60.3	66.1	58.6	64.4	60.2	65.0	59.1	65.7	59.9	66.7
15	55.4	61.2	53.8	59.5	55.3	60.0	54.3	60.8	55.1	61.8
20	50.6	56.3	49.0	54.6	50.5	55.1	49.6	56.0	50.3	56.9
30	41.1	46.5	39.5	44.9	41.0	45.4	40.4	46.4	41.1	47.3
40	31.6	37.0	30.1	35.4	31.6	35.8	31.3	37.0	31.9	37.8
50	22.8	27.9	21.5	26.5	22.8	26.8	22.9	28.1	23.4	28.8
60	15.1	19.4	14.2	18.3	15.3	18.5	15.9	20.0	16.0	20.3
65	12.0	15.6	11.4	14.6	12.2	14.8	12.9	16.2	12.9	16.3
70	9.4	12.1	8.9	11.3	9.6	11.3	10.4	12.8	10.1	12.7
75	7.1	9.1	6.9	8.6	7.4	8.6	8.1	9.7	7.5	9.5
80	5.3	6.7	5.1	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.2	7.0	5.6	6.9
85	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.9

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Operating Accounts, 1966-67 and 1967-68
(including B.O.A.C.-Cunard Ltd.)

	Revenue	1966-67	1967-68
Scheduled Services:			
Passenger.....	£97,056,000	£108,053,000	
Excess baggage.....	1,857,000	2,003,000	
Mail.....	14,591,000	15,504,000	
Diplomatic bags.....	147,000	174,000	
Commercial freight.....	16,879,000	18,938,000	
Contract services.....	3,789,000	3,850,000	
Non-Scheduled Services.....	3,073,000	1,808,000	
TOTAL.....	£137,392,000	£150,330,000	
Aircraft standing charges.....	13,782,000	14,848,000	
Aircraft maintenance.....	18,500,000	21,378,000	
Flying operations.....	28,610,000	31,605,000	
Technical training, etc.....	2,454,000	2,674,000	
Charter of aircraft and crews.....	71,000	90,000	
Passenger service.....	11,553,000	13,480,000	
Station and traffic costs.....	9,614,000	11,085,000	
Sales, advertising and publicity.....	15,616,000	18,525,000	
Commission on traffic revenue.....	7,833,000	8,553,000	
Central administration.....	6,865,000	7,117,000	
TOTAL.....	£114,080,000	£130,469,000	
OPERATING SURPLUS.....	£23,312,000	£19,861,000	

Aircraft Types

The operational fleet of British Overseas Airways Corporation: Boeing 707, 18; Vickers VC10, 12; Super VC10, 14; Boeing 707-336C, 3. The following aircraft are on order: Super VC10, 3; Boeing 707-336C, 1; Boeing 747, 11; Boeing 707, 1.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

B.E.A. was formed on August 1, 1946, and from that time has been responsible for operating the great majority of British scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services between Britain and the continent of Europe and within the British Isles. B.E.A. now serves 89 destinations in 27 European and Near Eastern countries and currently carries over 7 million passengers in a year.

Operating Accounts, 1966-67 and 1967-68

	Revenue	1966-67	1967-68
Passenger Traffic.....	£70,539,393	£75,270,000	
Excess Baggage.....	680,193	720,000	
Mail.....	2,394,101	2,351,000	
Commercial Freight.....	7,113,675	8,242,000	
Charters.....	2,783,123	2,949,000	
Commissions.....	2,144,771	2,200,000	
Other revenue.....	697,424	547,000	
TOTAL*.....	£86,382,680	£89,330,000	
Aircraft standing charges.....	8,696,431	8,427,000	
Aircraft maintenance and overhaul.....	13,586,265	14,809,000	
Flying operations.....	18,304,460	19,642,000	
Charter of aircraft and crews.....	554,567	911,000	
Passenger and cargo services.....	5,704,334	6,316,000	
Area and station costs.....	17,127,152	19,220,000	
Sales and publicity.....	9,149,474	9,508,000	
Technical training.....	1,815,549	2,532,000	
Head office administration, etc.....	6,854,149	7,749,000	
TOTAL†.....	£82,036,741	£89,184,000	
OPERATING SURPLUS*.....	* £4,598,071	* £1,968,000	

*Excluding for Scottish Highlands and Islands Service, 1967-68: Revenue, £1,155,000 (1966-67, £1,010,000); Expenditure, £1,489,000 (£1,262,000); Loss, £334,000 (£252,000). †Excluding aircraft introductory costs capitalized, £573,000; Written off, £1,700,000.

Aircraft Types

The following types of aircraft were in service with B.E.A. in 1968: Trident I, 23; Trident II, 15 (in service or under delivery); Comet 12; Vanguard, 19; Viscount 800, 36; Argosy, 4; Other types, 3.

INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

The following are among air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1968.

BRITISH EAGLE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES LTD., 50-51 Conduit Street, W.r.—Scheduled passenger and freight services; London—Chester, Dinard, Djerba, Glasgow, Innsbruck, La Baule, Liverpool, Luxemburg, Newquay, Palma, Perpignan, Pisa, Rimini, Stuttgart, Tunis, Birmingham—Newquay Palma, Glasgow—Liverpool, London, Newquay, Liverpool—Cork, Frankfurt, Glasgow, London, Newquay Palma, Rimini, Manchester—Frankfurt, Newquay, Rimini, (BAC 1-11, 7; Bristol Britannia, 14; Vickers Viscount, 4; Boeing 707, 4.)

BRITISH MIDLANDS AIRWAYS LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: East Midlands Airport to Barcelona, Basle, Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Leeds/Bradford, Newquay, Ostend, Palma, Leeds to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Luton to Channel Islands and Dublin, Cheltenham/Gloucester and Cambridge to Channel Islands, Manchester to Ostend, Birmingham to Barcelone.

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, Portland House, Stag Place, S.W.1. Scheduled passenger services to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, East, West and Central Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Le Touquet, Lisbon, Malaga, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Genoa, Palma, Paris, Ibiza; Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast; within U.K. and contract services worldwide. (Bristol Britannia, 3; Vickers Viscount, 4; VC 10, 3; BAC 1-11, 10.)

OPERATING STATISTICS OF U.K. AIRLINES (Scheduled Services)

All Services	1966	1967	Passenger, Mail, Freight	Monthly Averages
Aircraft miles flown.....	11,903,000	12,717,000		
Passengers carried.....	1,004,800	1,026,500		
Mail Carried (short tons*)..	2,071	1,908		
Freight Carried (short tons*)	29,993	26,621		

* Short tons of 2,000 lb.

BRITISH AIR FERRIES, Southend-on-Sea Airport, Essex.—Scheduled services, passengers, vehicles and freight; Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Lydd to Ostend, Deauville and Le Touquet. Passenger and Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (ATL 98 *Carvair*, 5; Bristol *Freighter*, 5.)

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS (C.I.), Portland House, Stag Place, S.W.1.—Passenger services from Jersey to Guernsey, Southampton, Exeter, London, Coventry, Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Quimper, Manchester, Leeds and Blackpool; from Blackpool to Dublin and Belfast; Blackpool to Isle of Man and Jersey; Newcastle to Isle of Man; from Newcastle to Amsterdam and Dusseldorf; from Manchester to Coventry; from Southampton to Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester, Coventry, Dinard and Exeter; and from Exeter to Paris, Dublin, Cork and Belfast. (Handley Page *Dart Herald*, 8; D.H. *Dakota*, 6.)

BRITISH UNITED (MANX) AIRWAYS, Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Charter; Ambulance:

SKYWAYS COACH AIR LTD., 33 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.—Coach Air passenger services London (Victoria) to Paris, Clermont Ferrand, Lyons and Montpellier also East Midlands Airport to Paris, Clermont Ferrand and Montpellier. Supplementary freight carried on all services. Freight services, London—Lympne—Beauvais—Paris and East Midlands Airport—Beauvais—Paris. Passenger and freight charters. (Hawker Siddeley 748, 4; DC3, 3.)

All Services	1966	1967	Ton-miles and passenger miles	Monthly Averages	'000 short-ton* miles
Mail.....	3,685	3,706			
Freight.....	19,745	22,814			
Passenger.....	65,512	69,324			
				million miles	
Passenger miles.....	691·8	728·5			

ACTIVITY AT AERODROMES

Year	Aircraft Movements		Passengers Handled*	Freight Handled†	Mail Handled†
	Total	Air Transport			
<i>All United Kingdom Aerodromes</i>					
1962.....	800,309	449,261	14,441,457	343,758·6	29,245·0
1963.....	817,601	457,742	16,170,463	360,044·4	30,746·0
1964.....	884,211	480,191	18,324,628	399,089·5	32,556·5
1965.....	956,572	507,515	20,642,236	418,199·5	34,498·2
1966.....	1,093,258	550,236	23,356,260	417,195·3	40,328·4
1967.....	1,213,270	565,803	24,743,985	488,425·8	38,053·0
<i>London Aerodromes:</i>					
1962.....	230,602	173,209	8,102,173	111,917·9	19,852·4
1963.....	242,251	183,620	9,263,298	133,848·7	20,182·6
1964.....	273,111	204,354	10,677,810	165,274·0	22,266·0
1965.....	298,241	221,744	12,040,630	204,248·4	23,794·4
1966.....	320,205	243,106	13,600,918	248,243·0	26,524·3
1967.....	342,909	258,614	14,610,520	267,684·0	27,263·8
<i>London Aerodromes, 1967</i>					
Heathrow.....	236,449	221,004	12,633,309	249,813·5	26,707·1
Gatwick.....	70,552	36,887	1,962,785	17,275·1	556·7
Stansted.....	32,929	366	13,642	595·4	—
Westland Heliport.....	2,979	357	784	—	—

*Terminal and transit passengers on air transport movements only.

† Commercial freight on air transport movements only.

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

There are 164 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands which are either State owned or licensed for use by civil aircraft. A number of unlicensed airfields not included in this list are also available for private use by permission of the owner or controlling authority.

S= Aerodrome owned and operated by the State.

BAA= Aerodrome operated by the British Airports Authority.

M= Aerodrome owned or operated by Municipal Authority.

J= Military airfield available for civil use by prior permission.

H= Licensed helicopter station.

Those aerodromes which are designated as Customs airports are printed in bold type. Customs facilities are available at certain other aerodromes by special arrangement.

ENGLAND AND WALES (129)

Abingdon, Berks. J
Acklington, Northumberland. J
Andover, Hants. J
Barrow (Walney Island), Lancs.
Bassingbourn, Herts. J
Bembridge, I.O.W.
Benson, Oxon. J
Biggin Hill, Kent.
Binbrook, Lincolnshire. J
Birmingham, Warwicks. M
Bitteswell, Warwicks.
Blackbushe, Hants.
Blackpool, Lancs. M
Bournemouth (Hurn), Hants. S
Bovingdon, Herts. J
Brawdy, Pembrokeshire. J
Bristol (Lulsgate). M
Brough, Yorks.
Cambridge.
Carlisle (Crosby), Cumberland.
Chichester (Goodwood), Sussex.
Chivenor, Devon. J
Church Fenton, Yorks. J
Colerne, Wilts. J
Compton Abbas, Dorsetshire.
Cosford, Shropshire. J
Coventry, Warwicks. M
Cranfield, Beds.
Cranwell, Lincs. J
Culdrose, Cornwall. J
Denham, Bucks.
Dishforth, Yorks. J
Dunkeswell, Devon.
East Midlands (Castle Donington), Leics. M
Elstree, Herts.
Exeter, Devon.
Fair Oaks, Surrey.
Glamorgan (Rhoose). M
Gloucester/Cheltenham (Staverton). M
Great Yarmouth (North Denes), Norfolk.
Halfpenny Green, Staffs.
Halton, Bucks. J
Hamble, Hants.
Hatfield, Herts.
Hawarden, Flintshire.
Hucknall South, Notts.
Ipswich, Suffolk.
Kemble, Gloucs. J
Land's End (St. Just), Cornwall. S
Leavesden, Herts.
Leconfield, Yorks. J
Leeds and Bradford, Yorks. M
Leeming, Yorks. J
Lee-on-Solent, Hants. J
Leicester East, Leics.

Leicester (Rearsby), Leics.
Lindholme, Yorks. J
Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks. J
Little Rissington, Gloucs. J
Liverpool, Lancs. M
London (Gatwick). BAA
London (Heathrow) BAA
London (Westland Heliport). H
Luton, Beds. M
Lydd, Kent.
Lympne, Kent.
Lyncham, Wilts. J
Manby, Lincs. J
Manchester. M
Manchester (Barton).
Manston, Kent. J
Nether Thorpe, Notts.
Newcastle (Woolsington), Northumberland. M
Newton, Notts. J
Northampton (Sywell), Northants.
Northolt, Mddx. J
Nottingham (Tollerton), Notts.
Oakington, Cambs. J
Old Sarum, Wilts. J
Ouston, Northumberland. J
Oxford (Kidlington), Oxfordshire.
Panshanger, Herts.
Plymouth (Roborough), Devon.
Penzance Heliport, Cornwall. H
Portland Air Station, Dorset. JH
Portsmouth, Hants. M
Radlett, Herts.
Ramsgate, Kent.
Rochester, Kent.
Rufforth, Yorks. I
St. Mawgan, Cornwall. J
Sandown (Isle of Wight).
Scilly Isles (St. Mary's).
Shawbury, Shropshire. J
Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.
Shobdon, Herefordshire.
Shoreham, Sussex.
Skegness (Ingoldmells), Lincs.
Southampton, Hants.
Southend, Essex. M
Southport (Birkdale Sands).
Stansted, Essex. BAA
Stapleford Tawney, Essex.
Stradishall, Suffolk. J
Sunderland (Usworth), Co. Durham. M
Swansea, Glam. M
Syerston, Notts. J
Teesside (Middleton), Co. Durham. M
Ternhill, Shropshire. J
Tetney Heliport, Lincs. H
Thorney Island, Hants. J

Thruxtion, Hants.
Topcliffe, Yorks. J
Upavon, Wilts. J
Valley, Anglesey. J
Warton, Lancs.
Wattisham, Suffolk. J
West Raynham, Norfolk. J
Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.
White Waltham, Berks. J
Wolverhampton, Staffs. M
Woodford, Cheshire.
Woodvale, Lancs. J
Wroughton, Wilts. J
Wycombe Air Park (Booker), Bucks.
Yeovil, Somerset.
Yeovilton, Somerset. J

SCOTLAND (27)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S
Arbroath. J
Barra, Hebrides.
Benbecula, Hebrides. S
Dundee (Riverside Park). M
Edinburgh (Turnhouse). S
Glasgow. M
Glenforsa (Mull), Inverness.
Inverness (Dalcross). S
Islay (Port Ellen). S
Kinloss. J
Kirkwall. S
Leuchars. J
Lossiemouth. J
Machrihanish, Kintyre. I
North Connel (Oban), Argyll.
North Ronaldsay, Orkneys.
Papa Westray, Orkneys.
Perth (Scone).
Prestwick. BAA
Sanday, Orkneys.
Stornoway, Hebrides. S
Stronsay, Orkneys.
Sumburgh, Shetlands. S
Tiree. I
Westray, Orkneys.
Wick. S

NORTHERN IRELAND (5)

Ballykelly. J
Belfast (Aldergrove) S
Belfast (Sydenham).
Enniskillen (St. Angelo).
Newtownards.

ISLE OF MAN (2)

Jurby.
Ronaldsway.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (3)

Alderney.
Guernsey.
Jersey.

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament. Charles II ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660.

THE POST OFFICE

A Money Order Office was inaugurated in 1792, uniform Penny Post in 1840, the Book Post in 1848, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, Postal Orders and the Post Office Telephone Service in 1881 and the Parcel Post in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many Government Departments in the collection and payment of money.

The financial arrangements brought into effect by the Post Office Act, 1961, separated Post Office finances from the Exchequer and established the Post Office Fund on April 1, 1961.

£ millions

	1966-67			1967-68		
	Postal	Tele-communications	Combined	Postal	Tele-communications	Combined
INCOME						
Main Services.....	276.2	428.7	704.9	292.6	468.7	761.3
Remittance Services.....	13.4	..	13.4	12.9	..	12.9
Agency Services.....	50.4	3.7	54.1	53.6	4.7	58.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.6	9.4	10.0	0.8	11.6	12.4
TOTAL INCOME.....	340.6	441.8	782.4	359.9	485.0	844.9
EXPENDITURE						
Operating.....	288.4	204.9	493.3	303.9	224.7	528.6
Engineering.....	4.2	91.7	95.9	4.9	102.2	107.1
Supply Departments.....	1.1	7.6	8.7	1.1	7.5	8.6
Motor Transport.....	9.6	6.6	16.2	10.6	7.1	17.7
Accommodation.....	13.5	23.6	37.1	15.3	26.5	41.7
Incidental expenses.....	6.2	6.8	13.0	7.2	7.5	14.7
Administration.....	6.2	7.4	13.6	7.1	8.4	15.5
Interest.....	4.8	55.5	60.3	5.9	65.8	71.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	334.0	404.1	738.1	355.9	449.7	805.6
PROFIT.....	6.6	37.7	44.3	4.0	35.3	39.3
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION.....	..	..	44.3	..	..	39.3

MAIL SERVICES

A total of 11,500,000,000 items of correspondence was posted in the United Kingdom in 1967-68 compared with 11,400,000,000 in 1966-67. Parcels handled by the Post Office during the year numbered 216,600,000, a decrease of 5.7 million in the year.

Inland services conveyed 6,128,000,000 letters (excluding 214,000,000 items of pools post), 371,000,000 postcards, 3,857,000,000 printed papers and samples (excluding 257,000,000 pools post), 146,000,000 newspapers and 203,600,000 parcels. These figures include 48,200,000 registered items, 25,300,000 recorded delivery items and 107,800,000 business replies.

Overseas Services conveyed 318,000,000 letters, postcards and printed papers at surface mail rates and 209,000,000 at air mail rates. 9,800,000 overseas parcels were handled at surface rates and 3,200,000 at air mail rates. In the overseas services 9,000,000 registered and insured items were conveyed.

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Inland Telegrams:	1966-67	1967-68
Ordinary.....	'000	'000
Greetings.....	5,589	5,495
	2,639	2,391

	1966-67	1967-68
Overnight.....	461	439
Press.....	59	48
Railway Pass.....	629	390
Total.....	9,377	8,763
Inland Telex Calls (Units).....	203,523	236,653
Irish Republic Telegrams.....	582	525
Overseas Telegrams.....		
(including Ship-Shore Radio-telegrams 1966-67)		
858,000, 1967-68		
892,000).....	21,087	21,586
Overseas Telex Calls outward (minutes).....	32,300	37,600

TELEPHONE SERVICES

At March 31	
Number of Local Exchanges	
Automatic.....	5,835
Manual.....	259
Number of Auto-Manual and Separate Trunk Exchanges.....	
Number of Exchange Connections.....	359
On automatic exchanges.....	1,967
On manual exchanges.....	6,590
TOTAL.....	6,932

370
1968
'000
7,138
250
7,388

Exchange Connections—ctd. (including)	1966-67	1967-68
At Business Rate.....	2,255	2,327
At Residence Rate.....	4,521	4,900
Post Office Service.....	82	86
Call Office.....	74	75
Number of stations (telephone in use).....	11,392	12,112
Applications for new exchange connections during year.....	740	813
Outstanding at March 31..	221	241
	Traffic	
Inland	'000	'000
Trunk Calls.....	930,000	1,064,000
Local Calls.....	6,450,000	6,880,000
Overseas		
European Cable Services.	15,950	18,480
Radiotelephone and Extra-European Cable Services.....	2,020	2,410
Short-range Radiotelephone calls with Ships.	210	230

COUNTER SERVICES

At March 31, 1968, there were 1,780 Crown Post Offices and 23,126 Sub Post Offices.

Post Office Services.—Postage stamps to the value of £142·9 million were sold in 1967-68 (1966-67, £139·8 million), 10·3 million Inland Money orders to the value of £208·1 million were paid (1966-67, 10·9 million orders value £227·0 million), Overseas Money Orders numbered 2·6 million, value £18·0 million (1966-67, 3·0 million orders, value £18·4 million) and 616·5 million Postal Orders to the value of £612·9 million were issued (1966-67, 667·2 million orders, value £647·9 million).

Savings Services.—Savings Stamps to the value of £74·3 million were sold in 1967-68 (1966-67, £76 million), Savings Bank Ordinary Deposits were £501·2 million (1966-67, £532·1 million) and Withdrawals were £448·8 million (1966-67, £513·5 million). Savings Bank Investment Account Deposits were £70·7 million (1966-67, £75·9 million) and Withdrawals were £11·8 million (1966-67, £17·7 million). Savings Certificates issued were £171·1 million (1966-67, £234·2 million) and those Repaid were £143·7 million (1966-67, £199·7 million). Premium Savings Bonds sold were £69·6 million (1966-67, £62·9 million) and repaid £24·2 million (1966-67, £23·1 million), while Prize payments were £4·1 million (1966-67, £3·7 million).

Other Agency Services.—In 1967-68 National Insurance Stamps to the value of £1,137·8 million were sold (1966-67, £959·2 million). Inland Revenue, etc. stamps were £8·7 million (1966-67, £8·2 million). 527·7 million National Insurance pensions, etc., value £1,951·2 million were paid (1966-67, 515·1 million pensions value £1,771·9 million). Other payments were: Family allowances 216·5 million, value £167·6 million (1966-67 208·6 million, value £155·9 million) and Service Allowances 45·1 million, value £170·8 million (1966-67 47·7 million, value £172·9 million). During the year 27·2 million licences were issued compared with 25·7 million in 1966-67. Broadcast Receiving Licences issued totalled £78·1 million, while Road Vehicle and other licences amounted to £61·3 million.

NOTE.—Figures above exclude transactions other than at Post Office counters.

STAFF

On March 31, 1968 the total staff of the Post Office numbered 412,557 compared with 406,641 in March, 1967. The total includes 31,000 part-

time workers counted as a half each. Staff were divided as follows: Administration 10,709; Postal Operating 176,024; Telecommunications Operating 90,297; Engineering 121,179; Supply Departments 7,734; Motor Transport 6,614.

In addition 22,827 Sub-Postmasters are employed on an agency basis.

DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION PLANS, 1968-69

Industrial and Management consultants are working with the Post Office on a fundamental and widely based investigation into ways of raising the level of productivity and profitability of the postal services.

In co-operation with the Ministry of Technology and industry it is hoped to speed up the postal mechanization programme. It has been decided:

(1) To press ahead firmly with the introduction of the preferred range of envelopes which has been agreed internationally and which is needed to help mechanization (to conform to the preferred range, envelopes should be: (a) at least 3½" x 5½" (90 mm x 140 mm) and not larger than 4½" x 9½" (120 mm x 235 mm); (b) oblong in shape, with the longer side at least 1·414 times the shorter side; (c) made from paper weighing at least 63 grammes per sq metre). A higher tariff will be applied eventually to minimum weight (up to 2 oz.), items posted in envelopes outside the preferred range. Co-operation has been sought from Government Departments, Nationalized Industries and local authorities to introduce preferred envelopes as soon as possible.

(2) To introduce progressively a national postal coding system, which is essential to the full success of postal mechanization.

(3) To undertake a major review of postal services offered to the public to see whether or not they can be better geared to modern conditions.

Inland Telecommunications.—Plans have been made to increase the number of trunk circuits from about 66,000 to about 77,000 during the year, by means of new cables and radio links and by modifying existing cable and radio systems to give greater capacity. The total number of telephone connections at March 31, 1968, 7,387,225, was expected to be increased to more than 7,800,000 by March 31, 1969 (a net increase of about 493,000). The number of telephones, including extension instruments, is expected to be about 13·3 million by the end of the year (March 1969). The telephone waiting list was approximately 137,914 on March 31, 1968.

Development of the telephone service to fully automatic standard is planned to be complete by 1970. During 1968-69 about 97 manual exchanges were due to be converted to automatic working and 98 per cent. of subscribers will then have automatic service. Subscriber Trunk Dialling facilities had been introduced by the end of March, 1968, at 1,742 exchanges serving 5·62 million subscribers (76·1 per cent. of the U.K. total). By March, 1969, about 85 per cent. of the subscribers should have the facility. It is planned to introduce about 4,500 new Telex lines during the year, bringing the total to 26,800 by March 31, 1969.

The National Giro is the new current account banking service of the Post Office. All account records are kept in one place—the National Giro Centre at Bootle, Lancashire. There, one of the largest complexes of modern computers and data processing equipment in Europe is used to process customers' instructions, keep accounts up to date and produce daily statements.

Giro hopes to have more than one million

accounts within a few years of opening. Anyone over the age of 16 can open an account with an initial deposit of £5. They will be provided with personalized stationery: transfer/deposit forms for transferring funds from their account to other Giro customers and for making deposits to their own account; payment orders—Giro cheques—for paying people not Giro customers and for making withdrawals.

All cash, in and out of Giro accounts, is handled

at post offices of which over 20,000 do Giro business. People who do not have accounts with Giro are able to pay into accounts at post offices by filling in a simple form and handing this and the cash over the counter.

All transfers between accounts, deposits and postage are free. Stationery is provided at cost. A charge of 9d. is made for cash withdrawals up to £50, and 2s. for £50 and over. For payments into account non-Giro customers are charged 9d.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

CENTRAL AREA.—Principal streets or approximate boundaries of the postal districts are named in the area from Edgware Road and Park Lane to Bishopsgate; and from Marylebone and Euston Roads to the Thames.

E.C.1.—Clerkenwell, City Road, Old Street, Goswell Road, Aldersgate Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newgate Street, Holborn Viaduct, etc.

E.C.2.—Rivington Street, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, Poultry, Cheapside, Foster Lane, Finsbury Square, Tabernacle Street, Moorgate, London Wall, Gresham Street, Old Broad Street, etc.

E.C.3.—Cornhill, Houndsditch, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Fenchurch Street, Eastcheap, Lower Thames Street, Tower Hill, etc.

E.C.4.—Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, Temple, Farringdon Street, New Bridge Street, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, Paternoster Row, Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, Upper Thames Street, King William Street, etc.

W.C.1.—From (excl.) Tottenham Court Road to

OTHER AREAS.—Boundaries of the postal districts are not necessarily the same ■ those of the boroughs of the same name.

N.1.	Islington, Hoxton.	W.5.	Ealing.	S.E.12.	Lee.
N.2.	East Finchley.	W.6.	Hammersmith.	S.E.13.	Lewisham.
N.3.	Finchley, Church End.	W.7.	Hanwell.	S.E.14.	New Cross.
N.4.	Finsbury Park,	W.8.	Kensington.	S.E.15.	Peckham.
N.5.	Harringay.	W.9.	Maida Hill.	S.E.16.	Rotherhithe.
N.6.	Highbury.	W.10.	North Kensington.	S.E.17.	Walworth.
N.7.	Highgate.	W.11.	Notting Hill.	S.E.18.	Woolwich, Plumstead.
N.8.	Holloway.	W.12.	Shepherd's Bush.	S.E.19.	Norwood.
N.9.	Hornsey.	W.13.	West Ealing.	S.E.20.	Anerley, Penge.
N.10.	Lower Edmonton.	W.14.	West Kensington.	S.E.21.	Dulwich.
N.11.	Muswell Hill.	W.15.	Brixton, Streatham Hill.	S.E.22.	East Dulwich.
N.12.	New Southgate.	W.16.	Chelsea.	S.E.23.	Forest Hill.
N.13.	North Finchley.	W.17.	Clapham.	S.E.24.	Herne Hill.
N.14.	Palmer's Green.	W.18.	Earl's Court.	S.E.25.	South Norwood.
N.15.	Southgate.	W.19.	Fulham.	S.E.26.	Sydenham.
N.16.	South Tottenham.	W.20.	Walham Green.	S.E.27.	Spitalfields.
N.17.	Stoke Newington.	W.21.	South Kensington.	E.1.	Mile End,
N.18.	Tottenham.	W.22.	South Lambeth.	E.2.	Wapping, Shadwell,
N.19.	Upper Edmonton.	W.23.	Stockwell.	E.3.	Stepney.
N.20.	Upper Holloway.	W.24.	West Brompton.	E.4.	Bethnal Green.
N.21.	Whetstone.	W.25.	Battersea.	E.5.	Bow.
N.22.	Winchmore Hill.	W.26.	Balham.	E.6.	Chingford.
N.W.1.	Wood Green.	W.27.	Barnes.	E.7.	Clapton.
N.W.2.	Regent's Park, N.	W.28.	Mortlake.	E.8.	East Ham.
N.W.3.	Camden Town,	W.29.	Putney, Roehampton.	E.9.	Forest Gate.
N.W.4.	Somers Town.	W.30.	Streatham.	E.10.	Hackney, Dalston.
N.W.5.	Cricklewood,	W.1.	Tooting.	E.11.	Homerton, Hackney
N.W.6.	Hampstead.	W.2.	Wandsworth.	E.12.	Wick, South Hackney.
N.W.7.	Kentish Town.	W.3.	Wimbledon.	E.13.	Leyton.
N.W.8.	Kilburn, Brondesbury.	W.4.	West Wimbledon.	E.14.	Leytonstone, Wanstead.
N.W.9.	Mill Hill.	W.5.	Lambeth, Southwark,	E.15.	Manor Park.
N.W.10.	St. John's Wood.	W.6.	Bermondsey.	E.16.	Plaistow.
N.W.11.	The Hyde, Kingsbury.	W.7.	Abbey Wood.	E.17.	Limehouse, Poplar,
N.W.12.	Willesden, Harlesden,	W.8.	Blackheath.	E.18.	Millwall, Isle of Dogs,
N.W.13.	Neasden.	W.9.	Brockley.		Stratford.
N.W.14.	Golders Green.	W.10.	Camberwell.		Canning Town,
W.2.	Paddington,	W.11.	Catford.		Vic.o.: a Docks,
W.3.	Edgware Road.	W.12.	Charlton.		Silvertown,
W.4.	Acton	W.13.	Deptford.		N. Woolwich.
	Chiswick.	W.14.	Eltham.		Walthamstow.
		W.15.	Greenwich.		Woodford.
		W.16.	Kennington.		

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,027 sq. miles or 59,528,000 acres. The area of inland water* in the United Kingdom is 1,187 sq. miles. Total 94,214 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England.....	50,056	32,436	276	50,332
Wales.....	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland.....	29,798	19,470	616	30,414
Northern Ireland.....	5,206	3,332	246	5,452

* Excluding tidal water.

POPULATION: CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1966

Thousands

United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801 11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811 13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821 15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831 17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841 20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851 22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861 24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871 27,431	13,399	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881 31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891 34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,000	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901 38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911 42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921 44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,253	610	648
1931 46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951 50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,006	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
1961 52,676	25,478	27,198	46,072	22,299	23,773	5,178	2,484	2,694	1,425	695	731
1966 53,789	26,044	27,745	47,136	22,841	24,295	5,168	2,479	2,689	1,485	724	760

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. Figures for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937. The last Census was on Oct. 9, 1966.

NOTES.—1. Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

2. By June 30, 1967, the total population of the United Kingdom was estimated to have risen to 55,068,400 (England, 45,680,870; Wales, 2,709,930; Scotland, 5,186,600; Northern Ireland, 1,491,000).

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	ISLE OF MAN			JERSEY			GUERNSEY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901.....	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	22,902
1911.....	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921.....	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931.....	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951.....	55,123	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,747	22,094	23,380
1961.....	48,151	22,060	26,091	57,200	27,200	30,000	47,198	22,890	24,288

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

In England and Wales during the 19th Century, intercensal increases in the population ranged from 18·06 per cent. to 11·65 per cent., an average of 14 per cent. every ten years; there was an average proportion of 1,050 females to 1,000 males. Between the censuses of 1951 and 1961 the increase was 5·3 per cent. The proportion of 1,088 females to 1,000 males in 1931 declined to 1,082 in 1951 and to 1,066 in 1961.

Estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom, based on the mid-1960 annual estimate, have been prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars-General. It is assumed in their projections below that, at ages under 45, death rates will decline

steadily until at the end of 25 years they are at one-half of the present rates; at ages over 45, rates of decline become progressively smaller as age advances; after 25 years death rates at all ages will remain at the levels then reached; annual births are assumed to average 880,000 during the first 5 years, thereafter rising gradually to 1,000,000 in 1999. The ratio of male to female births is taken as 1·06 throughout and a net outward migration of 30,000 persons per year is assumed.

Estimated Future Population of the United Kingdom

1970.....	54,931,000	1990.....	60,599,000
1975.....	56,320,000	1995.....	62,145,000
1980.....	57,719,000	2000.....	63,822,000
1985.....	59,112,000		

THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Since 1948, estimates of the total population and of populations of counties and other local authority areas at June 30 each year have been prepared by the Registrars-General and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table shows the estimated home population of the United Kingdom at June 30, 1967, and its distribution. Estimated populations at the same date for the counties and other administrative areas will be found on pp. 631 et seq.

thousands

Age Groups	United Kingdom			England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
Total, all ages...	55,068·4	26,778·0	28,290·4	23,562·3	24,828·5	2,488·7	2,697·9	727·0	764·0
Under 5.....	4,813·6	2,469·7	2,343·9	2,141·0	2,033·2	245·3	232·4	83·4	78·3
5-9.....	4,357·1	2,234·5	2,122·6	1,921·6	1,825·4	236·7	225·2	76·2	72·0
10-14.....	3,828·3	1,960·7	1,867·6	1,682·1	1,601·8	210·0	200·8	68·6	65·0
15-19.....	4,078·6	2,075·5	2,003·1	1,807·9	1,741·4	204·4	199·8	63·2	61·9
20-24.....	4,032·7	2,027·0	2,005·7	1,788·0	1,762·9	185·3	188·3	52·8	54·5
25-29.....	3,395·3	1,715·3	1,680·0	1,519·8	1,478·3	152·0	157·0	43·5	44·7
30-34.....	3,294·6	1,685·6	1,609·0	1,500·4	1,415·7	143·8	150·8	41·4	42·5
35-39.....	3,366·7	1,710·6	1,656·0	1,520·3	1,455·2	149·5	157·3	40·8	43·6
40-44.....	3,532·2	1,771·6	1,760·6	1,574·4	1,552·4	155·1	163·3	42·1	44·9
45-49.....	3,553·6	1,759·9	1,793·7	1,566·6	1,584·1	151·3	165·8	42·0	43·8
50-54.....	3,444·4	1,671·7	1,772·7	1,485·3	1,566·7	147·5	164·0	38·9	42·0
55-59.....	3,452·8	1,655·1	1,797·7	1,466·4	1,588·6	151·2	168·1	37·5	41·0
60-64.....	3,109·7	1,445·2	1,664·5	1,283·6	1,473·1	130·0	153·9	31·6	37·5
65-69.....	2,507·4	1,082·8	1,424·6	961·5	1,258·6	95·8	133·1	25·5	32·9
70-74.....	1,860·8	711·4	1,149·4	631·2	1,020·3	62·1	103·5	18·1	25·6
75-79.....	1,283·0	450·3	823·7	400·2	744·2	38·4	71·1	11·7	17·4
80-84.....	741·7	235·2	506·5	208·6	455·1	20·4	41·3	6·2	10·1
85 and over.....	416·1	116·0	300·1	102·5	271·5	10·0	22·3	3·5	6·3

Excluding H.M. forces overseas.

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15·5	409,101	17·2	559,598	11·8
1957	851,000	16·5	398,955	15·5	591,200	11·1
1958	871,000	16·8	390,350	15·1	604,000	11·7
1959	879,000	16·9	390,173	15·0	606,115	11·7
1960	918,000	17·5	393,598	15·0	603,328	11·5
1961	944,000	17·8	397,101	15·1	631,788	12·0
1962	970,000	18·3	397,818	14·9	636,051	11·9
1963	990,000	18·5	401,137	14·9	654,288	12·0
1964	1,015,000	18·7	410,163	15·2	611,130	11·3
1965	998,000	18·3	422,054	15·5	627,798	11·5
1966	950,000	17·8	437,783	16·0	643,754	11·7
1967	960,000	17·4	438,300	15·9	616,600	11·3

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland		
	1938	1965	1966		1938	1965	1966	
Dissolution				Divorce				
Petitions filed.....	9,970	42,070	45,610	Actions completed.....	822	2,770	3,606	
By husbands.....	4,649	16,917	17,777	By husbands.....	402	1,031	1,269	
By wives.....	5,321	25,153	27,833	By wives.....	420	1,739	2,427	
Grounds:—				On grounds of:				
Adultery.....	4,989	19,847	21,541	Adultery, etc.....	453	1,215	1,489	
Desertion.....	3,909	9,596	10,181	Desertion.....	309	857	1,172	
Cruelty.....	699	8,618	9,846	Insanity.....	..	3	9	
Several.....	..	3,644	3,728	Cruelty, etc.....	..	695	1,025	
Lunacy.....	326	91	87	Divorces granted.....	812	2,664	3,546	
Presumed death.....	47	111	104	Separation				
Rape, etc.....	..	163	123	Actions completed.....	2	9	5	
Decrees ab. granted.....	6,092	37,084	38,352	Separation granted.....	2	..	3	
Nullity of Marriage				Divorce.....	..	130	262	
Petitions filed.....	263	911	999	Nullity of marriage.....	..	5	7	
Decrees ab. granted.....	158	701	715	Judicial Separation.....	..	1	2	
Judicial Separations	25	130	96					

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1966 AND 1967

Cause of Death	1966	1967	Cause of Death	1966	1967
Natural Causes			Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	2,354	2,041	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	4,084	3,861
Syphilitic Disease.....	838	848	Appendicitis.....	452	416
Meningococcal Infections.....	105	80	Intestinal obstruction and hernia.....	3,032	2,968
Encephalitis.....	102	84	Gastritis, Enteritis and Colitis.....	2,680	2,587
Other Infective, etc., Diseases.....	976	889	Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	2,740	2,687
Malignant Neoplasm:			Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	2,007	1,796
Stomach.....	13,173	12,937	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	223	170
Intestines, etc.....	14,986	15,429	Congenital Malformations.....	4,726	4,552
Other digestive organs.....	10,036	10,164	Other Diseases.....	36,178	33,971
Respiratory Organs.....	28,149	29,287			
Breast.....	9,922	10,317			
Uterus.....	3,950	3,837			
Leukæmia and aleukæmia.....	2,895	2,903	TOTAL (Natural causes)	539,212	519,123
Other.....	25,046	25,181	Deaths by Violence		
Other Neoplasms.....	1,399	1,403	Accidents:		
Anæmias.....	1,682	1,610	Motor accidents.....	7,454	7,160
Diabetes.....	4,301	4,223	Other transport accidents.....	482	574
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.....	78,824	77,151	Poisoning.....	1,768	1,568
Heart Diseases.....	173,665	169,254	Falls.....	5,151	5,222
Hypertension.....	4,046	3,661	Burning, etc.....	804	778
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	8,215	7,545	Other.....	3,018	3,027
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	21,998	21,430	Suicide, etc.....	4,994	4,712
Influenza.....	3,672	876	Homicide and Operations of War.....	351	355
Pneumonia.....	35,511	32,138			
Bronchitis.....	31,862	27,809	Total (By Violence)	24,412	23,396
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	5,381	5,018	TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	563,624	542,519

CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, 1967

On March 31, 1967, there were 69,405 children in the care of local authorities in England and Wales. During the year ended March 31, 1967, 53,381 were received into care. Of the total received during the year, 17,042 children were taken into care through short term illness of the parent or guardian, 9,149 because of the confinement of the mother and 5,283 children deserted by the mother, the father being unable to care for them. 3,062 of the children were illegitimate, the mother being unable to provide a home. 2,498 children were in care because the family was homeless (through eviction, 1,388) and in 2,358 cases home conditions were unsatisfactory. 4,599 children were in care under fit persons orders (1,335 offenders).

Manner of Accommodation of Children in Care	On March 31, 1966			On March 31, 1967		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Boarded out.....	15,995	15,821	31,816	15,983	15,564	31,547
In lodgings.....	725	478	1,203	704	556	1,260
In residential employment.....	204	356	560	219	321	540
Local authority children's homes:						
Reception homes with special facilities.....	872	635	1,507	872	568	1,440
Other reception homes.....	242	200	442	273	179	452
Residential nurseries.....	1,798	1,234	3,032	1,730	1,146	2,876
Homes for not more than 12 children.....	4,053	3,073	7,126	4,156	3,288	7,444
Other children's homes.....	4,911	2,971	7,882	4,712	2,910	7,622
Total.....	11,876	8,113	19,989	11,743	8,091	19,834
Voluntary homes.....	2,558	2,337	4,895	2,496	2,381	4,877
Boarding homes/special schools for handicapped children.....	1,578	549	2,127	1,587	536	2,123
Hostels.....	601	432	1,033	656	442	1,098
Sub ect of fit person order, but placed under charge and control of parent, etc.....	2,560	1,827	4,387	2,893	2,002	4,895
Other accommodation.....	1,871	1,276	3,147	1,956	1,275	3,231
Total number of children in care.....	37,968	31,189	69,157	38,237	31,168	69,405
Percentage boarded out.....	46.4	55.5	50.5	46	55	50

IMMIGRATION CONTROL STATISTICS

Admissions, Departures, etc., 1966 and 1967

Figures in the table below relate to those Commonwealth citizens (including British protected persons) whose entry to the United Kingdom is subject to control. Persons born in the United Kingdom and citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies holding U.K. passports, as defined in s. 1 of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, and foreign nationals, are excluded.

Territory issuing passport	Admitted (x)	Embarked (z)	Net Balance (3)	
Aden.....	1966 1,687	1967 1,557	1966 1,591	1967 + 96
Associated States*.....	3,227	2,976	1,323	+ 1,904
Australia.....	82,398	81,915	80,342	+ 2,056
Barbados.....	3,024	3,194	1,770	+ 1,254
Botswana.....	—	163	—	— 40
Canada.....	135,490	121,941	132,215	+ 3,275
Ceylon.....	5,430	5,660	4,488	+ 942
Cyprus.....	8,679	9,387	7,381	+ 1,828
Gambia.....	291	304	207	+ 84
Ghana.....	6,127	5,576	5,584	+ 543
Gibraltar.....	2,247	1,682	2,071	+ 176
Guyana.....	4,042	3,592	3,445	+ 597
Hong Kong.....	4 012	6,927	4,811	+ 1,821
India.....	53,469	57,496	35,067	+ 18,402
Jamaica.....	17,016	18,915	12,298	+ 4,718
Kenya.....	3,521	2,968	2,998	+ 523
Lesotho.....	—	—	—	+ 501
Malawi.....	419	441	321	+ 47
Malaysia and Singapore.....	7,376	7,625	6,174	+ 1,202
Malta.....	8,462	8,180	7,510	+ 952
Mauritius.....	4,926	4,713	3,278	+ 1,648
New Zealand.....	24,197	24,787	25,133	+ 2,149
Nigeria.....	8,664	7,274	8,668	+ 936
Pakistan.....	32,251	44,291	24,243	+ 8,008
Rhodesia.....	2,650	1,998	2,596	+ 158
Sierra Leone.....	1,890	1,651	1,820	+ 54
Tanzania.....	2,301	2,234	2,052	+ 70
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5,692	5,125	4,545	+ 249
Uganda.....	2,047	1,827	1,965	+ 147
Zambia.....	982	1,050	819	+ 82
All other territories.....	7,646	6,643	6,679	+ 163
TOTAL.....	442,742	442,178	301,394	+ 51,348
				+ 36,368

* Formerly Leeward and Windward Islands and including St. Vincent.

There is no control over travel from Ireland.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE STATISTICS

	England and Wales*			Scotland		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
HOSPITAL SERVICES:—						
In-patients Departments:—						
Beds staffed*.....	469,800	468,300	467,400	63,700	63,300	62,600
Average daily occupation of beds.....	397,100	392,600	393,000	54,000	53,100	53,600
Discharges and deaths.....	4,818,000	4,898,000	5,012,000	637,000	641,000	—
Patients on waiting list*.....	517,200	536,400	537,000	49,900	52,700	52,100
Out-patients Departments:—						
Consultant Departments.....	31,013,000	31,359,000	31,996,000	—	—	—
Accident and emergency departments.....	13,385,000	13,410,000	13,652,000	—	—	—
Total Attendances.....	44,869,000	45,247,000	46,145,000	7,983,000	7,966,000	—
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SERVICES:—						
Prescriptions dispensed by chemists.....	244,346,000	261,954,000	271,206,000	25,620,000	27,527,000	28,205,000
Dental treatment courses completed†.....	17,670,000	18,430,000	19,411,000	1,683,000	1,860,000	1,831,000
Ophthalmic services:—						
Sight Tests paid for.....	6,115,000	6,213,000	6,451,000	549,000	555,000	571,000
Pairs of glasses paid for.....	5,164,000	5,250,000	5,486,000	528,000	531,000	549,000

* At end of period.

† Including emergency treatments.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS
ENGLAND AND WALES**

In 1967 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was 1,579,653 of whom 242,208 were found guilty of indictable offences, 1,337,445 of non-indictable offences. The most numerous offences in 1966 and 1967 are listed below. In addition 31,008 persons (22,148 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1967 for indictable offences and 27,655 (8,009 juveniles) for non-indictable (other than motoring) offences.

Ages of Offenders.—The 25,585 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the higher courts in 1967 included 835 persons under 17 years of age (24 persons under 14), 7,027 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 17,678 persons aged 21 and over. In magistrates' courts, of 216,623 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1967, 24,439 were under 14 years of age, 36,544 were aged 14 and under 17, 45,193 persons were aged 17 and under 21 and 110,447 were aged 21 years and over.

Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences

	1965		1966		1967	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny.....	128,615	36,555	135,611	35,129	141,411	35,154
Breaking and Entering.....	44,646	18,725	48,688	19,819	48,156	19,172
Receiving, Frauds and False Pre-tences.....	17,159	3,449	19,208	3,320	20,912	3,428
Sexual Offences.....	5,479	901	5,622	889	5,870	907
Violence against the Person.....	15,501	2,004	16,036	1,793	17,076	1,840
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES.....	218,435	61,634	232,854	60,950	242,208	61,818

* Persons under 17 years of age.

Disposal.—In all courts in 1967, 29,392 persons aged 17 and over (females, 836) were sentenced to imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention, compared with 30,884 (females, 969) in 1966. Of the 1967 total, 2,182 persons (females, 48) were aged under 21. A total of 114,735 (females, 16,452) were fined in all courts, including 42,571 persons under 21 years of age (females, 4,248). 45,116 persons (females 8,341) were placed on probation, including 29,996 persons under 21 (females, 4,450).

Non-Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted	
	1966	1967
Traffic Offences.....	944,326	1,045,088
Drunkenness.....	66,599	71,634
Revenue Offences.....	46,247	61,531
Railway Offences.....	18,238	18,043
Breach of local and other regulations.....	5,254	5,400
Disorderly Behaviour.....	11,400	11,559
Betting and Gaming.....	2,479	2,538
Assaults.....	11,453	11,710
Education Acts Offences.....	4,525	3,706
Malicious Damage.....	16,588	16,037
Offences by Prostitutes.....	2,000	2,422
Vagrancy Acts Offences.....	6,529	6,176
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences.....	20,879	22,385
Cruelty to, or neglect of children.....	398	366
Other Offences.....	56,179	59,030
TOTAL.....	1,213,094	1,337,445

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:

	Persons Convicted	
	1966	1967
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle..	978	867
Offences with Pedal Cycles.....	3,111	2,579
Others.....	33,116	30,554
Malicious Damage.....	5,221	4,597
Railway Offences.....	3,061	3,303
Stealing and Receiving....	288	257
Playing Games in Street...	24	45
Other Offences.....	10,717	10,057
TOTAL.....	56,519	52,319

Murder

The Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act, 1965, came into force on November 9, 1965, and is to remain in force until July 31, 1970, and then expire unless Parliament determines otherwise. Its main provisions are as follows.

Section 1(1) abolishes the death penalty for mur-

der and provides that a person aged 18 or over convicted of murder shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life. Section 1(a) provides that on sentencing any person convicted of murder to imprisonment for life the Court may at the same time declare the period which it recommends to the Secretary of State as the minimum period which in its view should elapse before the Secretary of State orders the release of that person on licence. Section 2 provides that no person convicted of murder shall be released by the Secretary of State on licence under s. 27 of the Prison Act, 1952, unless the Secretary of State has prior to such release consulted the Lord Chief Justice together with the trial judge if available.

In 1967 184 offences of murder of persons of one year or over were known to the police. As a result of court proceedings in 1968, 22 of the offences were reduced to manslaughter—one, in which one offender was concerned, on appeal. In 15 offences of murder the murderer was undetected at the time of going to press.

146 victims were murdered by 140 known murderers or suspects. Of these 50 victims were murdered by 34 persons who committed suicide before arrest and one victim by one person who committed suicide while in police custody. For the murder of 95 victims proceedings were taken against 105 persons.

One person proceeded against for murder died while on remand during proceedings at Magistrates' Court and one charge of murder was withdrawn at Magistrates' Court on the instruction of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Two persons proceeded against were discharged under s. 7 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952. The remaining 101 persons were committed for trial.

Nine persons, including one concerned in the murder of 4 victims, were found unfit to plead, one was found not guilty by reason of insanity and 23 were acquitted. Three persons convicted were detained during H.M. Pleasure (under 18 years of age). Of 57 persons convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, 3 were concerned in the murder of 7 victims. One of these persons

was accused of the murder of 3 victims. The trials of 8 cases were pending at the time of the report.

The total of 105 offences included 10 cases in each of which 2 persons were accused of the murder of one victim. In three of these cases one person was sentenced to life imprisonment and one acquitted; in 2, one person was sentenced to be detained during H.M. Pleasure and one acquitted; in a further 2 cases both were acquitted and in one both were sentenced to life imprisonment. In two cases the court proceedings were not completed at the time of the report.

There were 3 cases in each of which 3 persons were accused of the murder of one victim. In one, all were sentenced to life imprisonment; in another, one person was sentenced to life imprisonment and 2 discharged (s. 7, Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952).

In the remaining case, court proceedings were not completed at the time of the report.

1 case in which 3 persons were accused of the murder of 1 victim; all were acquitted.

Magistrates' Courts

Non-Criminal Proceedings

55,224 orders were made in magistrates' courts in 1967 in respect of 62,246 applications, mainly in separation, maintenance and child welfare cases; Affiliation orders, 8,507; Maintenance orders, 2,110; Matrimonial orders, 19,704; Guardianship of infants, 4,305; Commitments to approved schools, 5,709; to care of fit persons, 3,888; Supervision orders, 3,393; Adoption orders, 7,511 (including interim orders, 61); Parental control of children orders, 97.

SCOTLAND Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935-39	1964	1965	1966	1967
Crimes					
Against the person.....	2,545	2,780	3,393	3,491	3,706
Against property:-					
with violence.....	3,473	10,968	11,217	12,125	12,683
without violence.....	12,186	18,236	18,802	20,507	20,986
Malicious injuries to property.....	3,639	419	475	525	567
Forgery, etc.....	79	233	284	276	268
Other Crimes.....	406	538	529	626	795
Total.....	22,328	33,174	34,699	37,550	39,005
Miscellaneous Offences					
Breach of Peace.....	20,706	32,040	34,675	36,564	38,557
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	16,953	15,611	14,939	15,519	14,872
Against Police Acts, etc.....	1,1048	22,575	21,561	23,059	21,258
Against Road Acts, etc.....	43,905	66,330	71,360	74,722	*82,089
Other (including war legislation).....	15,790	17,785	17,708	18,702	19,471
Total.....	108,402	156,341	160,243	168,566	176,247
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES	130,730	189,515	194,942	206,116	215,253

*Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Service vehicles, 1,035,200.

Cases of Murder.—In 1967, 41 cases of murder were known to the police. 21 of the 41 victims were under 10 years of age (one boy aged 6 and one girl aged 5) and 4 victims were over 60.

Of 31 persons proceeded against for murder, 21 were sentenced to life imprisonment, one male under 18 was detained during H.M. Pleasure, six were found not guilty and the charge against three was not proven. Two suspects committed suicide, in one case there was no proceedings and in another the accused were acquitted on account of insanity and committed to a mental hospital. At the end of 1967, proceedings were pending in 10 cases and two cases were unsolved.

Juvenile Crime.—In 1967, 26,135 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of

all kinds. 1,596 of these were acquitted or the charge against them was withdrawn. In 4,722 cases the charge was proved and an order made without a finding of guilt, 1,383 young persons being discharged absolutely and 3,335 placed on probation. In 19,373 cases where charges were proved and an order made with a finding of guilt, 5,947 juveniles were admonished, etc., 258 were cautioned (with or without surety); and 6 were found mentally deficient. 1,029 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 636 to remand homes, 229 for Borstal training and 57 to the care of fit persons. 21 were placed on probation, 10,484 offenders were fined, and in 705 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 445 juveniles were discharged without trial.

PRISON POPULATIONS, 1965 and 1966

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom 1966
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	
Convicted Prisoners: —							
Imprisonment (Total).....	45,452*	50,127	11,042	13,41	1,013	1,212	65,183
under 3 years.....	43,322	47,104	10,875	13,626	906	1,172	62,12
3 years and over.....	2,130	2,823	167	15	17	40	3,068
Borstal Training.....	4,048	4,957	568	832	70	83	5,72
Corrective Training.....	126	43	2	3	9	12	61
Preventive Detention.....	40	24	—	—	—	—	25
Untried Prisoners	32,714	32,985	6,798	7,597	268	460	41,042
Civil Prisoners.....	7,997	7,728	9	10	591	731	8,469
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION	28,899	33,086	3,381	3,858	403	444	37,388

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(Consolidated Fund)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	£	£	£
1956-57.....	5,304,500,000	5,021,000,000	283,500,000
1957-58.....	5,512,000,000	5,091,700,000	420,300,000
1958-59.....	5,685,800,000	5,306,700,000	379,100,000
1959-60.....	5,874,100,000	5,526,200,000	347,900,000
1960-61.....	6,207,500,000	6,053,100,000	154,400,000
1961-62.....	6,960,800,000	6,544,500,000	425,300,000
1962-63.....	7,186,700,000	6,857,000,000	329,700,000
1963-64.....	7,287,500,000	7,197,600,000	89,900,000
1964-65.....	8,157,100,000	7,712,900,000	444,200,000
1965-66.....	9,144,400,000	8,455,700,000	688,700,000
1966-67.....	10,278,900,000	9,541,400,000	777,500,000
1967-68†.....	11,177,000,000	10,878,000,000	299,000,000
1968-69‡.....	11,952,000,000	11,312,000,000	640,000,000

† Provisional figures.

‡ Budget Estimates, March 19, 1968.

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE, 1965/66 to 1968/69

Figures for 1965-66 and 1966-67 show Payments to the Exchequer in the financial year to March 31.

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 Provisional	1968-69 Budget Estimate
INLAND REVENUE.....	£	£	£	£
Income Tax.....	4,687,768,000	4,990,736,000	5,750,000,000	6,657,000,000
Surtax.....	3,678,078,000	3,245,856,000	3,817,000,000	4,401,000,000
Profits Tax.....	203,000,000	241,800,000	232,000,000	250,000,000
Corporation Tax.....	437,700,000	84,600,000	32,000,000	15,000,000
Capital Gains Tax.....	..	1,033,400,000	1,225,000,000	1,426,000,000
Death Duties.....	292,900,000	301,300,000	330,000,000	346,000,000
Stamp Duties.....	75,900,000	76,400,000	98,000,000	105,000,000
Special Charge.....	..	..	..	70,000,000
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.....	3,401,192,000	3,535,849,000	3,690,000,000	4,012,000,000
MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.....	234,946,000	243,944,000	266,000,000	413,000,000
SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net).....	..	600,121,775	325,000,000	485,000,000
BROADCASTING LICENCES.....	68,550,000	73,600,000	81,000,000	82,000,000
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS.....	512,729,151	610,812,479	86,000,000	83,000,000
OTHER REVENUE.....	239,231,275	223,889,894	240,000,000	235,000,000
TOTAL REVENUE.....	0,144,416,426	10,278,053,148	11,177,000,000	12,875,000,000

UNITED KINGDOM EXPENDITURE, 1967-68 AND 1968-69

Following is a summary of the Estimates for 1968-69, compared with the Budget Estimates and Net Total Estimates for 1967-68:

	1967-68	1968-69
	Net Budget Estimate	Net Total Estimate
	£ million	£ million
CIVIL ESTIMATES.....	7,725.3	8,226.3
DEFENCE ESTIMATES†	1,777.9	1,840.1
TOTAL ESTIMATES	9,503.2	10,066.9
8,672.6	1,843.9	10,516.5

* Including Supplementary Estimates. † Including Ministry of Defence and Royal Ordnance Factories Estimates. Further Defence Budget expenditure appears under other votes. For details see p. 615 (Cl. IX).

Following are notes on some major groups of expenditure, items of which are included in several classes of the Estimates.

Agricultural and Food Subsidies

Provision was made in the Civil Estimates for 1968-69 for Agricultural Support Subsidies totalling £ 286.3 m. (including Administration, £ 11.1 m.), compared with £ 274.4 m. in 1967-68 (original 1967 Budget Estimate, £ 271.8 m.).

Specific grants for school meals and milk expenditure under the Ministry of Education and Scottish Education Dept. Votes ended with the 1966-67

Estimates and are now financed through the Rate Support Grants to local authorities.

U.K. Membership of International Organizations

Estimated total cost of United Kingdom subscriptions, etc., to international organizations in 1958-69 was £ 53,405,715, compared with a total estimate in 1967-68 of £ 48,560,954.

To Political and Military Organizations.—Central Rhine Commission, £ 11,500; Central Treaty Organization, £ 60,000; C.E.N.T.O. Military Agencies, £ 18,000; Commonwealth Secretariat, £ 129,000; Council of Europe, £ 586,000; International Supervisory Commissions on Indo-China, £ 488,000; N.A.T.O. Secretariat, £ 761,000; N.A.T.O. Military Agencies, £ 6,400,000 (1967-68 £ 7,350,000); South East Asia Treaty Organization, £ 81,000; S.E.A.T.O. Military Agencies, £ 14,000; South Pacific Commission, £ 63,800; United Nations Organization, £ 3,155,000; Western European Union, £ 157,000.

To Economic and Social Organizations.—European Free Trade Association, £ 211,000; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, £ 138,820; International Bureau (Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, Weights and Measures, Educa-

tion), £35,180; Colombo Plan Bureau, £2,300; Customs Co-operation Council, £41,000; International Criminal Police Organization £11,847; International Labour Organization, £946,000; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, £942,000; UNESCO, £853,000; World Health Organization, £1,549,800.

To Scientific Organizations.—European Launcher Development Organization, £18,750,000; European Nuclear Energy Agency, £74,000; European Organization for Nuclear Research, £6,200,000; European Organization for Space Research, £5,000,000; International Atomic Energy Agency, £331,000; Atomic Energy Projects £1,744,000; N.A.T.O. Scientific Schemes, £358,000; World Meteorological Organization, £70,040.

To Transport Organizations.—Eurocontrol (traffic control of high-flying aircraft), £1,984,000; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, £85,000; International Civil Aviation Organization, £214,000; South Pacific Air Transport Council, £346,000; and smaller subscriptions.

To Agricultural, Fisheries and Food Organizations.—Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, £208,000; International Sugar Council, £10,000; Wheat Council, £12,000; Coffee Council, £5,500; U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, £1,075,050; and a number of smaller subscriptions.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

Figures for 1967-68 are Net Total Estimates, i.e. including Supplementary Estimates.

Class I: Government and Exchequer

	1967-68	1968-69
House of Lords.....	£420,000	£450,000
House of Commons.....	3,259,000	3,240,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments..	5,612,000	6,148,000
Dept. of Economic Affairs.....	2,506,000	2,965,000
Privy Council Office.....	75,000	81,000
Post Office Ministers.....	12,250	12,250
Customs and Excise..	32,012,000	32,526,000
Inland Revenue.....	87,070,000	87,440,000
Corporation Tax:		
Transitional Relief.	70,000,000	45,000,000
Exchequer and Audit Department.....	912,000	977,000
Civil Service Commission.....	1,306,000	1,358,000
Royal Commissions, etc.....	735,600	632,000
Office of Parliamentary Commissioner.....	139,000	139,000
TOTAL.....	£204,058,850	£180,964,250

Class II: Commonwealth and Foreign

	1967-68	1968-69
Diplomatic Service...	£44,961,000	£46,897,000
Foreign Services.....	31,808,000	19,049,000
British Council.....	4,450,000	5,013,000
Commonwealth Services.....	24,781,590	14,117,000
Ministry of Overseas Development.....	2,889,000	2,994,000
Overseas Aid:-		
Multilateral.....	9,940,000	15,464,000
Bilateral.....	123,669,000	108,962,000
Gen. Services.....	28,414,000	29,564,000
Colonial Devel. and Welfare.....	70,000,000	20,000,000
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	1,441,400	1,700,000
TOTAL.....	£282,353,990	£263,760,000

Class III: Home and Justice

	1967-68	1968-69
Home Office.....	£22,632,000	£25,889,000
Scottish Home and Health Dept.....	4,067,000	4,453,000
Civil Defence:-		
England & Wales..	14,039,000	8,457,000
Scotland.....	1,850,000	859,000
Police:-		
England & Wales..	117,059,000	120,098,000
Scotland.....	11,205,000	11,376,000
Prisons:-		
England & Wales..	32,716,000	36,935,000
Scotland.....	3,759,000	4,137,000
Child Care:-		
England & Wales..	6,652,000	6,916,000
Scotland.....	1,319,000	1,319,000
Supreme Court.....	239,000	208,000
County Courts.....	339,000	1,000
Legal Aid Fund.....	6,851,000	8,821,000
Law Charges.....	1,343,000	1,197,000
do. and Courts of Law, Scotland.....	626,000	642,000
Supreme Court, N. Ireland.....	118,000	116,000
TOTAL.....	£224,815,000	£231,424,000

Class IV: Transport, Trade and Industry

	1967-68	1968-69
Ministry of Transport	£7,002,000	£4,280,000
Transport Boards....	168,247,000	149,700,000
Roads and Transport Services:-		
England.....	277,329,000	309,670,000
Scotland.....	37,251,000	34,838,000
Wales.....	16,471,000	13,891,000
Ministry of Labour†..	49,001,000	54,149,000
do. Selective Employment Payments	660,000,000	615,000,000
Board of Trade.....	13,013,000	12,134,000
Civil Aviation and Shipping.....	30,679,800	36,416,000
Export Promotion, Shipping, etc.....	9,334,200	12,550,000
Promotion of Local Employment.....	53,601,000	49,000,000
Investment Grants ..	315,000,000	380,000,000
Export Credits.....	2,458,000	1,269,000
do. Special Guarantees.....	1,000	12,898,000
Industrial Reorganization Corporation.....	20,000,000	25,000,000
Ministry of Power.....	59,499,000	68,433,000
Ministry of Technology.....	55,511,000	56,305,000
do. Industrial Services.....	24,785,000	30,275,000
do. Aerospace.....	239,692,000	252,170,000
do. Purchasing (R-payment) Services.....	19,200,000	22,750,000
do. Special Materials.....	39,800,000	30,800,000
Atomic Energy.....	19,642,000	29,508,000
S.E.T. Repayments*.....	23,175,000	23,665,000
TOTAL.....	£2,140,695,000	£2,224,703,000

† Including Members' Salaries, (1967-68, £2,089,000); Travelling Allowances £199,000 (1967-68, £192,000).

* To Postmaster-General and Cable & Wireless Ltd.

† 1968-69 Dept. of Employment and Productivity.

Class V: Agriculture

	1967-68	1968-69
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.....	£31,051,000	£31,534,000
Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.....	16,086,000	16,776,000
Grants and Subsidies:-		
England & Wales..	100,960,000	100,960,000
Scotland.....	25,582,000	27,100,000
Price Guarantees:-		
England & Wales..	126,215,000	131,450,000
Scotland.....	16,614,000	15,020,000
Agricultural and Food Services.....	73,548,000	44,185,000
Fishery Grants and Services.....	5,291,000	6,479,000
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry...	2,958,000	2,726,000
Forestry Commission	15,389,000	15,408,000
TOTAL.....	£406,536,000	£391,633,000

Class VII—continued

	1967-68	1968-69
Agricultural Research Council.....	£11,954,000	£13,172,000
British Museum (Natural History)...	970,000	1,011,000
Grants for Science.....	1,053,000	1,354,000
TOTAL.....	£413,377,000	£432,767,000

Class VIII: Museums, Galleries and the Arts

	1967-68	1968-69
British Museum.....	£2,262,000	£2,460,000
Science Museum.....	552,000	613,000
Victoria and Albert Museum.....	983,000	1,046,000
Imperial War Museum	182,000	203,000
London Museum.....	95,000	101,000
National Gallery.....	422,000	442,000
National Maritime Museum.....	212,000	232,000
National Portrait Gallery.....	82,000	94,000
Tate Gallery.....	288,000	322,000
Wallace Collection... Royal Scottish Museum.....	74,000	80,000
National Galleries of Scotland.....	215,000	236,000
National Library of Scotland.....	155,000	155,000
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.....	192,000	207,000
National Library and Nat. Museum of Wales	58,000	57,000
Arts Council and Grants for the Arts.	655,000	599,000
TOTAL.....	£14,192,000	£15,241,000

Class IX: Public Buildings and Common Services

	1967-68	1968-69
Ministry of Public Building & Works	£44,294,000	£43,000,000
Accommodation, Services, etc. (U.K.)*..	81,674,000	86,348,000
do. (Overseas).....	8,427,000	9,390,000
Works and Buildings for:-		
Ministry of Defence		
Navy Dept.....	37,274,000	37,450,000
Army Dept.....	71,600,600	76,260,000
Air Force Dept. .	49,965,000	52,700,000
Aviation Services..	6,694,000	6,900,000
Rates on Government Property.....	32,900,000	36,542,000
Stationery and Printing.....	30,050,000	36,739,000
Central Office of Information.....	9,849,000	10,700,000
Government Actuary	64,000	70,000
Government Hospitality.....	210,000	200,000
Government Social Survey.....	..	880,000
Civil Superannuation, etc.....	59,320,000	65,473,000
TOTAL.....	£433,173,600	£462,664,000

* 1968-69; Royal Palaces, etc., £985,000; Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, £1,231,000; Ancient Monuments, £1,599,010.

Class VII: Universities and Scientific Research

	1967-68	1968-69
Dept. of Education and Science.....	£70,653,000	£70,010,000
Scottish Education Dept.....	31,052,000	32,840,000
Universities and Colleges, etc., Gt. Britain.....	236,059,000	243,793,000
Social Science Research Council..	1,162,000	1,728,000
Science Research Council.....	37,974,000	41,916,000
Natural Environment Research Council..	7,761,000	8,994,000
Medical Research Council.....	14,232,000	15,339,000

Class X: Smaller Public Departments

	1967-68	1968-69
Charity Commission.	£425,000	£445,000
Crown Estate Office.	227,000	231,000
Friendly Societies Registry.	164,000	168,000
Royal Mint.	1,000	6,476,000
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements	183,000	167,000
Ordnance Survey.	4,909,000	5,209,000
Public Record Office.	250,000	264,000
Scottish Record Office General Register Office.	102,000	110,000
do. Scotland.	1,137,000	1,136,000
National Savings Committee.	214,000	206,000
Decimal Currency Board.	1,783,000	1,777,000
TOTAL.	£9,446,400	£16,269,000

(Totals include nominal net estimates for: National Debt Office, Public Works Loan Board, Public Trustee, Land Registry, etc.)

Class XI: Miscellaneous

	1967-68	1968-69
Broadcasting.	£91,344,000	£92,641,000
Pensions (Overseas Services).	10,826,410	10,400,000
Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions.	965,000	905,000
Irish Land Purchase Services.	837,000	750,000
Development Fund.	1,438,000	1,680,000
Secret Service.	11,000,000	10,500,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	855,000	1,232,000
TOTAL.	£117,302,410	£118,116,000

DEFENCE BUDGET

The Defence Budget of the United Kingdom (other than Civil Defence) includes details of defence expenditure carried on votes in Classes IV and IX of the Civil Estimates. Figures for 1967-68 include supplementary estimates.

	1967-68	1968-69
Defence (Central)	£23,647,000	£24,060,000
Navy Department.	630,143,500	655,808,000
Army Department.	606,224,000	600,750,000
Royal Ordnance Factories.	4,500,000	3,000,000
Air Force Department.	543,753,000	557,320,000
TOTAL Ministry of Defence Votes.	£1,808,267,500	£1,840,938,000

PROGRESS OF THE BANK RATE, 1958-1968

1958	per cent.	1960	per cent.	1963	per cent.	1967	per cent.
20 Mar.	6	8 Dec.	5	3 Jan.	4	26 Jan.	6
22 May	5½	1961		1964		16 Mar.	6
19 June	5	26 July	7	27 Feb.	5	4 May	5½
14 Aug.	4½	5 Oct.	6½	23 Nov.	7	19 Oct.	6
20 Nov.	4	2 Nov.	6	1965		9 Nov.	6½
1960		1962		3 June	6	18 Nov.	8
21 Jan.	5	8 Mar.	5½	1966		1968	
23 June	6	22 Mar.	5	14 July	7	21 Mar.	7½
27 Oct.	5½	6 April	4½			19 Sept.	7

THE NATIONAL LOANS FUND

Under the National Loans Act, 1968, effective from April 1, 1968, most of the Government's domestic lending and the whole of the Government's borrowing transactions are removed from the Consolidated Fund and brought to account in the National Loans Fund. Revenue from taxation and miscellaneous receipts, including interest and dividends on loans made from Votes, continue to be paid into the Consolidated Fund. After ordinary expenditure on Supply Services (details of which appear under Civil Estimates and Defence Estimates in the preceding pages) and on Consolidated Fund Standing Services (e.g. payment in respect of interest, etc. on the National Debt, The Civil List, Annuities, Pensions for Political, Civil and Judicial Services,

Parliamentary and Judicial Salaries and Allowances), the surplus on the Consolidated Fund is payable into the National Loans Fund.

The table following shows issues in 1967-68 and in 1968-69 from the National Loans Fund to nationalized industries. Loans to other public corporations were estimated for 1968-69 at £146,000,000 (1967-68, £74,000,000) and to local authorities £505,000,000 (£369,000,000). Including loans within Central Government (principally in respect of the purchase of military aircraft from U.S.A., £147,000,000), total issues from the National Loans Fund were estimated at £1,744,000,000 for 1968-69 (1967-68, £1,748,000,000, from the Consolidated Fund).

Industry	Current Statutory Limit	Increase Permissible by Order	Loans Outstanding Mar. 31, 1968	£ million	
				1967-68 Provisional	1968-69 Budget Estimate
Post Office	1,780	450	1,434	193	230
National Coal Board	900	50	711	85	26
Electricity Council	4,100	300	3,612	336	237
North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board	580	..	541	3	6
South of Scotland Electricity Board					
Gas Council and Area Boards	1,200	100	1,076	40	39
British Steel Corporation	300	100	252	175	100
British Overseas Airways Corporation	90	30	63	-3	-3
British European Airways Corporation	125	..	117	19	52
British Airports Authority	70	..	56	2	7
British Railways Board	1,100	300	945	5	10
London Transport Board	250	20	240	18	26
British Transport Docks Board	120	..	100	11	8
British Waterways Board	30	..	22	..	1
Transport Holding Company	100	..	70	54	10
TOTAL.....	10,745	1,250	9,239	1,200	1,041

THE NATIONAL DEBT

On March 31, 1968, the National Debt was approximately £33,484,000,000, of which £29,675,000,000 was internal debt, £1,506,000,000 external debt payable in sterling, and £2,303,000,000 external debt payable in other currencies (provisional figures). The list which follows shows the distribution under these heads. Amounts shown are those outstanding on March 31, 1966 and March 31, 1967 (in millions of £).

Internal Debt
MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	£ million	1966	1967
Final Redemption Date up to 5 years			
5% Exchequer Stock, 1906.....	2	—	
5% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1965-66.....	15	—	
5% Savings Bonds, 1964-67.....	749	175	
5% Exchequer Stock, 1967.....	850	850	
5% Exchequer Loan, 1968.....	500	500	
3% Funding Stock, 1966-68.....	533	533	
3% Conversion Stock, 1969.....	335	335	
3% Funding Loan, 1959-69.....	201	191	
5% Exchequer Loan, 1969.....	412	412	
5% Exchequer Loan, 1970.....	500	500	
3% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1960-70.....	1	1	
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70.....	1,018	1,018	
5% Conversion Stock, 1971.....	409	409	
5% Exchequer Loan, 1971.....	..	700	

	£ million	1966	1967
4% Victory Bonds.....	50	42	
6% Conversion Stock, 1972.....	301	301	
Redemption 5-15 years			
2½% Savings Bonds, 1964-67.....	—	515	
British Transport 3% Stock:—			
1967-72.....	13	13	
1968-73.....	136	136	
6½% Exchequer Loan, 1972.....	—	400	
5½% Conversion Stock, 1974.....	299	299	
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75.....	1,073	1,073	
6½% Treasury Loan, 1976.....	300	300	
2½% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1971-76.....	2	2	
Brit. Transport 4% Stock, 1972-77	242	242	
5% Exchequer Loan, 1976-78.....	400	400	
4% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1974-80.....	14	14	
3½% Treasury Stock, 1977-80.....	262	262	
5½% Funding Loan, 1978-80.....	400	400	
3½% Treasury Stock, 1979-81.....	483	483	
2½% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1977-82.....	5	5	
Redemption over 15 years			
3% B.O.A.C. Stock, 1980-83.....	16	16	
5½% Funding Stock, 1982-84.....	500	500	
6½% Funding Iota 1, 1985-87.....	—	500	
2½% Savings Bonds, 1964-67.....	—	59	
Brit. Transport 3% Stock, 1978-88	1,052	1,052	
5% Treasury Stock, 1986-89.....	602	602	
4% Funding Loan, 1980-90.....	129	115	
5½% Funding Loan, 1987-91.....	400	400	

	£ million	£ million
6% Funding Loan, 1993.....	600	600
6½% Treasury Loan, 1995-98.....	—	400
3½% Funding Stock, 1999-2004.....	443	443
5½% Treasury Stock, 2008-12.....	1,000	1,000
2½% Treasury Stock, 1986-2016.....	78	78
<i>Undated</i>		
4% Consolidated Loan.....	373	373
3½% War Loan.....	1,909	1,909
3½% Conversion Loan.....	474	456
3% Treasury Stock, 1966 or after.....	58	58
2½% Annuities.....	2	2
2½% Annuities.....	21	21
2½% Consols.....	276	276
2½% Treasury Stock, 1975 or after.....	482	482
Total Marketable Securities.....	17,919	19,853

OTHER INTERNAL DEBT

Terminable Annuities due to National Debt Commissioners.....	721	640
Life Annuities.....	6	5
Debt to Bank of England and Bank of Ireland.....	II	II
National Savings Securities:—		
National Savings Certificates...	1,930	1,985
Defence Bonds.....	794	510
National Development Bonds..	360	520
Premium Savings Bonds.....	549	587
National Savings Stamps and Gift Tokens.....	32	29
Tax Reserve Certificates.....	192	289
Floating Debt:—		
Treasury Bills.....	5,122	3,885
Ways and Means Advances	303	273
Total Internal Debt.....	27,937	26,673

External Debt

PAYABLE IN STERLING

Interest-free notes: I.M.F. and International Development Association.....	1,571	1,546
Government of Portugal.....	33	28
Miscellaneous Sterling Loan Agreements.....	5	5

Total Payable in Sterling.....

PAYABLE IN OTHER CURRENCIES

United States Loans.....	1,421	1,462
Government of Canada.....	329	323
Debt created on liquidation of European Payments Union:—		
Federal Republic of Germany.	45	37
Total Payable in other Currencies.	1,795	1,822

Total National Debt.....

Loans Guaranteed

The Nominal Net Liability of the State on March 31, 1967, in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was:

Sudan Loans, £1,651,900; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £4,722,560; Northern Ireland 3½% Stock, £6,843,316; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £20,500,303; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £18,848,001; Ulster Savings Certificates, £22,862; certain liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £112,688; Tanzania Loan, £64,106; Malawi, £317,241; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £42,173,918; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Guyana, the Central African Power Corporation, the East African Common Services Organization, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zambia.

Cost of the Debt, 1967-68

The interest on the National Debt in 1966-67

amounted to £1,198,344,288, of which £554,803,141 was met from interest received on Consolidated Fund loans, etc. and £643,541,147 from the Consolidated Fund. Management charges for the year were £15,014,953 and expenses, which included £24,459,000 paid as prizes on Premium Savings Bonds, issue, conversion and redemption expenses, printing and other costs, totalled £24,682,741. The total cost of the service of the National Debt in 1966-67 was therefore £39,697,694.

Repayments, 1966-67

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable. Exchequer issues to the National Debt Commissioners in 1966-67 were:—

Repayment of Life Annuities (Principal).....	£552,379
For 3½% Conversion Loan.....	9,387,382
For 3% Funding Loan, 1959-69.....	9,721,616
For 4% Funding Loan, 1960-90.....	£13,299,279
For 4% Victory Bonds.....	11,138,591

Total Sinking Funds .. £44,099,247

Estimated Exchequer Assets, 1967
Exchequer assets on March 31, 1967, were summarized as follows:

Repayable Advances.....	£13,089,314,910
Other Issues constituting assets.....	1,143,548,928
Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.....	261,728,409

Other Assets..... 60,190,876

Total... £14,554,783,123

Repayable Advances	
Loans for Land Settlement.....	£4,162,920
Redundancy Fund.....	4,400,000
Export Guarantees Acts (1949-57).....	303,131,500
Housing Associations.....	18,231,734
Scottish Spec. Housing Association.....	112,856,612
Housing Corporation.....	9,069,096
Building Societies.....	66,848,450
Local Authorities Loans Act (1945) Finance Act, 1935 (3 p.c. Local Loans Stock).....	3,840,647,761
Northern Ireland Exchequer (Acts of 1950 and 1955).....	379,857,229
New Town Corporations and Commission.....	67,838,664

Loans to Nationalized Industries:—

The Post Office.....	1,241,102,000
National Coal Board.....	627,985,482
Electricity Council.....	2,378,560,000
Gas Council.....	501,200,000
British Railways Board.....	1,622,061,698
London Transport Board.....	219,580,904
Brit. Transport Docks Board.....	89,616,192
British Waterways Board.....	20,727,928
Transport Holding Company	132,503,436
B.O.A.C.....	25,363,636
B.E.A.....	82,428,571
British Airports Authority.....	54,100,000
N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.....	159,780,666
S. of Scotland Electricity Board.....	239,430,000
Iron and Steel (Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd.).....	70,000,000
(Colvilles Ltd.).....	50,000,000
Shipbuilding Credit Scheme.....	47,534,656
Harbour Authorities.....	13,280,978
Raw Cotton Commission.....	8,270,397

Commonwealth Development Corporation.....	£107,494,352
Loans to Colonial Governments	80,254,773
National Film Finance Corporation.....	6,000,000
Sugar Board.....	7,231,000
Covent Garden Market Authority	4,921,000
<i>Other Issues</i>	
Civil Contingencies Fund (capital)	26,000,000
Subscription to International financial organizations:—	
International Bank	92,857,143
International Monetary Fund.....	871,428,571
International Finance Corporation.....	5,142,857
European Fund.....	2,748,929
International Development Association.....	69,835,714
Asian Development Bank.....	535,714
Finance Act (1932) and Currency Act (1939) (Exchange Equalization Account).....	75,000,000

Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.

Balances totalling £174,473,734 were outstanding on March 31, 1967. The amounts (with term and total of original advance) were: Aden Colony, £3,024,084 (£3,988,580); Argentina, £8,948,275 (£10,970,090); Brazil, £4,142,256 (£6,660,000); British Honduras, £204,514 (£267,087); Ceylon, £3,600,000 (£5,570,000); Chile, £1,812,873 (£3,000,000); East African C.S.O., £6,000,000 (£6,000,000); East African Railways and Harbours Admin., £1,246,957 (£2,390,000); Ghana, £1,713,560 (£3,714,390); Grenada, £1,264,092 (£1,500,000); Guyana, £5,239,519 (£6,246,122); Hong Kong, £1,800,000 (£3,000,000); India, £39,269,911 (£54,533,000); Iran, £1,325,000 (£4,000,000); Jamaica, £224,897 (£1,681,428); Jordan, £13,566,666; Lesotho, £316,769 (£521,419); Malawi, £6,275,138 (£13,265,305); Malaya and Singapore, £6,532,587 (£15,536,667); Malta, £3,182,398; Mauritius, £856,933 (£1,723,605); Nauru and Ocean Island, £1,147,225 (£1,843,312); Nigeria, £957,528; Pakistan, £2,400,371 (£13,417,000); Sierra Leone, £1,343,000 (£1,361,000); Tanzania, £9,620,000 (£9,850,000); Turkey, £9,642,281 (£11,690,000); Uganda, £9,104,162 (£12,000,000); United Nations Organization, £3,589,826 (£4,283,802); Zambia, £2,080,710 (£3,000,000).

In addition, advances to allied governments (China, Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R.) arising during 1939–45, outstanding on March 31,

1967, totalled £81,174,360. Amounts outstanding from Germany, £115,238; and from Austria, £2,264,475; total £2,379,713. A further £3,704,917 was outstanding under agreements with Jordan and Turkey.

Other Assets

The total of £60,190,876 at March 31, 1967, consisted of a balance in the Victory Bonds Sinking Fund, £5,679,649; Exchequer borrowings included in the National Debt but not brought to account by March 31, 1967, £10,407,056; balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, £3,390,342; Exchequer investments otherwise than by loan: in B.O.A.C., £35,000,000; Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, £3,035,000; Due from Govt. of S. Rhodesia in respect of payments made under guarantee to I.R.B.D., £2,641,833. Additional assets not currently evaluated:—British Petroleum Co. Stock, £174,000,000; Dividend, 1966–67, £26,008,839; Cable & Wireless Shares, £30,000,000; Dividend, £1,125,000; 1949,620 Suzue Finance Company Shares of Frs. 100 and 64,924 4% Convertible Bonds of Frs. 285·85. Dividends and interest received on the shares and bonds in 1966–67 was Frs. 5,467,932. Other receipts by the Treasury in 1966–67 were: Bank of England (in lieu of dividend, £1,746,360); British Sugar Corporation (dividends), £58,922; Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency (surplus revenue), £1,906,856.

National Debt Funds, 1967

The National Fund.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1967, shows the following net additions during the year:—Net revenue, £222,973; net profit on investments realized, £125. The value of the Fund (investments at middle market prices) on March 31, 1967, was £4,235,679.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,800 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund was valued on March 31, 1967, at £2,195,800.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The fund was valued on March 31, 1967, at £59,818.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

War years are indicated by italic figures. Figures are given in £'000.

1899–1900.....	£638,920	1939–1940.....	£9,046,808	1953–1954.....	£26,051,200
1914–1915.....	1,161,952	1940–1941.....	10,872,577	1954–1955.....	26,583,000
1918–1919.....	7,481,050	1941–1942.....	14,185,736	1955–1956.....	26,933,700
1919–1920.....	7,875,642	1942–1943.....	16,965,548	1956–1957.....	27,005,000
1929–1930.....	7,596,211	1943–1944.....	17,722,561	1957–1958.....	27,232,000
1930–1931.....	7,582,900	1944–1945.....	19,594,649	1958–1959.....	27,376,300
1931–1932.....	7,647,950	1945–1946.....	21,365,891	1959–1960.....	27,732,600
1932–1933.....	7,768,970	1946–1947.....	23,626,520	1960–1961.....	28,251,700
1933–1934.....	7,945,194	1947–1948.....	25,630,645	1961–1962.....	28,674,400
1934–1935.....	7,922,252	1948–1949.....	25,620,763	1962–1963.....	29,847,600
1935–1936.....	7,916,412	1949–1950.....	25,167,600	1963–1964.....	30,226,300
1936–1937.....	7,916,448	1950–1951.....	25,802,300	1964–1965.....	30,440,600
1937–1938.....	8,148,985	1951–1952.....	25,921,600	1965–1966.....	31,340,700
1938–1939.....	8,163,000	1952–1953.....	25,890,500	1966–1967.....	32,000,800

* Provisional

U.K. EXTERNAL LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS IN STERLING

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. More recently, a revised statistical series has been introduced—U.K. External Liabilities and Claims in Sterling; this is shown in the following table by type of liability and claim.

December 31

£ million

	International organizations	Overseas sterling countries (1)	Non sterling countries (2)	Total
U.K. Liabilities				
1965	1,481	3,061	1,474	6,016
1966	1,656	3,074	1,667	6,397
1967	1,540	2,972	2,170	6,682
U.K. Claims				
1965	—	467	693	1,160
1966	—	485	767	1,252
1967	—	529	814	1,343
Net Liabilities				
1965	1,481	2,594	781	4,856
1966	1,656	2,589	900	5,145
1967	1,540	2,443	1,356	5,339

The most noticeable change in post war figures has been the emergence of the United Kingdom's indebtedness to international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund. At the end of 1967 this debt amounted to £1,540 million; the remaining net liabilities of £3,799 million included £482 million which represented to a large extent the day to day working balances of the overseas banking and business community. (1) including Rhodesia in 1965 and Burma in 1965 and 1966. (2) including Rhodesia in 1966 and 1967 and Burma in 1967.

United Kingdom Balance of Payments

£ million

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Current a/c				
Visible Trade				
Imports (f.o.b.)	5,016	5,055	5,263	5,673
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	4,471	4,781	5,116	5,023
Visible balance	—545	—281	—147	—650
Net Invisibles	+143	+171	+116	+136
Current a/c balance	—402	—110	—31	—514
Long Term Capital a/c*				
Int. Govt. Loans (net)	—101	—66	—63	—38
U.K. subscriptions to I.D.A. and European Fund	—9	—12	—12	—12
Other U.K. Official Capital (net)	—6	—6	—8	—4
Private Investment (net)	—258	—148	—20	+28
Balance of Long Term Capital and Current a/cs	—776	—342	—133	—540
Monetary Movements*				
Exchange adjustments	—	—	—	—101
Miscellaneous Capital (net)	—24	+45	—76	+46
Change in liabilities in overseas Sterling area currencies (net)	+8	+7	—45	+24
Change in external sterling liabilities (net)†	+48	+70	+135	+288
Change in external liabilities in non-sterling currencies (net)	+218	—137	—143	+193
Change in gold and convertible currency reserves	+122	—246	—34	—16
Change in account with I.M.F.	+359	+499	—2	—318
Transfer from dollar portfolio to reserves	—	—	+316	+204
Balance of Monetary Movements	+731	+238	+146	+320
Balancing item	+45	+104	—13	+220

* Assets: increase —, decrease +. Liabilities: increase +, decrease —.

† Including temporary loans to local authorities and deposits with hire purchase finance companies.

The object of the balance of payments accounts is to show the outcome of transactions between residents of the United Kingdom and overseas residents. In principle, transactions are recorded when the ownership of goods or assets changes and when services are rendered. Transactions are classified in three main groups:—The Current account includes imports and exports of goods and services, investment income and private transfers. The Long Term Capital account includes inter-government loans, other official capital and private investment. Monetary Movements include changes in the gold and convertible currency

reserves and in official holdings of other currencies, changes in overseas sterling holdings and other capital transactions of a monetary nature.

NOTES.—Imports and exports (f.o.b.).—The f.o.b. value is the value of imports and exports entering and leaving the United Kingdom excluding the costs of insurance and freight.

Invisibles.—This is the net balance arising from receipts and payment for such items as shipping, aviation, insurance and travel, interest, profits and dividends.

Inter Government Loans.—The entries under this heading cover drawings and repayments of loans made by the U.K. government to overseas governments and vice versa.

U.K. subscriptions to International Organizations.—Under this heading are grouped the U.K.'s subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and other similar bodies.

Private Investments.—This is a reflection of investments made in the United Kingdom by foreigners which is offset against the amount invested abroad by United Kingdom companies and individuals.

Exchange Adjustments.—The net total of contra entries arising from the revaluation in sterling terms of certain official monetary or banking assets and liabilities including the Sterling counterpart

of drawings on central bank assistance, or included to account for the fact that the pre-devaluation forward commitments of the Exchange Equalization Account are recorded as being settled on maturity at the new parity.

Miscellaneous Capital.—All identified capital transactions not specifically provided for are included here. One example ■ borrowing overseas by United Kingdom tobacco companies to finance purchases of tobacco.

Changes in External sterling liabilities.—This section records the net changes in the sterling holdings of international organizations and sterling area and non-sterling area countries.

Gold and convertible currency reserves.—The alterations to our reserves of gold and foreign currencies are shown in this section. These reserves are buttressed by our right to make application for short-term assistance from the International Monetary Fund.

Balancing item.—This is the amount necessary to balance the account: it represents the net total of the errors and omissions in other items.

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (a) in 1967 and 1967 at current market prices; and (b) in 1967 at 1958 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million			Heads of Expenditure	£ million		
	(a) 1957	(a) 1967	(b) 1967		(a) 1956	(a) 1966	(b) 1966
Household Food.....	3,962	5,522	4,602	Recreational Goods.....	481	878	666
Bread and Cereals.....	543	719	550	Books.....	46	86	61
Meat and Bacon.....	1,032	1,505	1,234	Newspapers.....	121	216	131
Fish.....	132	196	152	Magazines.....	46	80	45
Oils and Fats.....	215	249	207	Other.....	268	496	429
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery.....	409	518	413	Chemists' Goods.....	210	367	318
Dairy Products.....	602	836	719	Other Goods.....	198	243	294
Fruit.....	250	344	303	Private Motoring.....	609	2,059	1,971
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	402	645	564	Vehicles, New and Used.....	320	898	1,061
Beverages.....	256	338	314	Running Costs.....	289	1,161	910
Other manufactured food.....	115	172	146	Travel.....	532	809	597
Alcoholic Drink.....	906	1,585	1,229	Railway.....	132	181	110
Beer.....	575	931	722	Bus, Coach.....	297	387	266
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.....	331	654	507	Other.....	103	241	221
Tobacco.....	981	1,512	1,063	Communication Services.....	114	240	190
Cigarettes.....	863	1,319	937	Postal.....	59	108	70
Other.....	118	193	126	Telephone and Telegraph.....	55	132	120
Housing.....	1,276	2,976	1,866	Entertainments.....	249	420	376
Rent, Rates and Water.....	10,34	2,459	1,452	Cinema.....	95	62	38
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.....	242	517	414	Other.....	154	358	338
Fuel and Light.....	618	1,191	996	Domestic Service.....	100	136	111
Coal and Coke.....	282	360	237	Catering (meals and accommodation).....	836	1,412	2,387
Electricity.....	166	505	452	Wages, salaries, etc. paid by private non-profit making bodies.....	105	290	
Gas.....	130	258	249	Insurance.....	144	305	
Other.....	40	68	58	Other Services.....	568	1,202	
Durable Household Goods.....	1,685	1,123	1,017	Expenditure not included above.....	60	52	43
Furniture and Floor Coverings.....	331	565	443	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.....	-179	-301	-227
Radio and Electrical Goods.....	354	558	574				
Other Household Goods.....	472	684	581				
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware.....	303	456	393				
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials.....	169	228	188				
Clothing.....	1,439	2,139	1,853	Personal Expenditure:—			
Footwear.....	242	360	291	in the United Kingdom.....	14,366	24,944	19,910
Other Clothing: Men's and Boys' Wear.....	410	604	508	abroad.....	261	379	301
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear.....	787	1,175	1,054				
				TOTAL.....	14,582	25,323	20,211

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1967. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£ 50 to under 250	2,480,000	525,000,000	—	525,000,000
250 " " 300	900,000	249,000,000	—	249,000,000
300 " " 400	2,224,000	781,000,000	10,000,000	771,000,000
400 " " 500	2,458,000	1,109,000,000	36,000,000	1,073,000,000
500 " " 600	2,391,000	1,311,000,000	50,000,000	1,261,000,000
600 " " 700	1,892,000	1,227,000,000	75,000,000	1,152,000,000
700 " " 800	1,792,000	1,343,000,000	100,000,000	1,243,000,000
800 " " 1,000	3,385,000	3,040,000,000	296,000,000	2,744,000,000
1,000 " " 1,500	6,385,000	7,767,000,000	855,000,000	6,912,000,000
1,500 " " 2,000	2,303,000	3,935,000,000	563,000,000	3,372,000,000
2,000 " " 3,000	957,000	2,267,000,000	414,000,000	1,853,000,000
3,000 " " 5,000	341,000	1,265,000,000	350,000,000	915,000,000
5,000 " " 10,000	151,000	1,007,000,000	377,000,000	630,000,000
10,000 " " 20,000	34,000	453,000,000	244,000,000	209,000,000
£20,000 and over	7,000	230,000,000	175,000,000	55,000,000
TOTAL ..	27,700,000	£32,018,000,000	£3,545,000,000	£22,964,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£ 50 to under 250	2,480,000	525,000,000	—	525,000,000
250 " " 500	6,598,000	2,764,000,000	81,000,000	2,683,000,000
500 " " 750	5,581,000	3,796,000,000	255,000,000	3,541,000,000
750 " " 1,000	4,810,000	4,680,000,000	492,000,000	4,188,000,000
1,000 " " 1,500	5,926,000	8,047,000,000	958,000,000	7,089,000,000
1,500 " " 2,000	1,485,000	2,995,000,000	468,000,000	2,527,000,000
2,000 " " 3,000	552,000	1,687,000,000	396,000,000	1,291,000,000
3,000 " " 5,000	210,000	1,195,000,000	422,000,000	773,000,000
5,000 " " 10,000	57,000	768,000,000	435,000,000	333,000,000
10,000 " " 20,000	1,000	37,000,000	25,000,000	12,000,000
£20,000 and over	—	15,000,000	13,000,000	2,000,000
TOTAL ..	27,700,000	£32,018,000,000	£3,545,000,000	£22,964,000,000

= At rates current in 1966-67.

BANKRUPTCIES

Large Failures.—In 48 cases of bankruptcy starting in 1967, estimated liabilities exceeded £40,000; in 36 of these cases the estimated liabilities were between £40,000 and £100,000 and in 11 between £100,000 and £500,000; in the remaining 4 cases estimated liabilities were between £508,000 and £977,000. In 1966 there were 28 cases where the estimated liabilities exceeded £40,000, the largest being £2,946,000.

In 1967 there were eight deeds of arrangement with estimated liabilities over £40,000, the largest being £241,000.

Failures in some of the principal trades in 1967 (with 1966 figures) were: Builders, 483 (1966, 481); Directors and promoters of companies, 272 (217); Farmers, 166 (155); Grocery and provision retailers 158 (159); Painters and decorators, 121 (90); Road haulage contractors, 117 (95); Hotel keepers and publicans, 105 (99); Restaurant and snack bar proprietors, 104 (110); Confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents, 83 (88); General stores proprietors, 80, (52).

Insolvency, 1960-1966

Year	Under the Bankruptcy Acts			Under Deeds of Arrangement Act		
	Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders	Liabilities as estimated by debtors	Assets as estimated by debtors	Number of Deeds	Liabilities as estimated by debtors	Assets as estimated by debtors
1962	4,145	£14,449,281	£3,173,463	315	£3,778,676	£2,349,131
1963	3,968	£13,145,890	£2,687,696	235	£1,352,908	£654,113
1964	3,359	£13,353,285	£3,701,968	205	£1,773,555	£613,726
1965	3,404	£17,711,865	£4,046,856	198	£1,463,370	£669,025
1966	3,706	£17,006,097	£3,499,993	194	£2,280,419	£1,146,270
1967	4,029	£19,600,242	£4,705,192	100	£1,946,747	£1,012,834

BUILDING SOCIETIES INTEREST RATES
Per cent. per annum

	Average rates				New rates recommended by the Building Societies Association		
	Paid on shares	Paid on deposits and loans	Received on mortgage advances		Shares	Deposits	New mortgages to owner-occupiers
1959.....	3·43	2·87	5·98	1959 July.....	3½	3	5½
1960.....	3·37	2·94	5·89	1960 June.....	3½	3	6
1961.....	3·54	3·11	6·28	July.....	3½	3	6
1962.....	3·70	3·26	6·61	August.....	3½	3½	6
1963.....	3·55	3·15	6·27	1961 June.....	3½	3½	6½
1964.....	3·50	3·11	6·16	October.....	3½	3½	6½
1965.....	3·78	3·39	6·63	1962 February.....	3½	3½	6
1966.....	4·01	3·62	6·95	April.....	3½	3½	6
1967.....	4·20	3·80	7·20	1963 February.....	3½	3½	6
				July.....	4	3½	6½
				1965 February.....	3½	3½	6½
				May.....	4	3½	7½
				December.....	4½	4	7½
				1968 April.....	4½	4½	7½

MORTGAGE REPAYMENT TABLE

Calendar monthly subscriptions required to pay off principal and interest of mortgages at 7½ per cent. interest* over various periods of years. Intermediate amounts can be determined by addition of subscription rates, e.g., Calendar monthly subscription for a mortgage of £3,500 over 20 years—£24 15s. 3d + £4 2s. 7d = £28 17s. 10d. Part II of the table shows repayment figures under the Government Option Mortgage Scheme.

Period of Years	£100	£200	£300	£500	£1,000	£2,000	£3,000
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5.....	2 1 4	4 2 8	6 4 0	10 6 8	20 13 4	41 6 8	62 0 0
10.....	1 4 6	2 9 0	3 13 6	6 2 2	12 4 3	24 8 5	36 12 8
15.....	19 1	1 18 2	2 17 3	4 15 2	9 10 4	19 0 7	28 10 11
20.....	16 7	1 13 2	2 9 9	4 2 7	8 5 1	16 10 1	24 15 3
25.....	15 2	1 10 4	2 5 6	3 15 7	7 11 2	15 2 4	22 13 6

Government Option Mortgage Scheme							
5.....	1 19 2	3 18 4	5 17 6	9 15 10	19 11 8	39 3 4	58 15 10
10.....	1 2 3	2 4 6	3 6 9	5 11 3	11 2 6	22 5 0	33 7 6
15.....	16 9	1 13 6	2 10 3	4 3 9	7 6	16 15 0	25 2 6
20.....	14 2	1 8 4	2 2 6	3 10 6	7 0 11	14 1 10	21 2 9
25.....	12 7	1 5 ■	1 17 9	3 2 11	6 5 10	12 11 8	18 17 6

* Most of the Building Societies were charging 7½ per cent. on new mortgages to owner-occupiers at the time of going to press (see above).

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Piercy House, 7 Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.
[01-628-4040]

Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish joint-stock Banks, and the Bank of England, as a contribution to post-war reconstruction, with initial resources of £45,000,000, since enlarged by a series of debenture issues to more than £100,000,000. I.C.F.C. is independently managed and is not Government subsidized. It was formed for the specific purpose of providing long-term loan capital and share capital to small and medium sized businesses in Great Britain with no ready access to the capital market. In 22 years it has provided over £175,000,000 to more than 2,000 businesses engaged in 52 industries and trades. Since 1951, branches have been established in 14 cities.

Facilities, which range from £5,000 to £300,000 on a first application and up to £500,000 for a second or subsequent application from an existing customer, are provided in the form of

long-term loans and share capital as well as other forms. For its own requirements, and to assist its customers, I.C.F.C. has an Industrial Department comprising engineers skilled in present-day production methods, and a staff of accountants versed in modern accounting and costing techniques. Rates, which vary with the security available and the inherent soundness and prospects of the business, are in line with the market rates current for long-term capital. The rate quoted in a particular case is generally fixed for the entire period of the loan, and is charged on the outstanding amount only. A small inclusive negotiation fee is charged on acceptance of an offer, out of which the Corporation pays its own investigation and legal costs.

Chairman, The Lord Sherfield, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

General Manager, L. V. D. Tindale.

Secretary, S. V. Warren.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Health, Transport and the Department of Education and Science; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive remuneration, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election — aldermen or councillors. The aldermen form a quarter of the council; they are elected by the councillors from among themselves or persons eligible to be councillors and hold office for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding Greater London there are 58 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 631-3; Wales, pp. 675-6).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and some ancient counties of cities were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 657-68; Wales, 675-6). For representation of the political parties on county councils after the elections of April, 1967, see p. 671.

The district councils within a county are borough councils (other than county borough councils), urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban or Rural district councils may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs. Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on

pp. 671-2 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1968. Excluding the London boroughs there are 259 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (see pp. 664-8; Wales, p. 675).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1884, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 522 urban district councils (see pp. 669-70 and 675) and 471 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—The Greater London Area embraces the old counties of London and Middlesex (except Potter's Bar, Staines and Sunbury-on-Thames) and parts of the neighbouring counties of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey and the whole of the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

For those functions which need to be considered for the whole of the Area, the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-6) is responsible; such functions as traffic, major roads and overall planning. All other matters are the concern of the 32 London borough councils (12 inner and 20 outer; see p. 642); the City of London, besides retaining its previous functions, has the powers of a London borough.

Local Government Reorganization.—In May, 1966, the Royal Commission on Local Government in England was appointed to consider the structure of local government in England outside Greater London and to make recommendations. Local government reorganization in Wales is being dealt with separately.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification. A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. In 1966 there were 9,127,700 local government electors in county boroughs, 16,204,100 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the Greater London boroughs, and 6,494,836 in rural districts. The total electorate of Greater London, including the

City, was 5,410,393. These figures exclude "Y" voters, i.e. persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. Ordinary county council elections are held triennially in April and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and London boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing its own members; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their size.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted — Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. Principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service; Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council (subject in some cases to special statutory provisions). Where

services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the services.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of certain other executive officers, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates*.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the London boroughs. Sums required by the Greater London Council and by county councils are included in the rates levied by London and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, rating authorities are required to charge a lower rate in the pound on dwellings than on property generally in their area. Differentials of 5d. and 10d. in the pound respectively were prescribed for 1967-68 and 1968-69. New valuation lists, prepared by valuation officers of the Board of Inland Revenue, came into force on April 1, 1963, and all rateable property is now rated on the basis of 1963 values. Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, local authorities may decide to charge half rates on empty property; otherwise empty property is not rateable. The General Rate Act also makes provision for rate rebates for domestic ratepayers with small incomes. (2) *Government Grants*.—From 1948-49 to 1958-59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959-60 onwards, in replacement of a number of specific grants, of which the largest were for the education, local health, fire and child care services. It also provided for the replacement of the equalization grant, payable under the 1948 Act, by a rate-deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values, and payable to county districts as well as counties and county boroughs.

The Local Government Act, 1966, provides rate support grant, to be paid to local authorities from 1967-68 in place of the general grant and rate-deficiency grant. The aggregate of Exchequer grants on revenue account is estimated in advance for a period of not less than two years, though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period, and it may subsequently be increased if there is an unforeseen increase in the level of prices, costs and remuneration. From the aggregate is deducted the estimated amount of the specific grants for the year in aid of revenue expenditure

and the balance is the rate support grant. This is then divided into three parts known as the needs, resources and domestic elements.

The *needs element* is broadly similar to the general grant, though covering a wider field. It is distributed to county and county borough councils, the Common Council of the City of London, London Borough Councils and the Council of the Isles of Scilly by reference to population, the numbers of pupils and students at different stages of education and on other objective factors which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority. The *resources element* is payable to any local authority whose rate resources per head of population fall below the national average. The *domestic element* is payable to all rating authorities who are required by the General Rate Act, 1967, to reduce the rate levied on dwelling houses by a number of pence fixed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The current level of relief is fivepence in 1967-68 and tenpence in 1968-69.

(3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, normally with the sanction of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1966, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £9,280,212,000; against this total the sum of £28,300,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Income of Local Authorities, 1965-66

Revenue from:

	£	Rates Collected	Total Rateable Value	Average per £ of Rateable Value
Rates.....	1,131,509,000			
Government Grants.....	1,20,021,000			
Private Improvements.....	11,859,000			
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	370,405,000			
Town and Country Planning.....	7,937,000			
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	3,087,000			
Trading Services:				
Water Supply.....	87,192,000			
Passenger Transport.....	94,411,000			
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	5,190,000			
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.....	61,317,000			
Other.....	44,070,000			
Miscellaneous Income.....	317,158,000			
Total.....	£3,394,156,000			

Capital Receipts:

	£	Rates Collected	Total Rateable Value	Average per £ of Rateable Value
Loans.....	1,151,632,000			
Government Grants.....	34,474,000			
Repayment of Advances.....	71,333,000			
Sales and other sources.....	38,826,000			
Total.....	£1,296,265,000			

Total Receipts.....	£4,690,421,000	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1968-69 (Net Rates)
Expenditure 1965-66			

Education..... £1,262,495,000

Libraries and Museums..... 37,018,000

Local Health Services (N.H.S.)..... 117,968,000

Public Health Services:

 Sewers and Sewage Disposal..... 75,008,000

 House and Trade Refuse..... 62,348,000

 Baths and Washhouses..... 16,585,000

 Parks, Pleasure Grounds, etc..... 43,297,000

 Other..... 30,128,000

Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless..... 68,252,000

Protection of Children..... 37,303,000

Housing..... 500,000,000

Town and Country Planning..... 29,179,000

Allotments and Small Holdings..... 4,582,000

Land Drainage, etc..... 19,789,000

Highways and Bridges..... 197,035,000

Private Street Works.....	£12,261,000
Public Lighting.....	25,607,000
Fire Service.....	46,709,000
Police.....	196,949,000
Administration of Justice.....	22,253,000
Civil Defence.....	9,423,000
Trading Services:	
Water Supply.....	94,782,000
Passenger Transport.....	95,427,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	11,262,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers.....	60,565,000
Other Trading Services.....	47,180,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	52,870,000
Unallotted.....	£130,147,000
Total.....	£3,306,382,000
Capital Expenditure.....	1,289,253,000

Total Expenditure.... £4,595,635,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Rates Collected	Total Rateable Value	Average per £ of Rateable Value
1963-64	920,138,000	2,084,355,000	s. d. ■ 10
1964-65	988,054,000	2,099,034,000	9 6
1965-66*	1,126,000,000	2,142,585,000	10 7
1966-67*	1,259,000,000	2,194,911,000	11 ■
1967-68*	1,349,000,000	2,255,030,000	12 1

* Provisional.

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1968-69

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1968-69 (Net Rates)
Westminster.....	417,000	s. d. 3,974 8
Birmingham.....	211,850	600 ■
Camden.....	134,800	1,525 10
Manchester.....	112,300	699 5
Liverpool.....	106,854	546 0
Kensington and Chelsea.....	102,000	1,115 2
Sheffield.....	97,105	545 10
Ealing.....	96,000	834 6
Bristol.....	90,500	668 1
Barnet.....	88,700	666 9
Leeds.....	88,400	527 10
Croydon.....	85,150	697 3
Brent.....	81,800	736 8
Lambeth.....	81,500	636 4
Islington.....	78,000	818 ■
Teesside.....	78,000	700 6
Enfield.....	74,600	701 ■
Southwark.....	73,700	734 9
Hillingdon.....	72,050	765 ■
Hounslow.....	69,000	840 6
Bromley.....	67,500	656 2
Wandsworth.....	63,900	505 1
Nottingham.....	62,200	537 9
Leicester.....	60,730	638 2
Newham.....	59,200	744 10
Tower Hamlets.....	57,800	871 3
Coventry.....	57,783	557 7
Hackney.....	57,300	652 9
Hammersmith.....	56,450	774 4
Haringey.....	54,600	662 2
Wolverhampton.....	53,600	585 8

Average Rates.—In 1968-69 average rates levied in England and Wales were: County Boroughs 13s. 3d.; Inner London Boroughs, 11s. 9d.; Outer London Boroughs, 12s. 3d.; Non-County Boroughs, 13s. 8d.; Urban Districts, 13s. 5d. Rural Districts, 11s. 8d.

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated).

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding for most purposes the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 679-80).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost. Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for valuation, electoral registration, education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for these purposes but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 201 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 21; small burghs 176). The additional small burgh is Cumbernauld, which achieved that status on May 16, 1968. (See pp. 680-1; 683-4.)

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions but district councils have statutory functions with regard to recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments, bus shelters and other local matters. Two counties—Kinross and Nairn—are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 198 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,86,761 electors in counties of cities, 602,148 in other large burghs, 646,607 in small burghs and 975,975 in landward areas—Total 3,411,491.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1962-63...	96,262,000	98,861,000	19 6
1963-64...	104,570,000	100,882,000	10 9
1964-65...	112,510,000	103,766,000	21 ■
1965-66...	121,604,000	105,269,000	23 1
1966-67...	143,354,000	138,887,000	20 8

† Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. rate in Glasgow in 1967-68 was £130,212; in Edinburgh, £71,829; in Dundee, £23,408. Amounts of rates raised per head (1967-68) were: Glasgow, £43 19s. 8d.; Edinburgh, £33 3s. 3d.; Dundee, £30 17s. od.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; and rural district councils, 27. (See p. 591.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1967, contained the names of 694,483 local government electors. Of this total, 106,774 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 23,312 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1970.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1967, was £204,438,830 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home and Health Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force (Men and Women).

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1963...	79,709	9,738
1964...	80,614	9,859
1965...	83,426	10,175
1966...	85,799	10,096
1967...	89,794	10,156

In 1967 there were 3,525 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 382.

On Dec. 31, 1967, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 38,088; Women, 1,839; Scotland (April, 30, 1968); Men, 4,953; Women, 115.

On Dec. 31, 1967, the Metropolitan Police had a total strength of 19,996, including 545 women; City Police, 753, including 20 women.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The London Fire Brigade set up on April 1, 1965, under the London Government Act, 1963, consists of the Brigades of the former counties of London and Middlesex (excluding the districts of Staines, Sunbury and Potters Bar), the former county boroughs of East Ham, West Ham and Croydon and of parts of Essex, Herts, Kent and Surrey.

The Brigade is organized in 3 Commands (Eastern, Northern and Southern) and 11 Divisions. It has 116 land and 11 river stations. Whole-time authorized establishment, 5,389. There are 507 land appliances and 11 fire boats in commission. Fire calls (estimated), 60,000 per annum.

Chief Officer, L. W. T. Leete, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Fire Officer, F. S. Mummery, C.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officers, J. K. H. Cunningham; M.B.E.; H. F. Chisnall; A. G. W. Sellwood, M.B.E.; F. R. Trust, M.B.E.; A. J. Milbery (Eastern Command); R. R. Lloyd, O.B.E. (Southern Command); (Northern Command) (vacant).

BRITISH ISLES

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. It has a total area of 50,332 sq. miles (land, 50,056; inland water 276) and a population estimated (June 30, 1967) of 45,680,870.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the Pennine Chain, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the Cumbrian Mountains, which contain in Scafell Pike (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the Yorkshire Moors, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the Peak of Derbyshire (2,088 feet) and Dartmoor (High Willhays, 2,030 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Longmynd (1,696 feet), and Brown Clee (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The Thames is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The Severn Tunnel, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 1 mile 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). A road

bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., with a centre span of 3,240 ft. was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on September 8, 1966. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The English Lakes are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The Isle of Wight is separated from Hampshire by the Solent; total area 147 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1967) 98,040. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The Scilly Islands, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. Lundy (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The mean annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 48° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F around London to less than 50° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. The annual average, 1916–1950, varies from about 40 in. in the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary and locally in Cambridgeshire to more than 100 in. over the mountains of the Lake District. Rather more rain falls in the summer half-year in parts of the east, but in the west much more falls in the winter half-year. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month, followed by May, July and August in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palæolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Caratacus* (*Caractacus*), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, and it is now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (*Calleva Atrebatum*), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (*Viroconium*), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (*Verulamium*) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from *Ermine Street* (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death a

Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town *Verulamium*. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods Twi, Woden, Thor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbispocracies at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex Kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegeft*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage 1967	Population of Counties. Estimated, June, 1967		Rateable Value April, 1967 (c) £	Average Rates 1967-68 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geo- graphical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	305,089	279,120	432,940	13,405,700	12 7
Berkshire (Reading).....	403,830	471,840	598,220	20,754,600	12 5
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	477,750	552,470	552,470	30,965,500	12 6
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely (Cambridge).....	531,555	296,930	296,930	11,733,900	13 6
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,682	1,039,060	1,486,470	42,766,800	11 11
Cornwall (Truro).....	880,290	356,200	356,200	11,467,600	11 11
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle).....	973,143	225,100	296,050	7,447,900	13 10
Derbyshire (Matlock).....	638,300	754,320	882,230	25,178,200	11 4
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,658,288	(d) 529,890	869,840	19,400,900	11 4
Dorset (Dorchester).....	625,761	337,910	337,910	14,043,600	11 10
Durham (Durham).....	649,502	(e) 936,480	1,547,050	29,254,600	12 6
Essex (Chelmsford).....	907,855	1,102,850	1,268,610	48,260,600	12 10
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	805,669	545,190	1,062,260	18,910,700	12 5
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester).....	962,159	932,350	1,511,250	37,760,000	11 11
Herefordshire (Hereford).....	539,121	140,760	140,760	4,540,800	13 2
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	403,798	881,870	881,870	51,510,400	11 7
Huntingdonshire and Peterborough (Huntingdon).....	310,864	180,560	189,560	6,855,700	14 7
Kent (Maidstone).....	921,689	1,312,610	1,345,520	52,132,500	12 2
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,798	2,396,000	5,198,060	80,929,200	12 1
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester).....	533,545	440,930	723,730	16,860,800	12 4
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,850	105,120	105,120	3,090,500	12 0
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	461,082	152,990	230,310	4,327,000	11 ■
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	975,099	360,960	456,070	15,943,500	11 7
Greater London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	394,487	7,880,760	7,880,760	646,030,900	11 4
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich).....	1,314,383	423,470	593,990	12,463,600	11 7
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	584,998	311,990	433,880	11,005,400	13 3
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne).....	1,292,031	504,200	828,290	16,110,000	12 10
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	539,297	652,710	962,450	22,223,800	11 1
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,186	249,340	358,690	8,557,200	13 10
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	29,110	29,110	847,900	11 3
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	862,488	326,010	326,010	11,410,400	12 0
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,059	558,590	644,460	20,022,900	12 2
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	740,404	693,960	1,820,890	23,095,500	12 7
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,356	254,520	376,190	7,693,600	12 3
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds).....	390,918	155,240	155,240	4,342,800	12 4
Surrey (Kingston on Thames).....	415,877	985,930	985,930	52,558,400	11 8
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	527,168	421,990	717,800	21,158,700	11 9
West Sussex (Chichester).....	405,352	455,930	455,930	25,328,200	11 1
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	623,674	568,650	2,110,360	22,173,900	13 2
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	68,030	68,030	2,351,000	12 5
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.).....	94,141	98,040	98,040	3,880,000	12 5
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,104	479,080	479,080	17,429,600	12 6
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	449,936	429,730	669,400	16,198,700	12 6
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,362	248,330	544,230	7,782,300	11 ■
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,795	(e) 435,510	590,090	16,612,200	11 ■
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,791,036	1,750,170	3,782,590	48,796,100	11 11

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid; (d) Reduced April 1, 1968, by 96,980 in respect of County Borough of Torbay (Brixham, Paignton and Torquay); (e) Reduced April 1, 1968, by formation of County Borough of Teesside: Co. Durham, less 118,660 (in respect of Billingham and Stockton); Yorkshire, N. Riding, less 99,530 (in respect of Eston, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees).

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H.M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff, 1968-69	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford.....	Maj. Simon Whitbread,	S. Broughton,	W. W. Stabb.
(2) Berks.....	Maj. the Hon. D. J. Smith, C.B.E.	M. J. Verey,	His Hon. Judge C. H. Duveen.
(3) Bucks.....	Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., [C.B.E.]	Cdr. O. F. M. Wethered, R.N.(ret.),	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Davies.
(4) Cambridge and Isle of Ely.....	Col. G. T. Hurrell, O.B.E.	Cdr. A. F. C. Gray, R.D.	G. R. Rougier, Q.C.
(5) Cheshire.....	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.O., [T.D.]	F. M. Dutton.	R. D. G. David, Q.C.
(6) Cornwall.....	Col. Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., J. C. Wade, O.B.E.	F. J. Williams.	His Hon. Judge H. R. B. Adie.
(7) Cumberland.....	Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	H. P. Senhouse.	J. M. Davies, Q.C. [Shepherd.]
(8) Derby.....	The Lord Roborough.	D. W. H. Neilson.	A. R. M. Ellis.
(9) Devon.....	Col. J. W. Weld, O.B.E., T.D.	Maj.-Gen. V. D. G. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Park.
(10) Dorset.....	Sir James Duff.	Maj. J. C. Mansell,	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(11) Durham.....	Col. Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. [G.C.V.O.]	P. G. Edwards.	His Hon. Judge C. Cohen, M.C., J. R. Adams, Q.C. [T.D.]
(12) Essex.....	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O.	Maj. N. N. Norman-Butler, T.D.	R. C. Hutton.
(13) Gloucester.....	Col. J. F. Maclean.	R. E. H. Fender.	Hon. Mr. Justice Roskill.
(14) Hampshire.....	Maj.-Gen. Sir George Burns, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	Col. L. G. Carpenter-Garnier, O.B.E.	M. G. Polson, Q.C.
(15) Isle of Wight.....	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Cdr. R. K. C. Pope, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.	His Hon. Judge J. C. D. Hartington.
(16) Hereford.....	Fd.-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G.	J. P. A. Cooper.	F. P. Crowder, Q.C., M.P.
(17) Hertford.....	The Lord Hemingford.	A. I. Baker, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge C. H. Gage.
(18) Huntingdon and Peterborough.....	The Lord Cornwallis, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.C.	G. W. Williams.	M. L. Berryman, Q.C.
(19) Kent.....	The Lord Rhodes, D.F.C.	A. Wild.	W. H. Openshaw.
(20) Lancashire.....	Col. R. A. St. G. Martin, O.B.E.	Maj. R. P. M. Spencer.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(21) Leicester.....	The Earl of Lincoln:	Capt. Sir Anthony Thorold, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.	H. A. Skinner, Q.C.
(22) Lindsey.....	The Earl of Kesteven.	S. J. L. Egerton.	H. H. V. Forbes, Q.C.
(23) Rutland.....	The Earl of Holland.	M. W. G. Wathen, T.D.	His Hon. Judge E. D. Lewis. See p. 636.
(24) Greater London.....	The Earl of Norfolk.....	R. N. Richmond-Watson.	J. A. T. Hanlon.
(25)	Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, C.B., D.S.O.	Col. S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.	R. D. Lynskey.
(26) Norfolk.....	Col. J. Thomson, T.D.	Col. A. A. Warburton, C.B.E., D.S.O.	E. W. Eveleigh, E.R.D., Q.C.
(27) Northampton.....	Col. T. C. S. Haywood, O.B.E.	Maj. R. A. P. Butler, T.D.	R. D. Lymberry, Q.C.
(28) Northumberland.....	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Brigdeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	G. H. C. Floyd.	R. M. A. C. Talbot. [D.S.C.]
(29) Nottingham.....	Col. C. T. Mitford-Slade.	J. L. Reed.	His Hon. Judge H. W. Paton, Hon. Mr. Justice Ashworth, M.B.E.
(30) Oxford.....	A. Bryan.	Sir John Wills, Bt., T.D.	L. K. E. Boreham, Q.C.
(31) Rutland.....	Cdr. the Earl of Stradbroke, R.N. (ret.).	A. E. Stott.	R. M. O. Havers, Q.C.
(32) Salop.....	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	C. S. Pryor.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B.E., T.D.
(33) Somerset.....	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	J. N. S. H. Master, M.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Rees, T.D.
(34) Stafford.....	C. M. T. Smith-Ryland.	Cdr. W. F. R. Segrave D.S.C., R.N.	His Hon. Judge L. K. A. Block, D.S.C.
(35) Suffolk, E.....	Lt.-Cdr. P. N. Wilson, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.V.R.	F. D. Muntz.	His Hon. Judge I. Sunderland, E. S. Temple, M.B.E.
(36) Suffolk, W.....	Capt. the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.	C. H. D. Acland.	The Lord Devlin, P.C.
(37) Surrey.....	The Viscount Cobham, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., T.D.	Brig. A. W. A. L. Palmer, D.S.O., M.C.	J. F. Milward.
(38) Sussex, E.....	The Earl of Halifax.	Capt. Sir Maurice Hunting-ton-Whiteley, Bt., R.N.	H. C. Scott, Q.C.
(39) Sussex, W.....	The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E.	Brig. Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.	P. S. Price.
(40) Warwick.....	The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C.	Sir William Johnson Taylor, Bt., C.B.E. (Hallamshire).	His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.
(41) Westmorland.....			
(42) Wilts.....			
(43) Worcester.....			
(44) Yorks—E.R.....			
(45) Yorks—N.R.....			
(46) Yorks—W.R.....			

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable‡	Medical Officer
(1) Maj. S. Whitbread.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt, O.B.E. (Thames Valley Constab.).	M. C. Macleod, M.D.
(2) D. A. Hartley-Russell, O.B.E., T.D.	E. R. Davis.		D. E. Cullington.
(3) Sir Aubrey Ward.	R. E. Millard.	(Thames Valley Constab.).	J. J. A. Reid, T.D., M.D.
(4) T. W. Anthony.	R. F. G. Thurlow; W. L. Hann.	F. Drayton-Porter.	P. A. Tyser, M.D.
(5) H. J. S. Dewes, C.B.E., T.D.	J. K. Boynton, M.C.	H. Watson.	B. G. Gretton-Watson.
(6) K. G. Foster, C.B.E.	E. T. Verger.	Lt.-Col. R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	H. Binysh, M.D.
(7) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	W. T. Cavey.	J. L. Leiper, M.B.E., T.D.
(8) G. N. Wilson.	D. G. Gilman.	W. Stansfield, M.C.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(9) G. E. L. Whitmarsh.	H. G. Godsall.	Lt.-Col. R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	J. Lyons.
(10) Lt.-Col. G. W. Mansell, C.B.E.	K. A. Abel.	A. Hambleton, M.C.	A. F. Turner.
(11) J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.	J. T. Brockbank.	A. A. Muir, C.B.E.	S. Ludkin, M.D.
(12) Brig. T. F. J. Collins, C.B.E.	W. J. Piper	J. C. Nightingale, B.E.M.	J. A. C. Franklin.
(13) Maj. P. D. Birchall.	L. G. Lewis, M.B.E.*	E. P. B. White.	A. Withnell, M.D.
(14) Brig. Sir Richard Calthorpe, Bt., C.B.E.	D. G. Rogers.		{ I. A. MacDougall, O.B.E. R. K. Machell.
(15) Maj. S. C. Selwyn, M.B.E., E.R.D.	A. H. M. Smyth.		
(16) T. W. Barnes.	L. H. Baines.		
(17) C. C. Barker.	F. D. V. Cant.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, C.B.E.	J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) The Lord Hemingford.	A. N. Moon, C.B.E.	F. D. Porter.	G. W. Knight, M.D.
(19) Cdr. D. S. E. Thompson, R.N.	A. C. Aylward; E. P. Smith*	R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	G. Nisbet.
(20) H. Lumby, C.B.E.	G. T. Heckels.		A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Col. P. H. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D.	C. P. H. McCall, M.B.E., T.D.	(vacant).	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) T. W. Scholey.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, O.B.E.	A. R. Buchan.
(23) J. H. Lewis.			
(24) H. E. Chappell.	W. E. Lane.	J. W. Barnett, O.B.E.	{ C. D. Cormac. E. W. G. Birch, D.F.M.
(25) Sir Louis Gluckstein, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.	J. E. Blow.		{ J. Fielding, M.D. †A. B. Stewart, M.D.
(26) D. H. Sanderson.	G. E. Edmondson-Jones. (See p. 636).		
(27) D. E. Hutchinson, M.B.E.	Sir William Hart, C.M.G.*	F. P. C. Garland.	A. G. Scott.
(28) The Visct. Ridley, T.D.	F. P. Boyce.	J. A. H. Gott, M.B.E., G.M.	W. J. McQuillan.
(29) Mrs. E. A. Yates.	O. M. Jones, M.C.	C. H. Cooksley.	J. B. Tilley, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) T. L. Easby, M.M.	C. W. Hurley, O.B.E., T.D.	A. R. Davis.	H. I. Lockett.
(31) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	G. G. Burkitt.	G. G. Burke.	M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D.
(32) Lt.-Col. A. Heywood-Lonsdale, C.B.E., M.C.	A. Bond, O.B.E.	J. A. Taylor, O.B.E.	R. A. Matthews.
(33) Lt.-Col. G. C. G. Grey, O.B.E.	W. N. P. Jones.	(W. Mercia Authority).	P. C. Moore.
(34) F. J. Oxford.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele, O.B.E.	A. P. Jones.
(35) Hon. C. B. A. Bernard, C.B.E.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	A. M. Rees, O.B.E.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(36) Brig. J. R. T. Aldous, C.B.E., M.C.	G. C. Lightfoot, C.B.E.		S. T. G. Gray.
(37) L. A. White.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	A. Burns, D.S.O.	{ D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(38) Hon. Daphne Courthope, O.B.E.	G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff.*	P. J. Matthews.	J. Drummond.
(39) Brig. L. L. Thwaites.	J. Atkinson.	T. C. Williams	J. A. G. Watson.
(40) J. H. Steele.	G. C. Godber, C.B.E.	R. B. Matthews.	T. McL. Galloway, M.D.
(41) R. S. Crossfield, O.B.E.	R. M. Willis.	W. T. Cavey.	G. H. Taylor.
(42) Sir Henry Langton, D.S.O., D.F.C.	K. S. Himsworth.	G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(43) J. M. C. Higgs.	R. R. Harries.		C. D. L. Lycett, M.D.
(44) The Earl of Halifax.	W. R. Scurfield.	(West Mercia Authority).	J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(45) J. T. Fletcher, C.B.E.	R. A. Whitley.	H. H. Salisbury.	W. Ferguson.
(46) Maj. J. H. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.	R. A. Wotherspoon.	Sir Edward Scott, C.B.E.	J. T. A. George, M.D.
	Sir Bernard Kenyon.		R. W. Elliott, M.D.

* In Cambridgeshire, Essex, Greater London, Huntingdon and Peterborough, and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person. ‡ Medical Adviser to the Greater London Council.

† Thames Valley Constabulary.—T. C. B. Hodgson (Chief Constable); West Mercia Authority.—J. A. Willison, O.B.E. (Chief Constable).

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

The Greater London Council and 32 London Borough Councils were constituted under the London Government Act, 1963. They replaced, on April 1, 1965, the London County Council, the Middlesex County Council, the County Borough Councils of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham, 28 metropolitan borough, 39 non-county borough and 15 urban district councils. The boundaries and constitution of the Corporation of the City of London were not affected.

Under the Act, Greater London became for the first time a clearly defined local government area with a population of 7,880,760 (1967 estimate) and an area of 620 square miles, including, in addition to the former counties of London and the greater part of Middlesex, parts of Metropolitan Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire.

The Greater London Council consists of 100 councillors and 16 aldermen. Elections are held every third year. For the first two elections in April 1964 and 1967, the electoral areas were the 32 London Boroughs, each returning two, three or four councillors according to the size of the electorate. Aldermen, who are chosen by the councillors, hold office for six years, half their number retiring every third year. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected annually by the councillors and aldermen. The political head of the administration is the Leader of the Council, elected by the majority party. The Council meets fortnightly at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesdays except in holiday periods. Of the 13 standing committees, five meet fortnightly, seven monthly and the other as required.

The services provided by the G.L.C. include planning, roads, traffic management and control, fire and ambulance services, refuse disposal, housing, parks, licensing, main drainage and sewage disposal. For many of these services it shares responsibility with the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation.

Planning.—The Council as planning authority for Greater London ■ a whole is preparing a strategic development plan which will lay down basic planning policies and principles for the whole area, including proposals for a future road system. This Greater London Development Plan is to be ready for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by July, 1969. Within its framework, the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation will prepare their own detailed local development plans. Town planning control of private development proposals is mainly the concern of the London Boroughs but the G.L.C. has some responsibilities in this field. As planner and developer the Council is involved in many major schemes. Notable examples are the Thamesmead project and the Covent Garden and Piccadilly areas.

Traffic and transport.—The Council is responsible for the construction, improvement and maintenance of metropolitan roads, at present 550 miles in length. As the traffic authority for all roads in Greater London it prepares or approves schemes for one-way working, traffic signals, clearways, waiting and loading restrictions and speed limits and makes the orders which enforce them. It maintains the Thames tunnels, the Woolwich Free Ferry, and the 14 Thames bridges from Waterloo to Kingston and, jointly with the Surrey County Council, the Hampton Court bridge.

The Government, in the White Paper *Transport in London*, has declared its intention of giving the Council the primary responsibility for overall transport planning, including the fullest possible

integration of all forms of public transport, traffic measures and the development of the most important roads, in close association with land use planning.

Housing.—The Council shares with the London Borough Councils responsibility for housing in London and it accommodates 5,000 families ■ year in towns outside London. Its present stock of homes is 245,000 and its building programme in London, increasingly by industrialized prefabrication, 7,500 ■ year.

Expanding towns.—An important aspect of the Council's policy is the decentralization of population and industry to towns expanding under agreements with the G.L.C. made under the Town Development Act, 1952. The Council has such agreements with 30 towns and is negotiating with several other towns which wish to expand.

Main drainage and sewage purification.—The Council provides the main drainage service for about seven million people in the 500 square miles of the Greater London sewerage area, dealing with some 500,000,000 gallons of sewage a day. The sewage is carried by gravity and by pumping through over 500 miles of main sewers to seven sewage treatment works, including the three largest in Western Europe (the Beckton (Newham), Crossness (Bexley) and Mogden (Hounslow) Works), where it is treated and the residual sludge removed for disposal.

Refuse disposal.—The Council has been responsible since April 1, 1965, for the disposal of refuse throughout Greater London—some 3,000,000 tons of refuse being handled each year. It operates thirty-two transfer stations (where refuse is transferred into bulk carrying vehicles, barges or railway wagons); fourteen incinerators; a pulverization plant and ■ composting plant. Refuse is used for infilling at thirty land reclamation sites. The Boroughs continue to be responsible for refuse collection.

Land drainage, pollution control and flood prevention.—The Council is the land drainage authority for an area of 400 square miles, known as the London Excluded Area. Within this area the Council is responsible for improvement, maintenance and prevention of flooding on all main metropolitan watercourses; for other metropolitan watercourses the Council shares the responsibility with the London Borough Councils concerned. Pollution control is exercised over all watercourses in the area, except the tidal Thames itself and the tidal stretches of its tributaries. The Council is responsible for flood prevention along 92 miles of river bank of the Thames and its tidal tributaries.

Fire and Ambulance Services.—The Council runs both the fire and ambulance services for its whole area (see p. 627). **The London Ambulance Service.**—With a fleet of nearly 1,000 vehicles, based at 76 stations and manned by 2,500 operational and control staff, the London Ambulance Service has about ■ sixth of the total ambulance resources of England and Wales. Including help given by the hospital car service as agents, more than 3,000,000 patients are carried each year.

Parks.—The Council maintains more than 160 former L.C.C. parks and open spaces covering about 7,500 acres. The London Borough Councils and the City Corporation between them provide a further 28,000 acres. Over 1,500 open-air entertainments are arranged in G.L.C. parks each summer and almost all games and sports are provided for. At Crystal Palace, in addition to the Council's 70 acre park is the Crystal Palace National Re-

creation Centre, owned by the Council and managed by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

Education.—The local education authority for an area corresponding with the area of the twelve inner London boroughs and the City of London is the Inner London Education Authority, a special committee of the G.L.C. consisting of the members of the Council elected for the inner London boroughs together with a representative of each inner London Borough Council and of the Common Council. The Council charges to the rating authorities in the Inner London Education Area the expenditure of the I.L.E.A., the amount being determined by the Authority. This unique arrangement preserves the continuity of the service which has developed since 1870 as a unity without regard to local boundary divisions.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Authority's nursery, primary and secondary schools (including special schools for handicapped children) is 479,325. There are 28 nursery, 750 county (including 3 at Children's homes), 360 voluntary and 94 special schools, staffed by the equivalent of 19,741 full-time teachers. Vocational instruction, cultural studies and recreational activities for persons over compulsory school age are arranged at the various establishments for further education. The Authority maintains 18 technical colleges and schools of art and makes grants to 14 polytechnics and other institutions. There are 6 colleges of commerce, 3 general and commercial colleges and

13 colleges for further education. Non-vocational classes are offered at 35 evening and literary institutes, 21 recreational institutes and 25 youth centres. Nine colleges for the training of teachers are also managed by the Authority. The 20 outer London Borough Councils are the education authorities for their Boroughs.

Expenditure.—The gross revenue expenditure of the G.L.C. in 1968-69 will be nearly £199,000,000 and that of the I.L.E.A. over £126,000,000, making a total of £325,000,000. Of this about 47 per cent. (£152,000,000) will be met from rates, 40 per cent. (£132,000,000) from income from services, rents, etc., and the balance (£41,000,000) from Government grants. The amount raised by rates varies for different areas according to the services provided. Capital expenditure of the G.L.C. and the I.L.E.A., mainly met by borrowing, will amount to about £164,000,000. More than half of this will be used for housing and loans for house purchase.

Other features of the G.L.C.'s administration include its responsibility for the Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room and the Hayward Gallery; the maintenance of the Iveagh Bequest, Ken Wood, several other buildings of historic interest and two museums. The new research and intelligence unit, now being established, is concerned with information and research on any matters concerning Greater London. The results of its work will be available to government departments, local authorities and the public.

Greater London Council (Elected April 13, 1967)

Chairman (1968-69)	Sir Louis Gluckstein, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.	Crane, R. J. (Lab.)	Barking.
Vice-Chairman (1968-69)	G. W. Aplin	*Cutler, H. W., O.B.E. (C.)	Harrow.
Deputy Chairman (1968-69)	Mrs. M. Ball, O.B.E.	Dartmouth, Countess of (C.)	Richmond upon Thames.
Leader of the Council	A. D. H. Plummer, T.D.	*Denington, Mrs. E. J., C.B.E. (Lab.)	Islington.
Leader of the Opposition	Sir Reginald Goodwin, C.B.E.	*Dixon, G. L. (C.)	Enfield.
Abbott, F. L. (C.)	Wandsworth	*Edwards, A. F. G. (Lab.)	Newham.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.)	Greenwich.	*Everitt, G. F. (C.)	Sutton.
*Aplin, G. W. (C.)	Croydon.	Farmer, T. (C.)	Alderman till 1973.
Archer, J. H. (C.)	Havering.	*Ferguson, H. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.
*Aston, J. L. (C.)	Croydon.	Fielding, D. M. (C.)	Bexley.
Bains, L. A. (C.)	Haringey.	Fletcher, A. T. R. (C.)	Ealing.
*Baker, D. (C.)	Alderman till 1973.	*Freeman, L., O.B.E. (C.)	Alderman till 1970.
*Ball, Mrs. M., O.B.E. (Lab.)	Barking.	Freeman, R. J. M. (C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.	Gaffney, M. P. (C.)	Ealing.
*Barham, Mrs. B. D. (C.)	Bromley.	Gardener, G. Chase (C.)	Hounslow.
Batsford, B.C.C., M.P. (C.)	Alderman till 1973.	*Garton, E. V. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.
*Bell, E. P. (Lab.)	Newham.	Gilbey, A. R. D., C.B.E. (C.)	Haringey.
*Bennett, F. E., C.B.E. (C.)	Alderman till 1970.	Gluckstein, Sir Louis, C.B.E., T.D., O.C.	Alderman till 1973.
Berney, A. A. (C.)	Brent.	*Goodwin, Sir Reginald, C.B.E. (Lab.)	Southwark.
*Black, P. B. (C.)	Barnet.	Graham, J. (C.)	Ealing.
Bland, F. C. (C.)	Lewisham.	Grylls, W. M. J. (C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.
Bligh, Sir Timothy, K.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.	Alderman till 1973.	Gumbel, Mrs. M. (C.)	Lambeth.
*Boyce, S., O.B.E. (Lab.)	Newham.	Hardy, A. (C.)	Brent.
Bradbury, A. V. (C.)	Wandsworth.	Hichisson, A. J. (C.)	Lewisham.
*Bramall, E. A. (Lab.)	Tower Hamlets.	*Hillman, E. S. (Lab.)	Hackney.
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.)	Tower Hamlets.	Hinds, Rev. Canon H.W. (Lab.)	Southwark.
Brown, B. J. (C.)	Hillingdon.	*James, F. H. (C.)	Redbridge.
*Bryant, Mrs. E. G. Beecher-(C.)	Bromley.	*Jardine, Lt.-Col. A. (C.)	Hounslow.
Butterfield, R. B. (C.)	Camden.	Jessel, T. F. H. (C.)	Richmond upon Thames.
*Callaghan, Mrs. A. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.	*Jones, Capt. W. E. (C.)	Harrow.
*Castle, E. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.	*Lamborn, H. G. (Lab.)	Southwark.
Chalker, C. C. H. (C.)	Hillingdon.	Langton, V. R. M. (C.)	Bexley.
*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.)	Hackney.	Leach, A. H. C. (C.)	Sutton.
Chataway, C. J. (C.)	Alderman till 1973.	Leach, R. H. (C.)	Ealing.
*Chorley, A. F. J., M.B.E. (Lab.)	Alderman till 1970.	Livingston, W. W. (C.)	Lambeth.
Cockell, Mrs. A. Forbes (C.)	Brent.		
*Cockell, S. Forbes (C.)	Kensington and Chelsea.		
Collins, J. S., O.B.E. (C.)	Hammersmith.		

Malynn, M. P. R. (C.)	Haringey.	Kingston upon Thames
Mansel, Miss I. C. (C.)	Camden.	
*Marks, R. (C.)	Barnet.	Wandsworth.
†Mason, J. (C.)	Bexley.	Bromley.
Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.)	Greenwich.	Hammersmith
Miles, C. H. (C.)	Greenwich.	Croydon.
*Mitchell, R. (C.)	Redbridge.	Wandsworth.
*Mitcheson, T. B. (C.)	Enfield.	Brent.
*Montefiore, H. H. Sebag-(C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.	Redbridge.
Morgan, Miss G. E. (C.)	Croydon.	Haivering.
*Mote, H. T. (C.)	Harrow.	Camden.
*Munday, N. S. (C.)	Waltham Forest.	Bromley.
Mynott, G. E. (C.)	Waltham Forest.	Alderman till 1973
Partridge, B. Brook-(C.)	Haivering.	Udal, J. (C.)
Pattie, G. E. (C.)	Lambeth.	Usher, D. C. L., C.B.E. (C.)
Peacock, A. S. (C.)	Barnet.	Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)
*Pitt, Dr. D. T. (Lab.)	Hackney.	Lambeth.
*Plummer, A. D. H., T.D. (C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.	*Vigars, R. L. (C.)
Potier, A. W. (C.)	Hillingdon.	Kensington and Chelsea.
*Reed, E. E. (Lab.)	Southwark.	Hammersmith.
*Ripley, S. W. L. (C.)	Kingston upon Thames.	Merton.
Rose, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.)	Islington.	Alderman till 1973
*Rowlandson, Sir Graham, M.B.E. (C.)	Enfield.	Webb, G. A. (C.)
*Rugg, Sir Percy (C.)	Kensington and Chelsea.	Weyer, F. W. (C.)
*Scott, Miss J. L. (C.)	Barnet.	Wheeler, M. J. (C.)
*Scott, T. W. (C.)	Merton.	*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.)

Party Representation: Conservative 92; Labour 25.

*Denotes members of last Council for same division, or Aldermen retaining office. † Denotes members of last Council for different divisions, or Councillors who were Aldermen in last Council.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

Director-General and Clerk to the Council, A. W. Peterson, C.B., M.V.O.	£10,000	Director of Mechanical and Electrical Services, C. A. Belcher	£7,470
Deputy Clerk to the Council, K. Goodacre, T.D.	£8,130	Director of Public Health Engineering, S. H. Dainty	
Architect to the Council (and Superintendent Architect of Metropolitan Buildings), H. Bennett	£9,270	Director of Supplies, A. Morrison	£7,470
Director of Establishments, D. S. Mitchell	£8,500	Medical Adviser, A. B. Stewart, M.D.	£6,240
Transport Commissioner and Director of Transportation, P. F. Stott	£9,270	Valuer and Estates Surveyor, K. H. Blessley, M.B.E.	
Director of Planning, B. J. Collins, C.B.E.	£8,500	Chief Officer of the Catering Department, H. R. Duffield-Harding	£7,470
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, E. Kelsey	£8,500	Chief Officer of the Licensing Department, E. W. Newberry, M.B.E.	£5,980
Treasurer to the Council, W. L. Abernethy	£9,270	Chief Officer, Parks Department, F. Hallows	£5,980
Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, L. W. T. Leete, C.B.E. (with Residence)	£7,210	Education Officer, I.L.E.A., Sir William Houghton	£8,500
Director of Housing, J. P. Macey	£6,850		

Chairmen of London Quarter Sessions, R. E. Seaton (Inner Area); J. F. Maranan, Q.C., (N.E.); J. A. Grieves Q.C. (S.E.); F. H. Cassels, T.D. (S.W.); Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C. (Middx. Area). Clerks of the Peace, W. W. Sayers (Inner Area); F. E. C. Grundy (N.E.); R. Morgan (S.E.); J. H. Oldham, T.D. (S.W.); F. H. Clough (Middx.).

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" around which the vast metropolis has grown over the centuries. The City's population was estimated at 4,530 on June 30, 1967. The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and 159 Common Councilmen. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus

(born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folk-mote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1101, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Ailwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398,

1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1444. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes variable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on December 17, was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased.

Sheriffs were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government

Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to a number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal, Corn and Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freemen's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Establishment, Civil Defence, Housing, Gresham (City side), Epping Forest and Open Spaces, West Ham Park, Policy and Parliamentary, Privileges, Welfare, Guildhall Reconstruction, Barbican, Central Criminal Court (Extension) and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1967–1968*

Sir Gilbert (Samuel) Inglefield, G.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., born 1909, Alderman of Aldersgate, 1959; Sheriff of London 1963; Lord Mayor, 1967. £18,750
Private Secretary, Rear Adm. P. N. Howes, C.B., D.S.C., R.N.(ret.).

The Aldermen

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>Ald.</i>	<i>Shif.</i>	<i>Lord Mayor</i>
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Bridge Without	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir (George James) Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	Dowgate	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, Bt., M.C.	Bassishaw	1890	1930	1948	1952	1958
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Couwen, Bt.	Portsoken	1914	....	1949	1955	1960
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare, Bt.	Farringdon Without	1913	1948	1950	1956	1961
Sir Ralph Edgar Perring, Bt.	Langbourn	1905	1948	1951	1958	1962
Sir (Clement) James Harman, G.B.E.	Candlewick	1894	1949	1952	1951	1963
Sir James Miller, G.B.E., D.Sc.	Bishopsgate	1905	....	1957	1956	1964
Sir (Jonathan) Lionel (Percy) Denny, G.B.E., M.C., D.Sc.	Billingsgate	1897	1941	1957	1961	1965
Sir Robert (Ian) Bellinger, G.B.E., D.Sc.	Cheap	1910	1953	1958	1962	1966
Sir Gilbert (Samuel) Inglefield, G.B.E., T.D.	Aldersgate	1909	....	1959	1963	1967
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir (Arnold) Charles Trinder.	Algate	1906	1951	1959	1964	....
Lt.-Col. Sir Ian (Frank) Bowater, D.S.O.	Coleman Street	1904	....	1960	1965	....
Peter Malden Studd. [T.D.]	Cripplegate	1916	....	1960	1967	....
Sir Edward Howard, Bt.	Cornhill	1915	1951	1963	1966	....
Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Sturdy Incledon-Webber, T.D.	Farringdon Within	1904	....	1963	1968	....
The Lord Mais, O.B.E., E.R.D., T.D.	Walbrook	1911	....	1963	....	....
Hugh Walter Kingwell Wontner, M.V.O.	Broad Street	1908	....	1963	....	....
Alan Pearce Greenaway.	Lime Street	1913	1952	1965	1962	....
Henry Murray Fox.	Bread Street	1912	1962	1966	....	....
George Boughton Graham, Q.C.	Queenhithe	1920	1960	1966	....	....
Lindsay Roberts Ring.	Vintry	1914	1964	1968	1967	....

*The Lord Mayor for 1968-69 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

The Sheriffs 1968-1969

Alderman Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Sturdy Incledon-Webber, T.D. (see above), and Kenneth Gordon McNeil, C.B.E.; elected June 28; assumed office September 28, 1968.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, Deputy V. (1922)	Broad St.	Griffiths, P. J. (1960)	Dowgate.
Amies, T. H. C. (1961)	Bridge.	Grose, R. F. (1963)	Farringdon Wn.
Angell, O. D. (1964)	Bishopsgate.	Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.
Artaud, H. F. J. (1963)	Cornhill.	Harries, W. G. A. (1965)	Langbourn.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954)	Walbrook.	Harris, Deputy W. H. Wylie (1957)	Farringdon Wn.
Baker, C. W. (1957)	Cripplegate Wt.	Harrowing, Deputy T. C. (1940)	Bishopsgate.
Bales, E. W. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.	Hatfield, A. F. R. (1968)	Bishopsgate.
Barratt, Deputy T. E. C., C.B.E. (1944)	Candlewick.	Hayes, Deputy C. G. (1947)	Bishopsgate.
Baylis, C. E. (1968)	Tower	Hayman, L. C. R. (1954)	Aldersgate.
Beck, R. T. (1963)	Farringdon Wn.	Hayward, Deputy R. J., C.B.E. (1943)	Walbrook.
Beer, Deputy G. Allison- (1942)	Cordwainer.	Henderson, J. S. (1962)	Cripplegate Wn.
Betty, Capt. F. A. K., O.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.R. (1968)	Broad St.	Hill, E. W. F., T.D. (1962)	Tower.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946)	Lime St.	Hoare, J. E. (1966)	Bishopsgate.
Blyth, Deputy H. C. (1945)	Vintry.	Hunt, G. W. (1952)	Bassishaw.
Brighton, A. G. (1966)	Portsoken.	Hunt, W. G. G. (1962)	Cripplegate Wt.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947)	Dowgate.	Jones, Lt.-Col. O. Campbell-, T.D. (1961)	Dowgate.
Brooks, W. I. B. (1967)	Cripplegate Wn.	Keith, J. M., T.D. (1962)	Candlewick.
Burrow, G. W. (1965)	Lime Street.	Lamboll, A. S. (1949)	Langbourn.
Burston, N. B. (1961)	Portsoken.	Last, A. W. (1948)	Bridge.
Champness, P. H. (1966)	Walbrook.	Lewis, Deputy C. F., C.B.E. (1936)	Coleman St.
Chubb, S. J. (1966)	Cripplegate Wn.	Ley, A. H. (1964)	Bishopsgate.
Clack, D. R. (1967)	Bridge	Liss, H. (1965)	Aldersgate.
Clackson, Deputy D. L., M.B.E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Longman, M. H. (1968)	Langbourn.
Cleary, F. E., M.B.E. (1959)	Coleman St.	Lovely, Deputy P. T. (1949)	Tower.
Clements, G. E. I. (1960)	Farringdon Wt.	Lowrie, W. E. (1952)	Farringdon Wn.
Cohen, S. E., C.B.E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Luke, A. L. (1968)	Bishopsgate.
Cole, A. C. (1964)	Castle Baynard.	Luckin, I. F. (1964)	Candlewick.
Collens, Deputy F. J., T.D. (1946)	Castle Baynard.	McAuley, C. (1957)	Bread St.
Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958)	Bridge.	Mills, D. G. (1954)	Billingsgate.
Collett, Deputy Sir Thomas, C.B.E. (1945)	Bridge.	Monkhouse, F. J. (1952)	Cheap.
Cope, Dr. J. (1963)	Farringdon Wt.	Morgan, B. L., M.B.E. (1963)	Bishopsgate.
Cork, K. R. (1951)	Billingsgate.	Mount, H. W. (1968)	Cornhill.
Coulson, A. G. (1961)	Broad St.	Oram, M. H., T.D. (1963)	Cordwainer.
Coward, C. R. (1966)	Cripplegate Wt.	Osborn, A.J. (1947)	Broad St.
Cresswell, P. H. (1958)	Aldgate.	Park, J. W. (1966)	Tower.
Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946)	Broad St.	Parker, Deputy E. A. (1952)	Cripplegate Wt.
Dean, H. R. (1958)	Cordwainer.	Parkin, A. M. (1961)	Cheap.
Deith, R. C. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.	Peacock, R. W. (1956)	Vintry.
Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick.	Perkins, G. K. (1957)	Aldgate.
Donaldson, Lady (1966)	Farringdon Wt.	Pike, Deputy H. T. (1946)	Cornhill.
Duckworth, Maj. H. (1960)	Lime St.	Prince, L. B. (1950)	Bishopsgate.
Duffett, E. G., T.D. (1966)	Aldgate.	Pritchard, F. S. (1961)	Walbrook.
Dyer, C. F. W. (1966)	Aldgate.	Pryke, Sir David, Bt. (1960)	Queenhithe.
Dyter, P. J. (1950)	Queenhithe.	Quekett, Lt.-Col. D. A. F., E.R.D. (1965)	Cornhill.
Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947)	Candlewick.	Rawson, C. S. P. (1963)	Bread St.
Erlebach, Deputy D. E. (1943)	Aldgate.	Rayleigh, R. (1966)	Portsoken.
Ettwell, Wing Cdr., E. J. D. (1967)	Farringdon Wn.	Rayner, N. (1960)	Farringdon Wt.
Evans, D. I., T.D. (1952)	Vintry.	Reed, J. L., M.B.E. (1967)	Farringdon Wn.
Ewin, E. T. Floyd-, M.V.O., O.B.E. (1963)	Castle Baynard.	Roney, E. R. (1965)	Bishopsgate.
Fairweather, C. H. F. (1958)	Queenhithe.	Rowland, Sir Wentworth, Bt. (1951)	Coleman St.
Fell, C. A. (1947)	Langbourn.	Rowlanson, Sir Graham, M.B.E. (1961)	Coleman St.
Fish, H. I. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.	Rutherford, A. J. B., C.B.E. (1950)	Tower.
Fisher, D. G. (1958)	Cornhill.	Samuels, W. (1950)	Portsoken.
Fordham, W. E. (1966)	Aldgate.	Sheppard, S., O.B.E., (1957)	Billingsgate.
Frankenberg, J. (1964)	Portsoken.	Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956)	Castle Baynard.
Game, Deputy D. S. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.	Shillingsford, R. C., M.B.E. (1961)	Vintry.
Gapp, J. G. (1956)	Cheap.	Shindler, A. B. (1966)	Billingsgate.
Gardener, C. J. (1964)	Broad St.	Simon, R. M. (1961)	Bread St.
Gass, G. J. (1968)	Coleman St.	Skilbeck, Deputy C. (1948)	Queenhithe.
Gillet, Lt.-Cdr. R. D. P., R.D. (1965)	Bassishaw.	Skinner, Deputy R. W. (1948)	Billingsgate.
Goodinge, A. W. (1966)	Castle Baynard.	Smith, F. S., T.D. (1958)	Cordwainer.
Goodinge, Deputy W. (1933)	Aldersgate.	Smith, L. J. W. (1958)	Cripplegate Wt.
Gorman, R. W. (1956)	Aldersgate.	Smith, Deputy J. K. Newson- (1945)	Bassishaw.
		Smith, P. A. Revell- (1959)	Vintry.
		Stanham, Deputy A. F. G. (1943)	Dowgate.

Steiner, F. N. (1962).....	Bread St.
Stephens, Deputy R., C.B.E. (1940)	Langbourn.
Stitcher, G. M. (1966).....	Farringdon Wt.
Stunt, F. F. (1967).....	Farringdon Wn.
Sudbury, Col. F. A., O.B.E., E.R.D. (1963).....	Tower.
Sunderland, O. G. (1968).....	Billingsgate
Syrett, P. M. (1963).....	Coleman St.
Tallon, C. R. (1962).....	Dowgate
Titchener, H. B. (1966).....	Cripplegate Wt.
Tremellen, N. C. (1951).....	Langbourn.
Trentham, G. D. (1941).....	Bread St.
Utting, F. W. (1952).....	Castle Baynard.
Vine, G. M. (1955).....	Farringdon Wt.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1967-1968

The Rateable Value of the City on April 1, 1968, was £46,365,052; rate levied, 1968-69, 10s. 7d. On the POOR RATE ACCOUNT, expenditure under the G.L.C. Precept was £17,387,083 and under other heads, £69,073; Grants received under the Inner London Equalization Scheme totalled £2,272,570.

Services	Expenditure (including Debt Charges)	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expendi- ture falling upon Grants
GENERAL RATE—	£	£	£	£
Library, Museum and Art Gallery...	455,013	6,604	—	448,409
Local Health Authority Services...	73,227	30,677	1,380	41,170
Public Health....	1,011,155	119,538	95,384	796,233
Town and Country Planning.....	3,834,437	2,249,076	—	1,585,361
Highways, bridges and public lighting	1,401,232	251,559	60,645	1,089,028
City Police.....	2,758,613	154,255	858,848	1,745,510
Administration of Justice.....	480,308	91,532	—	388,776
Civil Defence.....	41,260	18,647	14,740	7,873
Housing.....	888,288	565,431	80,880	241,977
City of London Cemetery.....	176,659	149,859	—	25,800
Spitalfields Market.....	349,860	332,083	1,081	16,696
Other Services.....	716,332	39,054	141	677,137
TOTAL.....	£12,185,384	£4,008,315	£1,113,099	£7,063,970

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 84 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall.

MERCERS (1). Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 196.—Clerk, G. E. Logsdon, C.B.E., T.D.; Master, G. C. Walton, T.D.

GROCERS (2). Hall, Princes Street, E.C.2. Livery, 240.—Clerk A. S. Cox; Master, D. J. Methven.

DRAPERS (3). Hall, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. Livery 210.—Clerk, H. Farmar; Master, M. F. Pearson, M.C., T.D.

FISHMONGERS (4). Hall, London Bridge, E.C.4. Livery, 285.—Clerk (vacant); Prime Warden, Sir Leslie Farrer, K.C.V.O.

GOLDSMITHS (5). Hall, Foster Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 240.—Clerk, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; Prime Warden, J. W. Isaacs.

SKINNERS (6 and 7). Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Livery, 268.—Clerk, M. H. Glover; Master, W. G. S. Johnston, T.D.

MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). Hall, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Livery, 338.—Clerk, J. M.

Walker, Deputy S.R., C.B.E. (1937)	Bread Street.
Ward, Maj. B. M., M.V.O. (1963)	Bridge.
Watts, E. W. (1950).....	Walbrook.
Wells, A. D. (1961).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Wells, Deputy Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Wharton, W. H. (1966).....	Lime St.
Wilkins, Deputy E. F., C.B.E. (1946)	Cheap.
Wilson, A. B. (1960).....	Aldersgate.
Wingfield, E. H. (1943).....	Cordwainer.
Wixley, G. R. A., O.B.E. (1964).....	Bassishaw.
Wood, F. C. D. (1965).....	Farringdon Wn.
Yates, J. T., M.B.E. (1959).....	Cheap.
Young, Deputy D. S. (1939).....	Farringdon Wn.

GENERAL RATE—	£	£	£	£
Library, Museum and Art Gallery...	455,013	6,604	—	448,409
Local Health Authority Services...	73,227	30,677	1,380	41,170
Public Health....	1,011,155	119,538	95,384	796,233
Town and Country Planning.....	3,834,437	2,249,076	—	1,585,361
Highways, bridges and public lighting	1,401,232	251,559	60,645	1,089,028
City Police.....	2,758,613	154,255	858,848	1,745,510
Administration of Justice.....	480,308	91,532	—	388,776
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Housing.....	888,288	565,431	80,880	241,977
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Other Services.....	716,332	39,054	141	677,137
TOTAL.....	£12,185,384	£4,008,315	£1,113,099	£7,063,970

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

Woolley, M.B.E., T.D.; Master, Lt.-Col. J. Oliver-Bellasis, D.S.O.

HABERDASHERS (8). Hall, Staining Lane, E.C.2. Livery, 314.—Clerk, Cdr. W. R. Miller, R.N.; Master, R. T. Hawes.

SALTERS (9). Livery, 150.—Clerk, W. R. Nichols, T.D., 36 Portland Place, W.1.; Master, J. H. Beausire.

IRONMONGERS (10). Hall, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. Livery, 35.—Clerk, J. M. Adams Beck; Master, W. E. Cole.

VINTNERS (11). Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. Livery, 300.—Clerk, W. H. Lloyd Mead; Master, E. Cuddon.

CLOTHWORKERS (12). Hall, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. Livery, 180.—Clerk, E. J. Reed; Master, C. B. E. Morgan.

The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Clerk, W. E. B. Griffiths, C.B.E., 14 South Street, W.1.; Master, C. T. Farndell.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. Livery, 378.—Clerk, E. Busby, M.B.E.; Master, H. R. Thompson, F.R.C.S.

ARMOURERS AND BRASIERS (22). Hall, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2. Livery, 93.—Clerk, Col. G. C. Chatfeild-Roberts, T.D.; Master, A. L. Archer.

BAKERS (19). Livery, 260.—Clerk, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, F. Hirtes.

- BARBERS** (17). *Livery*, 160.—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2; *Master*, J. E. R. Vellacott.
- BASKETMAKERS** (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 5 Salter's Hall Court, E.C.4; *Prime Warden*, E. J. Rutter.
- BLACKSMITHS** (40). *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, J. Green, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; *Prime Warden*, Sir William Robson-Brown, M.P.
- BOWYERS** (38). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98–106 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, R. W. West, O.B.E. (July 1968–70).
- BREWERS** (14). *Hall*, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 50.—*Clerk*, R. C. Stanley-Baker; *Master*, Capt. M. H. Scott, R.N. (ret.).
- BRODERERS** (48). *Livery*, 106.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *Master*, R. T. Beck, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.
- BUTCHERS** (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 387.—*Clerk*, A. P. Coleman; *Master*, A. M. Anderson.
- CARMEN** (77). *Livery*, 406.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Master*, N. Bezzant.
- CARPENTERS** (26). *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N.; *Master*, F. C. Braby, C.B.E., M.C.
- CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS** (79). *Livery*, 450.—*Clerk*, W. Gillham, 6 Lovat Lane, E.C.3; *Master*, M. M. Mackenzie.
- CLOCKMAKERS** (61). *Livery*, 246.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, Sir Richard Woolley, O.B.E., F.R.S.
- COACHMAKERS** (72). *Livery*, 356.—*Clerk*, R. J. D. Smith, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; *Master*, Col. G. D. T. Harris.
- COOKS** (35). *Livery*, 75.—*Clerk*, C. E. Messent, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston-upon-Thames; *Master*, B. Wilton, O.B.E.
- COOPERS** (36). *Livery*, 210.—*Clerk*, W. T. Barter (acting), 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; *Master*, W. B. Holden.
- CORDWAINERS** (27). *Livery*, 121.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; *Master*, A. C. Willcocks.
- CURRIERS** (29). *Livery*, 63.—*Clerk*, I. R. McNeil, 43 Church Road, Hove; *Master*, C. L. R. Vick.
- CUTLERS** (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 95.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, The Lord Mais, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.D.
- DISTILLERS** (69). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2; *Master*, Hon. F. F. G. Hennessy, M.B.E.
- DYERS** (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, J. A. Mackintosh.
- FAN MAKERS** (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, Africa House, 64–78 Kingsway, W.C.2; *Master*, J. B. R. Hughes.
- FARMERS** (80). *Office*, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 245.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland; *Master*, H. C. H. Graves.
- FARRIERS** (55). *Livery*, 288.—*Clerk*, M. J. Burke, Moor House, London Wall, E.C.2; *Master*, A. J. Barsham.
- FELTMAKERS** (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, E. J. P. Elliott, 53 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.1; *Master*, G. W. Livermore.
- FLETCHERS** (39). *Livery*, 71.—*Clerk*, D. J. Eldridge, 28 Sackville Street, W.1; *Master*, J. N. Drummond.
- FOUNDERS** (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 145.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, P. A. Gunn.
- FRAMEWORK KNITTERS** (64). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, M. Tynan, City Wall House, 79–83 Chiswell Street, E.C.1; *Master*, G. F. McDonald.
- FRUITERERS** (45). *Livery*, 215.—*Clerk*, D. L. Hohnen, 199 Piccadilly, W.1; *Master*, F. J. H. Brackett, M.B.E.
- FURNITURE MAKERS** (83). *Livery*, 133.—*Clerk*, M. Tynan, City Wall House, 79–83 Chiswell Street, E.C.1; *Master*, T. N. Hayes.
- GARDENERS** (66). *Livery*, 215.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 4–9 Wood Street, E.C.2; *Master*, L. H. Kemp, F.R.I.B.A.
- GIRDLERS** (23). *Hall*, Basinghall Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Rutherford; *Master*, J. E. Straker.
- GLASS-SELLERS** (71). *Livery*, 152.—*Hon. Clerk*, H. K. S. Clark, 6 Eldon Street, E.C.2; *Master*, G. A. Bone.
- GLAZIERS** (53). *Livery*, 259.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, P. D. Cotes-Preedy.
- GLOVERS** (62). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Hughes-Hallett, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS** (74). *Livery*, 296.—*Clerk*, P. H. Cresswell, 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3; *Master*, G. K. Perkins.
- GUNMAKERS** (73). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; *Master*, R. B. Beaumont.
- HORNERS** (54). *Livery*, 440.—*Clerk*, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4; *Master*, W. P. Dobson.
- INN HOLDERS** (32). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 107.—*Clerk*, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; *Master*, G. I. M. McDonald.
- JOINERS** (41). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, B. J. Turner, 6/24 Southgate Road, N.1.
- LEATHERSELLERS** (15). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, J. Hingston; *Master*, J. G. Chester.
- LORINERS** (57). *Livery*, 257.—*Clerk*, D. J. Barlow, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3; *Master*, H. A. Neal.
- MASONS** (30). *Livery*, 91.—*Clerk*, A. F. Phillipotts, 9 New Square, W.C.2; *Master*, Sir John Rodgers, M.P.
- MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF** (78). H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, D. H. W. Field; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Capt. J. Baird, C.B.E.
- MUSICIANS** (50). *Livery*, 220.—*Clerk*, W. R. I. Crewdson, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; *Master*, J. B. Iles.
- NEEDLEMAKERS** (65). *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, R. H. Lane, 3–4 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2; *Master*, G. L. Culling.
- PAINTER STAINERS** (28). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, J. Nicholson.
- PATTENMAKERS** (70). *Livery*, 141.—*Clerk*, J. R. Greenop, Thurlow House, Thurlow Park Road, S.E.21; *Master*, Col. A. R. Wise, M.B.E., T.D.
- PAVIORES** (56). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1; *Master*, V. V. L. Hope.
- PEWTERERS** (16). *Hall*, Oat Lane, E.C.2; *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, C. G. Grant; *Master*, L. H. Davies.
- PLAISTERERS** (46). *Livery*, 138.—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1; *Master*, E. D. Jenkins.
- PLAYING CARD MAKERS** (75). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1; *Master*, M. J. Amberg.
- PLUMBERS** (31). *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, A. J. Young, 10 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.2; *Master*, The Lord Faringdon.
- POULTERS** (34). *Livery*, 160.—*Clerk*, I. G. Williamson, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4; *Master*, A. K. Kirk.

SADDLERS (25). Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 90.—Clerk, Capt. R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.(ret.); Master, P. S. McDougall.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (84). *Livery*, 127.—Clerk, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1; Master, L. S. Yoxall.

SCRIVENERS (44). *Livery*, 124.—Clerk, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 79–80 Petty France, S.W.1; Master, D. W. Julian.

SHIPWRIGHTS (59). *Livery*, 500.—Hon. Clerk, D. Walker, 14–20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; Permanent Master, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Prime Warden, Sir Victor Shephard, K.C.B.

SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, C. J. Eldridge, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4; Master, A. W. Hawes, M.C. (1967–69).

STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). Hall, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 380.—Clerk, G. St. P. Wells; Master, C. Rivington.

TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). Hall, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 137.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams; Master, F. J. Millard, M.B.E., T.D.

TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). *Livery*, 181.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2; Master, Col. C. W. Alipass, O.B.E., T.D.

TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS AND TOBACCO BLENDERS (82). *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, W. M. Wilson, 38 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; Master, E. C. Hardcastle.

TURNERS (51). *Livery*, 160.—Clerk, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98–106 Cannon Street, E.C.4; Master, P. M. Herring.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery*, 95.—Clerk, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1; Master, C. K. M. Percival.

UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery*, 160.—Clerk, U. J. Burke, 36 St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4; Master, Maj. L. O. M. Collingwood.

WAXCHANDLERS (20). Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 65.—Clerk, C. G. Todd; Master, N. N. Miskin.

WEAVERS (42). *Livery*, 120.—Clerk, R. S. Ouvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1; Upper Bailiff, D. R. B. Mynors.

WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery*, 280.—Clerk, M. H. Hinton, 75 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Master, R. E. Stubington.

WOOLMEN (43). *Livery*, 102.—Clerk, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1; Master, T. Barrett.

PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Members, 63).—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2; Master, G. de H. Vaisey.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMAN (No livery).—Hall, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; Master, C. P. Shelbourne, O.B.E., G.M.

LAUNDERERS (No livery).—Clerk, D. K. Rollit, O.B.E., 5 Oak Road, Rochford, Essex; Master, E. A. Bailey.

BUILDERS MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF LONDON (No livery) (Members, 114).—Clerk, K. P. Robertson, 20 Windmill Road, W.5; Master, R. Chapman.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1967–68 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	Elect.	
Recorder, His Hon. Sir Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.	£8,000 1964	Elect. 2,265 1961
Chamberlain, Charles Richard Whittington, M.C.	6,700 1964	£3,075 1965
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.	7,730 1954	4,575 1961
Common Serjeant, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C.	7,000 1964	3,250 1963
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.	5,900 1954	3,600 1949
Commissioner of the City Police, Col. Sir Arthur E. Young, C.M.G., C.V.O.	6,835 1950	4,730 1965
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap.	6,550 1947	4,410 1966
Remembrancer, Geoffrey Arden Peacock.	5,400 1968	3,435 1945
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Betteworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (ret.)	4,115 1947	4,520 1963
Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, W. G. Swann, M.D.	6,130 1963	5,153 1965
Coroner, D. M. Paul.	800 1955	4,200 1968
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd.	450 1955	4,170 1963
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker.	6,130 1954	4,520 1965
Engineer, H. K. King, O.B.E.	6,130 1964	2,895 1967
City Architect, E. G. Chandler.	6,130 1961	3,730 1956
Swordbearer, Brig. R. H. S. Popham, O.B.E.	2,445 1961	2,985 1967
Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. P. J. E. Clapham, O.B.E.	2,265 1960	3,615 1959

LONDON BOROUGHS

City or Borough ★Inner London Borough	Municipal Offices	Population Estimated 1967	Rateable Value, April 1, 1968	Rate Levied 1968-69 £ s. d. ¶	Town Clerk	Mayor or Lord Mayor
CITY OF WESTMINSTER*	City Hall, Victoria Street, S.W.1	258,930	107,425,040	10 6	A. G. Dawtry, C.B.E., T.D.	C. A. Prendergast (Lord Mayor). H. J. Howie.
Barking.....	†Dagenham, Essex.	170,100	10,315,243	12 11	K. Lauder.	J. D. Gordon-Lee.
Barnet.....	†The Burroughs, Hen- don, N.W.4.	315,210	22,402,216	10 11	R. H. Williams.	C. Jamieson-Harvey, M.B.E.
Bexley.....	†Erith, Kent.	215,330	10,663,098	12 10	C. G. Dennis.	A. W. Sharpe.
Brent.....	†Forty Lane, Wembley.	293,370	20,363,298	11 5	R. S. Forster.	H. W. Haden.
Bromley.....	†Bromley, Kent.	302,660	16,426,206	12 10	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	N. Oatway.
Camden*	†Euston Road, W.1.	238,020	33,717,004	11 6	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	
Croydon.....	†Katharine Street, Croydon.	328,290	20,019,774	11 8	A. Blakemore.	B. C. Sparrowe.
Ealing.....	†Ealing, W.5.	302,570	23,748,000	11 4	E. J. Cope-Brown.	G. W. Summers.
Enfield.....	†Enfield.	266,640	18,198,852	10 11	C. E. C. R. Platten.	J. Clarricoats, O.B.E.
Greenwich*	29-37 Wellington St., Hackney*, E. 8. [S.E.18.]	231,150	12,759,629	12 0	R. L. Dobie.	L. J. Smith.
Hackney*	†Hackney, E. 8. [S.E.18.]	249,140	14,738,186	12 3	L. G. Huddy.	T. C. Davis.
Hammersmith*	†Hammersmith, W.6.	211,720	14,064,774	12 6	C. Randall.	Sir Samuel Salmon.
Haringey.....	†High Rd., Wood Green, N. 22. [Middx.]	254,120	13,658,588	13 4	(vacant).	H. Worms.
Harrow.....	†Harrow Weald Lodge,	208,200	11,876,885	10 2	S. Lancaster.	C. Stenhouse.
Harvering.....	†Romford, Essex.	251,160	12,000,000	15 2	J. E. Symons.	W. A. Sibley.
Hillingdon.....	†Hayes, Middx.	234,470	17,175,654	10 9	G. Hooper.	Mrs. L. E. Wane.
Hounslow.....	†Hounslow, Middx.	206,870	16,670,626	10 10	D. Mathieson.	V. C. Denton.
Islington*	†Upper St., Islington, [N.L.]	254,580	19,980,624	11 5	F. L. Croft.	R. E. Trott.
Kensington and Chelsea (Royal Borough)*.....	†Kensington, W.8.	213,310	26,458,353	10 3	L. E. Holmes.	C. A. Muller.
Kingston upon Thames.....	†Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames.	145,240	10,176,928	11 3	J. N. Martin.	K. Bidmead.
Lambeth*.....	†Brixton, S.W.2.	338,130	20,354,938	11 5	J. E. Fishwick.	W. C. Dennis.
Lewisham*.....	†Catford, S.E.6.	289,700	12,325,000	12 0	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	C. A. Combes.
Merton.....	†Wimbledon, S.W.19.	183,050	11,337,123	12 4	S. Astin.	N. S. Clarke.
Newham.....	†East Ham, E.6.	257,350	14,741,160	13 10	G. E. Smith.	A. Wolfe.
Redbridge.....	†Ilford, Essex.	245,300	12,812,602	13 0	K. F. B. Nicholls.	S. G. Gleed.
Richmond upon Thames.....	†Twickenham, Middx.	179,040	11,078,221	12 4	W. H. Jones.	W. F. Nation.
Southwark*.....	†Peckham Road, S.E.5.	300,720	18,921,628	12 10	F. Dixon-Ward.	S. Coombes.
Sutton.....	†Sutton, Surrey. [E.2.]	165,250	9,829,495	13 4	T. M. H. Scott.	F. C. Finch.
Tower Hamlets*.....	†Cambridge Heath Rd., Waltham Forest.	198,230	15,015,140	12 9	J. Wolkind.	F. W. Briden.
Waltham Forest.....	†Forest Road, E.17.	237,910	11,794,572	13 10	Miss E. A. Cann.	G. S. Mace.
Wandsworth*.....	†Wandsworth, S.W.18.	330,470	16,033,687	11 5	B. A. Payton.	H. D. Lester.
† Town Hall. ‡ Civic Centre. § Municipal Offices. ¶ Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Domestic properties, 10d. less.						
The following list of former metropolitan boroughs, urban districts, etc. refers to the LONDON BOROUGH (above) with which each was merged on April 1, 1965.						
Acton, see EALING.						
Barnes, see RICHMOND UPON THAMES; Battersea, see WANDSWORTH; Beckenham, see BROMLEY;						
Beddington, see SUTTON; Bermondsey, see SOUTHWARK; Bethnal Green, see TOWER HAMLETS; Brentford, see HOUNSLOW.						
Camberwell, see SOUTHWARK; Carshalton, see SUTTON; Cheam, see SUTTON; Chelsea, see KENSINGTON & CHELSEA; Chingford, see WALTHAM FOREST; Chislehurst & Sidcup, see I. BEXLEY; 2. BROMLEY; Chiswick, see HOUNSLOW; Coombe, see KINGSTON UPON THAMES; Coulsdon & Purley, see CROYDON; Crayford, see BEXLEY, Dagenham, see 1. REDBRIDGE. 2. BARKING; Deptford, see LEWISHAM.						
East Barnet, see BARNET; East Ham, see NEWHAM; Edmonton, see ENFIELD; Erith, see BEXLEY.						
Feltham, see HOUNSLOW; Finchley, see BARNET; Finsbury, see ISLINGTON; Friern Barnet, see BARNET; Fulham, see HAMMERSMITH.						
Hampstead, see CAMDEN; Harlington, see HILLINGDON; Hayes, see HILLINGDON; Hendon, see BARNET; Heston, see HOUNSLOW; Holborn, see CAMDEN; Hornchurch, see HAVERING; Hornsey, see HARINGEY.						
Ilford, see REDBRIDGE; Isleworth, see HOUNSLOW.						
Leyton, see WALTHAM FOREST; Malden, see KINGSTON UPON THAMES; Marylebone, see WESTMINSTER; Mitcham, see MERTON; Morden, see MERTON.						
Northwood, see HILLINGDON.						
Orpington, see BROMLEY.						
Paddington, see WESTMINSTER; Penge, see BROMLEY; Poplar, see TOWER HAMLETS; Purley, see CROYDON; Romford, see HAVERING; Ruislip, see HILLINGDON; St. Marylebone, see WESTMINSTER; St. Pancras, see CAMDEN; Shoreditch, see HACKNEY; Sidcup, see 1. BROMLEY. 2. BEXLEY; Southall, see EALING; Southgate, see ENFIELD; Stepney, see TOWER HAMLETS; Stoke Newington, see HACKNEY; Surbiton, see KINGSTON UPON THAMES.						
Tottenham, see HARINGEY; Twickenham, see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.						
Uxbridge, see HILLINGDON.						
Wallington, see SUTTON; Walthamstow, see WALTHAM FOREST; Wanstead, see REDBRIDGE; Wembley, see BRENT; West Drayton, see HILLINGDON; West Ham, see NEWHAM; Willesden, see BRENT; Wimbledon, see MERTON; Woodford, see REDBRIDGE; Wood Green, see HARINGEY; Woolwich.—						
South of Thame, see GREENWICH; North of Thames, see NEWHAM.						
Yiewsley, see HILLINGDON.						

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. **NEW SOUTH WALES**, **QUEENSLAND**, **VICTORIA** and **WESTERN AUSTRALIA** have separate offices in the Strand; **TASMANIA** at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, and **SOUTH AUSTRALIA** at S.A. House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.

BALTIC EXCHANGE, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—The world market for the chartering of cargo ships. The present Exchange was built in 1903 and the new wing opened by Her Majesty the Queen on Nov. 21, 1956.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank piquet is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1922); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1944); *Hungerford Bridge* (railway bridge with a footbridge); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with *Thornycroft's Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chester Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge*

(opened in 1873; rebuilt and re-opened in 1940); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII Bridge*, Kew (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Queen's Gallery, containing a changing selection of the finest pictures and works of art from all parts of the royal collection, was opened to the public on July 25, 1962. Open: Tues.-Sat., 11-5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m.; Bank Holiday Mondays, 11-5 p.m. (Closed on other Mondays.) Admission, 2s. 6d., entering from Buckingham Palace Road.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year (except in Ascot Week), 2-4 p.m. The following charges, the net proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: Adults, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, housing the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when acquired from the Union Club in 1924. Further major alterations have been completed to incorporate the former Royal College of Physicians building, also designed by Sir Robert Smirke, which was acquired in 1964. The renovated building was re-opened in March, 1967. The exteriors of the two buildings were originally designed to create the appearance of a single building by presenting a common façade facing Trafalgar Square. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—The largest remaining part of a 16th-century house originally built by the Priors of St. Bartholomew, and since 1952 used as the headquarters of a non-professional theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Tuesdays, 10-1, 2-6, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s.; Children and Students, 1s.

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private

library in 1914, it was taken over in 1959 by the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement. Stock of 45,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon.-Fri. 10.30-6.30; Sat. 10.30-4.30.

CEMETRIES.—In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirly Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, Karl Marx and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA.**—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH.—Whitehall, S.W.1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," ■■ memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected ■■ temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE.—Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. (Master, Rev. T. S. Nevill, M.A.; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B.). ■ Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War but are now restored and can accommodate nearly 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. (Charge for admission, 4s. 9d. per person). Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected ■ scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN. Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 10 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1692), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall, Chapel, Museum open daily 10 to 12 and ■ to 5, and on Sunday afternoons. Council Chamber open on Sundays, 11.45 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Governor, General Sir Frank Simpson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Governor and Secretary, Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Her Majesty's Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III, and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Philip and Mary. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to State ceremonial are largely exercised through the College, which is the official repository of English coats of arms and pedigrees. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE, Kensington High Street, W.8.—A permanent exhibition in a new building opened on Nov. 6, 1962, by Her Majesty the Queen, replacing the former Imperial Institute opened in 1893 in S. Kensington. An interesting feature of the new building is its paraboloid copper-sheathed roof. The Institute contains, in 60,000 square feet arranged in 3 galleries, ■ visual representation of the history and geography of the Commonwealth countries and dependencies: on the ground floor, exhibits of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; on the middle gallery, the African territories; and on the upper gallery, the other territories of the Commonwealth. Art gallery; Cinema, showing documentary films daily.

Open, week-days, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-6. Admission free. Closed Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-6) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Bishop's Acre, Four Acres and Float Mead, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river facade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building on July 17, 1922. In 1930 the two central sections of the north and south blocks were completed on a site to the east of the main building. The extension to the north block was completed in 1958 and to the south block in 1963. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, ■ conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Archivist and Librarian*, Miss E. D. Mercer, F.S.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays and Bank Holidays (except Christmas Day) from 10.30-1; 1.30-4 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and

contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 2s. 6d; students, 1s. 6d; children, 6d.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. The garret, damaged by bombs in 1941, was restored and reopened in 1948. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 2s.; Students, 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 16th century, remainder 18th and 19th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of about 9 acres.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. An 18th century wood-worker's shop and a downhearth kitchen are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. Curator, Mrs. M. Harrison, M.B.E.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677.

GUILDFHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall and crypt have been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days 10-5 and Sundays (May-Sept.), 2-5. Keeper of the Guildhall, W. Parker.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (Sec.-Lt.-Col. P. Massey, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Army Volunteer Reserves, and maintains a Headquarters with an Officer Training Wing, and Artillery and Infantry components.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P.

The Museum has three main departments, ethnology, musical instruments and natural history. In the ethnology department the large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from prehistoric times. The natural history department includes an aquarium. Reference library. Schools Service. Free concerts and lectures (autumn to spring). Curator, D. M. Boston.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—After its destruction by fire in 1834, the Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday Monday and Tuesday; Mon., Tues. and Thursdays in August and Thursdays in September, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Sovereign's Entrance, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed to visitors on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Lords as arranged by a Peer or by queue via St. Stephen's Entrance. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall after the House meets. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flag-staff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The Inner and Middle Temple, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday-Friday, 10-11.30 a.m. and 2.30-4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on weekdays 10-5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 502). *Middle Temple Hall* (sixteenth century) is open to the public, Monday-Friday, 10-12 and 3-4.30 p.m.; Saturday, 10-4.30. Closed 1-2 p.m. and Sundays. In Middle Temple Gardens (not open to the public) *Shakespeare* (Henry VI, Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. The records show the Society as being in existence in 1422. The new Hall and Library Buildings are

modern, although the Library is first mentioned in 1474, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Holborn/Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Early 14th century. Hall (16th Cent.); Chapel (Services 11.15 a.m. during Law Dining Terms only). Holy Communion 1st Sunday in every month except Aug.-Sept. Public welcome. Library (30,000 vols. mss. and printed books) may be viewed by appointment. Gardens open to the public from 12 noon-2 p.m. (May-July), 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. (Aug.-Sept.). The Inn although badly damaged during the last war has been completely restored to its former beauty with gracious red brick buildings overlooking grass covered squares and gardens. Strong Elizabethan associations. No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Danes' Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeant's Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (demolished 1910) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10.30-12.45. Closed on Saturdays, Jewish Holy days and Bank Holidays. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary/Curator.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Keats Memorial Library (5,000 volumes) in the adjoining Branch Library is open free on weekdays 9.30-8 p.m.; Saturday, 9.30-5 p.m.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Built by Christopher Wren for King William III (1689-94), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. Hours of Opening: (March 1-Sept. 30) 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-6 p.m.; (Oct. 1-Feb. 28) 10-5; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Kensington Gardens (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Chaplain.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 639-641) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water

Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century paneling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary-at-Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LLOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Spitalfields, E.1 (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; London Fruit Exchange, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—Covent Garden, W.C.2 (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and Borough Market, S.E.1, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, the house finally reverted to the Crown in 1835. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre for Government conferences and it was opened as such in March, 1962. It is open to the public at certain times when conferences are not taking place.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the Great Fire of London, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric

column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps). Admission (until 20 minutes before closing time) 6d., Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.-March to 4 p.m.); Sundays—May to Sept. 2-6 p.m. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Parties of 30 or more school children in charge of an adult, 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELLICO, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68 ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornicroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; ELIZABETH I (1586, oldest outdoor statue in London), Fleet Street; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GEORGE VI., Carlton Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, Fleet Street; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RALEIGH, Whitehall; RICHARD COEUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHACKLETON, Kensington Gore; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, Cheapside; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; TRENCHARD, Victoria Embankment; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To

these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. **Hours of opening:** Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. **Head of the Foundation.** Prof. W. Watson.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 92 miles and four dock systems covering an area of 4,160 acres, of which 688 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—*Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E. 16.*—Area 392 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain and general cargo. *India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 455 acres including 127 acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,056 acres including 230 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 927 acres, including 155 acres water. These docks are 2½ miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian, other Eastern routes, West Africa and the Continent. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station. A large dock extension is in progress at Tilbury which will provide 6 deep-water container berths and 3 packaged timber berths. The project, estimated to cost £30,000,000, will include a river-side grain terminal with a high rate of discharge and was expected to be operational in January, 1969, capable of handling vessels up to 60,000 tons.

Plans to sell St. Katharine Docks to the Greater London Council were announced on Jan. 23, 1968.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 27 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with paneling and moulded plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available occasionally for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphege, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and

repairs from Roman till later mediaeval times. St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100-120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the G.L.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (Admission, 1s.). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I, 1571, rebuilt 1667-69 and 1842-44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I, Charles II, Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie and others. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard and ambulatory (now used for exhibitions, art displays, etc.) and the shops the whole of the building is occupied by departments of the Royal Exchange Assurance Group (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (Clerk, Mercer's Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1871), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, at least 3 months in advance of intended visit. (In summer and in school holiday periods, 6 months notice may be necessary). Hours of admission, 9.20 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed. Additional tours at 2.50, 4.45 and 5 p.m., Mon. and Thurs.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1762. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission

of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1919) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (c. 1290 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. Curator, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.R.A. Inspector, Miss D. Stroud, M.B.E., F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1554 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the Board of Inland Revenue and other branches of the Civil Service and by the Principal Probate Registry.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The Stock Exchange is being rebuilt as a large tower block 331 feet high and a new trading floor to the west of the block. Completion is planned for 1972.

The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 9,500 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £100,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,300. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by R. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-60; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The headquarters of the G.L.C. include an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The Rotherhithe Tunnel (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road

East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The first *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connecting East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. A second tunnel (for vehicles only) was opened in August, 1967, at a cost of about £9,000,000 and the old tunnel closed while improvements are carried out. The relative lengths of the tunnels measured from East India Dock Road to the Gate House on the south side are 6,215 ft. (old tunnel) and 6,152 feet. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—2s.; children, 1s.; to Jewel House—2s., Children 1s. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first to last Sundays of Summer Time, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. **CONSTABLE**, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; **LIEUTENANT**, Lieut.-General Sir Richard W. Craddock, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; **RESIDENT GOVERNOR AND KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE**, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.; **MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES**, A. R. Duffy; **CHAPLAIN AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA**, Rev. J. G. Nicholls.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 11 towers and 11 bastions. The last

Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078. The Chapel Royal of St. John the Evangelist, within the White Tower (1080-1088) is the oldest Norman church in London.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Organized School parties admitted free. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics of the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834) and the bombs of 1941. The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until 1.30 p.m., provided neither House is sitting. Sat. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Fri., except Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, E.1. Charitable institution founded in 1901 for the organization of temporary exhibitions of the Fine Arts and Architecture. There is no permanent collection. Open: Tuesdays to Saturdays 11-6, Sundays 2-6, closed Mondays. Admission Free. Director, Bryan Robertson, O.B.E.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,099 acres), see p. 651.

GREEN PARK (49 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with Constitution Hill, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (19½ acres), S.E.10, see p. 651.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (622 acres).

HYDE PARK (341 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway and omnibus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 11 p.m. in mid-summer. Admission, 3d. Museums open 10 a.m.; Glasshouses, 1 p.m. to dusk or 4.30 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 5.30 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (464 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the Broad Walk leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND PARK (2,469 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The Mall leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. Birdcage Walk from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 651.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 651.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

And a number of smaller open spaces within the City of London, including **FINSBURY CIRCUS GARDENS**.

By the Greater London Council

ALEXANDRA PARK and PALACE, with horse racing and roller skating.

AVERY HILL (87 acres), S.E.9, with Winter Garden.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11, with Festival gardens, concert pavilion, zoo and lake.

BECKENHAM PLACE PARK (214 acres), Beckenham, Kent, which has an 18-hole public golf course.

BLACKHEATH (271 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Concerts and poetry recitals are held at Rangers House, an early 18th Century mansion.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (159 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (128 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Lido.

CLOTHES COMMON (206 acres), S.W.4.

CRYSTAL PALACE (199 acres), S.E.19, with motor-racing circuit; concert bowl; ski slope and National Recreation Centre.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.21.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDFER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY MARSH (343 acres), E.5, E.9 and E.10. 112 football pitches.

HAINAUT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex, has two 18-hole public golf courses.

HAMMERSMITH PARK (8 acres), W.12.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

HERNE HILL STADIUM (9 acres), with cycle racing and athletics track.

HOLLAND PARK (55 acres), W.8. Open air theatre and concerts; floodlit gardens; King George VI Memorial Youth Hostel and Restaurant Belvedere.

HORNSHAW (26 acres), S.E.7, with Lido.

HORNIMAN GARDENS (21 acres), S.E.23. Adjoining Horniman Museum.

HURLINGHAM PARK (20 acres). Includes stadium where important athletics meetings and major hockey matches take place.

KENNINGTON PARK (37 acres), S.E.11. Swimming bath.

KEN WOOD (200 acres), the northern part of Hampstead Heath. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription. Opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Open air symphony concerts each summer. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century Mansion (open to the public), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest. Recitals and poetry readings in the Orangery each summer. Ladies' swimming bath.

KING GEORGE'S FIELD (16 acres), E.3, with East London Stadium.

LESNES ABBEY WOODS (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (7 acres), W.C.2.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex.—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV.

OXLEAS WOOD (213 acres), S.E.9.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—part of Hampstead Heath. Lido and swimming bath. Important cross-country events are held here.

PARSLOE PARK (118 acres), Beckton, Essex.

PECKHAM RYE and PARK (113 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22. Swimming bath.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (111 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (34 acres), Hammersmith, W.6.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16. Swimming bath and pond.

SPRINGFIELD PARK (37 acres), E.5.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16, including Rookery Gardens. Open air theatre.

TOOTING COMMON (221 acres), S.W.12, S.W.16 and S.W.17, with Lido.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (10 acres), W.C.2, a popular centre for band concerts.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.9. Lido.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Landerdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne. Open-air theatre.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (193 acres), Hammersmith, W.12 and N.W.10, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday), Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission, 7s. 6d.; children under fourteen, 3s. 6d. Combined ticket, 10s.; children, 5s. Includes:—

LONDON PLANETARIUM, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Performances hourly from 11 a.m. on weekdays; from 1 p.m. on Sundays. Admission, 4s. 6d.; children (5-14 yrs.), 2s. 6d.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds regular exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays throughout year (except Bank Holidays). Adults, 5s.; Children under 14, 3s.; all other days, Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 4s. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo. Special rates for parties.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1932. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays, throughout year (except Bank Holidays) 4s.; Children, 2s. 6d. All other days: Adults, 6s. 6d.; Children under 14, 3s. 6d. Special rates for parties.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). General Administrator, Sir David Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, Kensington, S.W.7.—Regular seasons of Promenade Concerts. Also used for public meetings, concerts and other entertainments. The elliptical hall, one of the largest in the world, was completed in 1871.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by Greater London Council. Concerts and regular ballet seasons. Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room opened 1967. General Manager, J. Denison, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m. Members of the public are welcome to attend; admission, 1s. Season tickets available.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church. See "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough,

Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

DARWIN AND DOWNE HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5. (April to October 10 to 5). Admission, 4s. Children, 1s.

DORNEYWOOD, country house in 215 acres, near Burnham Beeches, Bucks., was presented to the nation by Lord Courtauld-Thomson (died 1954) as an official residence for any Minister of the Crown chosen by the Prime Minister during office. Administered by the National Trust. Open to the public (August & Sept., 2-7 p.m.) Admission 1s. Children 1s.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains Dulwich College (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park (½2 acres). The Dulwich Picture Gallery, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In Dulwich Village the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH** (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,212 in July, 1967. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—Greenwich Hospital (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II, by Rysbraeck. (For National Maritime Museum, see p. 408.) Painted Hall and Chapel open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (closed on Sundays, Oct.-April inclusive). Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. Greenwich Park (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the former Royal Observatory (founded 1675). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named Flamsteed House, after John Flamsteed (1646-1719), first Astronomer

Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1728, and restored after severe damage during the Second World War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607-1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and re-rigged, with a museum of sail on board, Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 5 (Summer, 6 p.m.); Sundays and Boxing Day, 2.30 to 5. The yacht *Lively Lady* in which Sir Alec Rose sailed single-handed round the world, 1967-68, is preserved alongside *Cutty Sark*.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Ham House may be seen on Tues.-Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2-6 p.m., March-Oct., 12-4 p.m., Nov.-Feb. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1s., Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Comprehensive ticket for all parts of the Palace open to the public, 2s. 6d.; children under 15, 1s. 3d. Individual tickets for Vine (2d.) and Maze (3d.) also available. Admission, Oct.-March, when the Tudor Tennis Court and the Banqueting House are closed, Adults, 2s.; Children, 1s. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

Grace and Favour Residences.—Hampton Court contains ■ total of 57 residences occupied by favour of Her Majesty the Queen. The Minister of Public Building and Works reported in Parliament on April 17, 1962, that, of 140 grace and favour residences, the remainder were situated at Windsor Castle (46), Kensington Palace (16), St. James's Palace (8), Marlborough House Mews (9), Bushy Park (2), Kew Palace (1) and Hyde Park (1).

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2-6 or till dusk, Saturdays and Sundays, 10-1 and 2-6. Closed all January, Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission (non-members), 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 2s.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old Quaker Meeting House (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which

lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KEW, Surrey, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. *Kew House*, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III, was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as *Kew Palace*, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III as an annex to *Kew House* in 1781. The famous *Kew Gardens* (see p. 650) were originally laid out as a private garden for *Kew House* for George III's mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

MARBLE HILL HOUSE, Twickenham, Middlesex.—Example of the English Palladian style. Re-opened 1966, after restoration work on the elevations of the house, entrance hall, main staircase and first floor rooms. The Great Room and mahogany staircase are noteworthy. Open (April-Sept.), 10-6 p.m., Tues. to Sun., and on Bank Holiday Mondays; (Oct. & March), 10-5 p.m.; (Nov.-Feb.), 10-4 p.m. Admission free.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.—Established by Royal Charter. Official museum for British Army, Honourable East India Company, Indian Services and Colonial Forces. There is a special section for the Irish regiments disbanded in 1922.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (Mar.-Oct.) 2-6 p.m.; (Nov.-Feb.) 12 noon-4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained ■ wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDe.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in charter, since known ■ *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953. Her Majesty on May 14, 1965 unveiled a memorial to the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, on ground nearby.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churhyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1772.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. New gardens opened, 1968. Open (April, May, June), Wed.-Sat.; (July-Sept.), Wed.-Sun. 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Also Bank Holiday Sundays and Mondays.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1953. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from

the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments are open, the charges for admission are for Adults, 2s. and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. *Queen Mary's Doll's House*, the *Exhibition of Dolls* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person to each. When the State Apartments are closed, *Queen Mary's Doll's House* and the *Exhibition of Old Master Drawings* remain open to the public. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open throughout the year from 10-4.45 (Nov.-Feb., 4 p.m.), except between 1 and 2 p.m. Closed on Sundays; the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying) the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.-Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2s. per person, except at service times. The chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper to whom application must be made at the entrance (admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open annually on two days in early May, usually the first Wednesday and Thursday in the month, in conjunction with the opening of Frogmore Gardens in aid of the National Garden Scheme, 10 a.m.-dusk. Also open on the Wednesday nearest to May 24 (Queen Victoria's birthday), from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1958, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found in the preceding section.

ADLINGTON HALL, Cheshire.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 3s.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May-Sept., Sun.-Thurs., 1-5. Admission, 3s.

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—May, Sun. only, June-Sept., Sun., Tues., Thurs. and Bank Holidays (also Easter Sun. and Mon.) 2.30-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

***ANGLESEY ABBEY**, Cambs., Easter to first Sun. in Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

***ARLINGTON COURT**, nr. Barnstaple.—April-Sept., daily, except Sat., 11-6. Admission, 4s.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Easter Monday to last week in June. Mon.-Thurs., 1-4.30; last week in June to end of Sept., Mon.-Fri. (and Sat. in August), 12-4.30. Admission, 3s.

■ Property of the National Trust.

*ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept., Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays (also some Suns. in July and August), 2-6. Admission 3s. 6d.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 11.30-5.30. Admission 2s. 6d.

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April, June and Sept., Sat. and Sun.; May, July and August, daily except Tues., 2-6, Bank Holidays, 10-6. Admission 3s.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 12-6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11-7; Sundays, 2-7. Admission, 4s.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon., (but including Bank Holidays), 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11-5.30. Admission, 4s.

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—April-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (open Easter week-end except Good Friday, but closed Spring Bank Holiday); August and first three weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 4s.

*BLICKLING HALL, Norfolk.—Easter-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun. 2-6. Admission, 2s.

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Also Easter week-end. Sundays in June, July and August, 2-6. Admission, 5s.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 1.45-5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*CHARLCOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, 11.15-5.45. Admission, 3s.

*CHARTWELL, Kent.—Home of the late Sir Winston Churchill. Sat., Sun and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Wed. and Thurs., 2-6. Admission, 5s.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 4s.

*CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 3s.

*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2-6. Admission, 3s.

*CLIVEDEN, Bucks.—Wed. and Sat., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s.

*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12, 2-5. Admission, 2s.

COMPTON WYNATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays. Sundays (June-August only), (also Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday), 2-6. Admission, 5s.

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Mon. and Fri., 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—Daily except Tues., 10-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*DYRHAM PARK, Glos.—Wed.-Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 12-6 (Oct., Wed., Sat. and Sun., 2-6). Admission, 3s.

GAWSWORTH HALL, Cheshire.—Sun., Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-7. Admission, 3s.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Tues.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sun. preceding Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

*HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 4s.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Easter-Sept., daily. Oct., Sundays only, 11-6. Admission, 4s.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April, weekdays (and Easter Sun. and Mon.). May-first week in Oct., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays). Weekdays, 12-5. Sun., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 5s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (incl. Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 2s.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays (also Sat. before Easter, Easter Sun. and Mon.), 2-6. Admission, 3s.

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept., Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-5. Admission, 4s. (Fridays, 7s. 6d.)

*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Tuesday, 2-8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 4s.

LOSEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June-Sept., Fri., Sat. and Late Summer Bank Holiday, 2-5. Admission, 3s.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Easter-Sept., Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 4s.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1-6.15. Admission, 2s.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Wed. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 3s.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11-12.45, 2-6 (Oct., Sun., Wed. and Sat., 2-6). Closed Good Friday. Admission, 3s. 6d. (Friday, 6s.).

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, Nottinghamshire.—Home of the great Lord Byron.—Daily, Good Friday-Sept., 2-6.30. Admission, 1s.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Tues. and Thurs. from Spring Bank Holiday), 11-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

PARHAM, Pulborough, Sussex.—Sun., Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d. (last Sunday of each month, 5s.).

*PAYCOCKE'S, Coggeshall, Essex. Tudor wool-merchant's town house.—Easter-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6 (Oct., 2-5). Admission, 2s.

PENShurst PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, V.C., and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank

Holidays (also Tues., July–mid-Sept.), 2–6.15 (Bank Holidays, 11.30–6.15), July–mid-Sept., 12–6.15. Admission, 5s.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 3s. 6d. First and third Tuesday in each month, 2–6. Admission, 5s.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire. Seat of the Earl of Devon.—Mid-May to mid-Sept., daily, except Sat., 2–6. Admission, 3s.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Wed. and Sun., 2–6. Bank Holidays, 10–1, 2–6. Admission, 1s. 6d.

RABY CASTLE, Co. Durham.—Sat and Mon. of Easter week-end and May-Sept., Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–5 (daily, Late Summer Bank Holiday week, except Sun.), 2–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

RAGLEY HALL, Warwickshire. Seat of the Marquess of Hertford.—Easter–Sept., Tues.–Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June–Sept., 10.30–4.30. Closed Good Friday. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

SALISBURY HALL, London Colney, Herts.—Easter–Sept., Sun. (also Thurs., July–Sept.), 2–6. Bank Holidays, 10.30–5.30. Admission, 3s. 6d.

*SALTRAM HOUSE, nr. Plymouth.—April–Sept., daily except Tues., 2–6. Admission, 5s. (Fri., 7s. 6d.).

SKIPTON CASTLE, Yorkshire.—Weekdays, 10 a.m. till sunset, Sundays from 2 p.m. Admission, 2s.

*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—May–Sept., Sun., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays (April and Oct., Sat., Sun. and Easter Monday only), 11–1, 2–6. Admission, 3s.

WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed.–Sun., 2–6. Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 4s. (Fri., 6s.).

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10–5.30. (Last half of Oct., 10.30–4); Sun., 1–5. Admission, 5s.

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—April–Sept., Tues.–Sat., and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Suns. in August and first 3 Suns. in Sept., 2–6. Admission, 3s.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily from 11.30. Admission, 5s. 6d.

WROTHAM PARK, nr. Sevenoaks. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Weds., 10.30–1, 2–5.30. Admission, 2s.

TATTON PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 2–5.45. Admission, 2s.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 3s. (First Tuesday in month, May–Sept., 6s.).

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted. July–Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*THE VYNE, Basingstoke.—April–Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Sundays 1–6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed.–Sun., 2–6. Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 4s. (Fri., 6s.).

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—April–Sept., Tues.–Sat., and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Suns. in August and first 3 Suns. in Sept., 2–6. Admission, 3s.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily from 11.30. Admission, 5s. 6d.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

BOWES MUSEUM, Barnard Castle. Important paintings of Italian, Dutch, French and Spanish schools. Fine porcelain and pottery, tapestries and furniture. Open, weekdays, May–Sept., 10–5.30; March, April and October, 10–5; Nov.–Feb., 10–4. Sundays, 2–5 (Summer); 2–4 (Winter). Admission, 1s.

BRADFORD.—Cartwright Hall and Bolling Hall. Cartwright Hall contains Italian Old Masters, British paintings, drawings and water colours from the 18th century onwards. Chinese ceramics. Bolling Hall is a furnished Period house circa 1400 to circa 1800. Open all week: (May–Aug.), 10–8; (April & Sept.), 10–7; (Oct.–Mar.) 10–5.

BRIGHTON.—The Royal Pavilion. Palace of George IV. Annual Regency Exhibition, early July to end of Sept. Open daily, 10–5 (10–8 during Regency Exhibition). Closed on Christmas Day.

Art Gallery and Museum. Housed in buildings which were once part of Stables of Royal Pavilion. Old Masters, Georgian furniture, silver, porcelain and pottery; French furniture. Open 10–7 (Saturdays, 10–5; Sundays, 2–5).

Thomas-Stanford Museum. In 18th-century Preston Manor. Open weekdays (except Tues.), 10–1, 2–5 (Oct.–May); 10–1, 2–7 (June–Sept.); Sundays, 2.30–5. Admission 2s.; Children 1s. Gardens open, free.

The Grange, Rottingdean. Includes Sussex Room, Kipling Room and Museum of Children's Room. Toys. Open 10–7; Saturdays, 10–5; Sundays, 2–6 (winter, 2–5).

BRISTOL.—City Art Gallery. Collection of Old Masters, 19th cent. and modern paintings, Eng-

lish watercolours, Chinese ceramics, glass, English silver, glass, porcelain and delftware, English and foreign embroideries. Open weekdays, 10–5.30. Red Lodge, Park Row. Furnished in style of 17th and very early 18th centuries. Open weekdays, 1–5. Georgian House, Great George Street. Furnished in style of period. Open weekdays, 11–5.

CAMBRIDGE.—Fitzwilliam Museum. The Fine Art collections of the University, and one of the most important museums outside London. The chief collections, largely due to private benefaction, comprise Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medals, medieval manuscripts, paintings and drawings, prints, pottery and porcelain, textiles, arms and armour, medieval and renaissance objects of art, and a library which includes a music collection and literary autographs. Open, free, weekdays, May–Aug., 10–5; Sept.–April, 10–4; Sundays (picture galleries only), 2 till above times. Closed on first Wed. of every month, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

CANTERBURY.—Royal Museum. Collections include archaeology, geology and natural history. Much Roman material from post-war excavations of Canterbury. Temporary exhibitions on view in Art Gallery or the permanent collection of porcelain and paintings. Open weekdays, 9.30–5.30. Admission free.

CARISBROOKE.—Castle Museum. Former home in Carisbrooke Castle of Governor of Isle of Wight. Collections cover archaeology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648. Open, March–April and Oct. 9.30–5.30 (Sundays, 2–5.30);

May-Sept. 9.30-7 (Sundays, 2-7); Nov.-Feb. 9.30-4 (Sundays, 2-4). Admission (to Castle and Museum), 2s. 6d.

COLCHESTER.—Colchester and Essex Museum. The Castle. The Norman Castle contains local archaeological antiquities, especially the extensive finds from Roman Colchester. Medieval pottery and 18th-century coaches, looms, etc. The Holly Trees Mansion covers the activities of social life of the 18th and 19th centuries. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5, April-Sept. only. Holly Trees Mansion (1718) closed Sunday and 1-2 p.m. Tour of Castle, 1s. Natural History Museum, All Saints Church. Hours as for Holly Trees. Weekdays: admission to all museums free; Sundays, Adults, 2s.; Children, free. 1-2 p.m. Tour of Castle, 1s. All Saints Museum of Natural History of Essex. Hours as for Holly Trees. Weekdays: admission to all museums free; Sundays, Adults, 2s.; Children, free.

DERBY.—Museum and Art Gallery, Strand. Important collections of works by Joseph Wright of Derby, A.R.A., 1734-1797; Derby porcelain, 1750-1848. Unique exhibit illustrating the history of the Midland Railway including a working model layout. Exhibits illustrating Derbyshire archaeology and natural history. "Prince Charlie" Room commemorating the 1745 rebellion. Open, weekdays, 10-6 (Saturdays, 10-5); Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

GUILDFORD.—Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, Castle Arch. Local museum for archaeology and history of Surrey, especially West Surrey and Guildford Borough; based on collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Record Office for Borough records, Guildford Diocese parish records, and private records of West Surrey. Open every day except Sunday, 11-5.

HULL.—Ferens Art Gallery. The collection has been built up over the last fifty years. It includes a few foreign paintings (notably a fine portrait by Frans Hals), British 18th and 19th-century works especially sea-pieces and pictures by the Hull marine painters, but the bulk of the collection is 20th century, including paintings or sculpture by most of the best known modern British painters. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

HUNTINGDON.—Cromwell Museum. Housed in the only remaining portion of the 12th-century Hospital of St. John. This building, now restored, was, for several centuries, the town's grammar school. Here Cromwell was taught and, for a time, Samuel Pepys (Cromwell's birthplace is nearby; Pepys' House at Brampton, 1½ miles distant, can be visited). Portraits of Cromwell, his family and Parliamentary notables (by Walker, Lely etc.); as well as reproductions and engravings covering the whole Puritan field. Unique collection of Cromwelliana—objects, documents, armour, coins and medals. Open free, Sundays 11 to 4, Tuesday to Saturday 11 to 1; 2 to 5. Closed Mondays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

IPSWICH.—Ipswich Museum. Specializes in archaeology, geology and natural history of Suffolk. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays, 3-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Christchurch Mansion. Built in 1548 on site of Augustinian Priory. Domestic nature of house is retained and collections include furniture, etc., from Suffolk houses, portraits of Suffolk families and pictures by local artists; Gainsborough, Constable, Steer, etc. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sundays 3-5. (Closes at dusk in winter.) Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

LEEDS.—City Art Gallery. Important collection of early English watercolours. British and European painting, modern sculpture. Leeds pottery,

silver, etc. Print Room and Art library contains study collection of drawings and prints. Open weekdays, 10.30-6.30, Sundays, 2.30-5. (Print Room and Art library 9-9, closed Sundays). Temple Newsam House. Tudor/Jacobean house altered in mid-18th cent. to make suite of state rooms. Collection of English furniture mostly of 17th and 18th cents., silver, Chinese and European porcelain, pictures, etc. Open daily 10.30-6.15 or dusk; Weds. (May-Sept.), 10.30-8.30. Admission 2s. Children (with adults), 1s.

LEWES.—Barbican House, near Castle (Sussex Archaeological Trust). Large prehistoric and Roman collections relating to Sussex; Sussex pottery, medieval and Saxon antiquities; pictures and prints relating to the county, etc. Open weekdays, 10-6 (or dusk).

Anne of Cleves' House., Southover (Sussex Archaeological Trust). 16th century house. Ten rooms are on view and contain the Society's large collection of furniture and bygones; the John Every Ironwork Collections; English and Flemish tapestries, etc. Open weekdays 10-6 (or dusk).

LINCOLN.—Usher Gallery. Collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver, etc., Peter de Wint collection of oils and water colours, Tennyson collection of manuscripts, etc. associated with Alfred, Lord Tennyson, collection of pictures relating to the city of Lincoln and small general collection of works of art. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays 2.30-5. Admission free. City and County Museum. In the Greyfriars, a 13th-cent. Franciscan building. Collections include armour, local archaeology with special emphasis on Romano-British collections from the city and county and coins and tokens, also collections illustrating natural history of Lincolnshire. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays 2.30-5. Admission free.

LIVERPOOL.—Walker Art Gallery. Early Italian and English schools of primary importance. Early Flemish, Dutch, German, later Italian and French 19th century paintings. British 19th century academic paintings with strong Pre-Raphaelite group. British and foreign modern paintings. Open, weekdays, 10-5 (10-9 on Thurs.); Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Sudley Art Gallery & Museum (Emma Holt Bequest), Mosley Hill Road. Formerly a private collection of 18th and 19th century paintings, mainly English, including Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, Wilkie, Mulready and Holman Hunt. Selected exhibits of pottery, costume, etc., from City Museum Collections. Open as for Walker Art Gallery. City Museum. First part of rebuilding now open with archaeological, ethnographical, applied arts, pottery, geological, zoological, shipping and local history displays. Aquarium and vivarium. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sunday, 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

MANCHESTER.—City Art Galleries. Comprising: City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester 2; Annexe, Princess Street, and five branches: Heaton Hall; Platt Hall (Gallery of English Costume); Wythenshawe Hall; Queen's Park Art Gallery; Fletcher Moss Museum. The City Art Gallery (architect, Sir Charles Barry) was built for the Royal Manchester Institution and opened in 1829. It was presented to the city in 1882. Heaton Hall, a Georgian mansion designed by James Wyatt, was bought by the Corporation in 1901 and has served as a country house museum since 1906. Other buildings were taken over at later dates up to 1938. Principal collection of paintings is at the City Art Gallery; ceramics at Annexe; costume at Platt Hall; water colours at Fletcher Moss Museum; furniture at Heaton Hall and Wythenshawe Hall; Rutherford

Loan Collection. Queen's Park Art Gallery. Hours of opening—City Art Gallery: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5. Other galleries: weekdays 10-8 (May-Aug.); 10-4 (Nov-Feb.); 10-6 (other months). Sunday opening at 11 p.m. Admission free except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Whitworth Art Gallery. University of Manchester.—Founded 1889 through bequest of Sir Joseph Whitworth (1803-1887). The building was completed in 1908, but the interior has been modernized, 1963-1968. Important collections of: English watercolours; Old Master prints and drawings; textiles, including notable examples of Coptic cloths; and contemporary works of art. Hours of opening: daily, 10-5 p.m., except Sundays; Thursdays to 9 p.m.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—*Laing Art Gallery and Museum*, Higham Place. British oil paintings and water colours from 17th century to the present day; etchings and engravings; Japanese prints; sculpture; Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; pottery and porcelain; glass; silver; wrought ironwork; European and Oriental arms and armour; costumes; textiles; and exhibits illustrative of the artistic industries of Tyneside. Open, weekdays, 10-6; Tues. and Thurs., 10-8; Sundays, 2.30-5.30. *Museum of Science and Engineering*, Exhibition Park, Great North Road. Open, Summer, weekdays, 10-6; Tues. and Thurs., 10-8; Sundays, 2.30-5.30; Winter, weekdays, 10-4.30; Sundays, 1.30-4.30. *Plummer Tower Museum*, furnished in 18th century style. Open, weekdays, 10-1, 2.30-6.

NORWICH.—*Castle Museum*. Exhibits illustrating art, local archaeology and natural history. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5. *Strangers' Hall* (*Museum of Domestic Life, Charing Cross*). Late medieval mansion furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16th-19th centuries, with displays of transport, shop signs and household equipment. Open, weekdays 10-5. *Bridewell Museum*, Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating trade, transport crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays 10-5. *St. Peter Hungate Church Museum*, Princes Street, 15th century church used for display of church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, 10-5.

OXFORD. Ashmolean Museum.—Department of Western Art, Department of Antiquities, Heberden Coin Room, Department of Eastern Art, Cast Gallery. Open weekdays, 10-4, Sundays, 2-4 (Heberden Coin Room, weekdays, 10-12.30 and 2-4; Cast Gallery closed from 3 p.m. Saturdays and all day Sunday).

PLYMOUTH.—*City Museum and Art Gallery*. Collection of ceramics, including Cookworthy's Plymouth and Bristol hard paste porcelain, collections of paintings, drawings and prints, archaeo-

logical and natural history collection. Temporary exhibitions arranged. Open weekdays, 10-6 (Fridays, 10-8), Sundays 3-5. Admission free. *Elizabethan House*, New Street. Restored Elizabethan house, furnished according to period. Open 10-1, 2.30-6 (till dusk in winter). Admission free. See also Buckland Abbey, p. 654.

PORT SUNLIGHT. Cheshire. *Lady Lever Art Gallery*. Paintings by artists, mainly of British School, British water-colours, antique, Renaissance and British sculpture. English furniture, mainly 18th cent., Chinese pottery and porcelain, and comprehensive collection of old Wedgwood. Open Weekdays 10-5, Sundays 2-5.

SHEFFIELD.—*City Museum, Weston Park*. Founded in 1875, the present building was erected in 1937 and extended in 1965. Seven galleries are normally open to the public, and the reference library and students' collections may be consulted on request. The exhibits cover a wide range of subjects, and include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District. The cutlery and Old Sheffield Plate collections are considered to be the finest of their kind in the world. Open, weekdays, Sept.-May, 10-5; June-Aug. 10-8.30; Sundays 1-4 (Closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day). *Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet*, Abbeydale Road South. A late 18th and early 19th century scythes-works with associated housing. *Shepherd Wheel*, Whiteley Wood. A cutler's water-driven grinding wheel and associated machinery. *Graves Art Gallery* (opened 1934) and *Mappin Art Gallery* (rebuilt 1965). Collections of English water-colours, including works by Constable, Cotman, Cozens, Gainsborough, Girtin and Turner. Oil paintings:—English portraits from the 17th to the 20th century; English landscape of the 18th and 19th century, including examples by Constable, Turner and Wilson. Examples by Corot, Cézanne and French 19th century landscapists. Small representative selection of Dutch 17th century art, with examples by Hobbema and Van Goyen. 20th century British art is represented by works of Sickert, Paul Nash, Gilman, Gore, Beran, Gwen John, Matthew Smith, Stanley Spencer Lowry, and others. Frequent loan exhibitions. *Graves Art Gallery*: weekdays, 10-8; Sundays, 2-5. *Mappin Art Gallery*, weekdays 10-5; Sundays, 1-4 (later opening in summer).

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Southampton Art Gallery*. British painting from 18th cent., particularly 20th cent. artists; work of some 14th to 17th cent. Italian, Flemish, Dutch and French painters; a few late 19th and early 20th cent. French paintings and sculpture. Frequent temporary exhibitions. Open weekdays 10-7, Sundays 2-5. (Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday). Admission free.

THE PRINCIPAL

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. The municipal area is about 80 sq. miles, with a population (estimated 1967) of 1,101,990. It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, glass, motor-cars and motor cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation,

ENGLISH CITIES

which also owns the transport undertaking, airport, markets, restaurants and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre including the redevelopment of the old market centre in the Bull Ring at a cost of £8,000,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1834; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery (1878); Victoria

Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 39 Aldermen and 117 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), C. V. G. Simpson.
Recorder, M. V. Argyle, M.C., Q.C. (1965).
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. F. Milward (1951).
Town Clerk, T. H. Parkinson (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population (estimated, 1967) of 296,860.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the City Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Cartwright Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and the Queen's Hall (1905), Grammar School (Charter 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Wool Exchange (1867), Kirkgate Market Hall (1872), Britannia House (1933) and Bradford University.

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), A. Walton.
Recorder, J. F. S. Cobb, Q.C. (1964).
Town Clerk, H. Patten (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, W. K. Scott (1966).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 110 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 27,068 acres, with a population (estimated, 1967), of 429,020.

Among the various industries are aircraft and aero-engine construction, general and nuclear engineering, boot and shoe manufacture, chocolate and cocoa, tobacco, pottery, paper bags, cardboard and allied products, printing, chemical industry and ship-building and repairing. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Dock, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, flour and other cereal products, cocoa, tea, coffee, molasses, feeding stuffs, livestock, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, phosphates, oil-seeds,

paper, petroleum and chemicals, fertilizers, sugar, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are metals and machinery, chemicals, strontia, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, coke, carbon black, petroleum, cider and perry, cocoa waste, electrical apparatus, tea, wines and spirits and manufactured goods. A municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 12th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. the Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), City Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The Clifton Suspension Bridge, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful Clifton Down adjoins Durdham Down (making a total of 442 acres), with Leigh Woods and Nightingale Valley on the opposite side of the river; Ashton Court Estate (840 acres) was acquired by Bristol Corporation in Jan., 1960.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), Mrs. M. E. Castle, O.B.E.
Sheriff (1968-69), G. Thomas.
Recorder, Sir Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1964).
Town Clerk, T. J. Urwin.
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. It has an area of 10,060 acres and a population (estimated, 1967) of 100,340.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the

Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Mayor (1968-69), H. C. Finbow.

Recorder, W. H. Griffiths, M.C., Q.C. (1964).

Town Clerk, J. W. Elven (1966).

Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cantwaraburg (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, and Somerset Maugham.

Air attacks in the last war caused severe damage, but enabled part of the Roman street plan to be discovered. In the rebuilding a great effort was made to harmonize modern architecture with the ancient setting with the result that Canterbury now possesses a most attractive and prosperous shopping centre.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The University of Kent at Canterbury, which admitted its first students in September, 1965, had 1,582 students in 1967-68.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an area of 4,810 acres and a population (estimated, 1967) of 32,910. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Mayor (1968-69), H. J. Buckworth.

Recorder, E. D. Sutcliffe, Q.C. (1968).

Sheriff (1968-69), Mrs. E. M. Rothermel.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

COVENTRY

COVENTRY (Warwickshire) is a city and a county borough, 92 miles N.W. of London, and an important industrial centre. It has a population (Registrar-General's estimate, 1967) of 333,830.

Coventry owes its real beginnings to Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva in 1043, when they founded a priory. It became one of the richest medieval towns, receiving its Charter of Incorporation in 1345. The beautiful guildhall of St. Mary

dates from about this time, three of its churches date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Sixteenth century almshouses may still be seen. Coventry's first cathedral was destroyed at the Reformation, its second in the 1940 blitz (its walls remain) and the great new cathedral designed by Sir Basil Spence, consecrated in 1962, now draws innumerable visitors.

Recent public buildings include the Art Gallery and Museum, College of Technology, modern Police Headquarters and a £1,000,000 Central Baths. The University of Warwick on the city outskirts admitted its first undergraduates in autumn 1965.

Coventry returns three M.P.'s. The City Council own the water and transport undertakings, airport, markets, restaurants and a civic theatre. It is governed by a Lord Mayor and a Council of 72. Coventry produces cars, agricultural machinery, machine tools (the world's largest machine tool organization), radio and television, telecommunications, telephones, man-made fibres.

Lord Mayor (1968-69), L. Lamb.

Recorder, James Ross, Q.C. (1968).

Town Clerk, Sir Charles Barratt.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 205 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 17,537 acres, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 295,900.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier distant-water fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings, its municipal centre being the Guildhall, its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as Wyke) was so named by Edward I. who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), W. Birkhead.

Recorder, H. C. Scott, Q.C. (1965).

Sheriff (1968-69), Sir Leo Schultz, O.B.E.

Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated in the lower Aire Valley, 195 miles by road N.N.W. of London.

Leeds has a wide variety of manufacturing industries, notably cloth and ready-made clothing, heavy and light engineering, leather and chemical products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population (estimated, 1967), 507,780.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the Corn Exchange (1863) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1841; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous English Renaissance screen; the last remaining 18th century church is Holy Trinity, Boar Lane (1727). Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present house, a stately building in red brick, was largely re-built by Sir Arthur Ingram in about 1620. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Leedes*, the origin of which is obscure.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), J. Rafferty.

Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1965).

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. H. E. Randolph (1965).

Town Clerk, N. C. Haslegrave (1964).

Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish *Burhs*. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. An Assize Court was established at Leicester Castle at the time of Edward I and the Castle is still so used. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred upon the Chief Magistrate in 1928. Leicester has an area of 18,141 acres and a population, estimated, June, 1967, of 282,800.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, boots and shoes, and light engineering. The growth of Leicester ■ a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in 1670; in 1833 there were 14,000 knitting frames in the city, which to-day has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world. Hosiery produced includes stockings and every kind of woollen and cotton underwear, outerwear, fabrics and gloves, much of which is exported. Leicester is also a centre for the ancillary industries.

The boot and shoe industry specializes in ladies' and children's shoes and sports footwear. It is the centre for wholesaling and distribution and, as in the case of hosiery, the boot and shoe industry has attracted to Leicester many of the ancillary trades. The production of boot and shoe manufacturing machinery and plant is carried out on a very large scale.

Engineering, developed partly for the supply of machinery to the hosiery and boot and shoe industries, has become one of the foremost industries in the city. Printing and the manufacture of motor tyres and cellulose goods are also carried on.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; the University; Colleges of Art and Technology; De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces, with accommodation for over 3,000 persons, and the Museum and Art Gallery. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral), St. Nicholas, St. Margaret,

All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newarke Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. Leicester has a large number of parks and open spaces.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), K. W. Bowder, O.B.E. *Recorder*, H. A. Skinner, Q.C. (1966).

Town Clerk, R. R. Thornton.

Clerk of the Peace, S. W. Whait.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 27,819 acres (which includes 2,840 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population (1967 Registrar-General's estimate) of 705,310. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Net tonnage of ships entering and leaving the port annually exceeds 62,000,000 tons. The main imports are petroleum, grain, ores, non-ferrous metals, sugar, wood, oil, fruit and cotton.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. These three estates have provided work for some 65,000 people. In 1943 ■ lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at ■ nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Anglican Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, designed by Sir Frederick Gibberd and consecrated in 1967; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall.

Constructed between 1925 and 1934, the *Mersey Tunnel* connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead ■ opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £6,077,800. More than 17,000,000 vehicles pass through the Mersey Tunnel annually. Work has now started on a second tunnel between Liverpool and Wallasey.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created ■ city in 1880. The Corporation consists of ■ Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), J. E. Thompson.

Recorder, R. K. Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1967).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1965).

Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, R. H. Forrest, Q.C. (1964).

Town Clerk, S. Holmes (1967).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancumium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population (estimated, 1967), 616,520.

Manchester is a commercial rather than ■ industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive

facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Manchester Airport handles approximately 1,500,000 passengers yearly.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the University Institute of Science and Technology; the 15th-century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), H. Stockdale. *Recorder*, W. G. Morris (1967).

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Bamber (1965). *Town Clerk*, G. C. Ogden, C.B.E. (1966).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and County on the north bank of the River Tyne, 11 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres and a population (estimated 1967) of 251,650. A Cathedral and University City, it is the administrative, commercial and cultural centre for north-east England and the principal port. It is an important manufacturing centre with a wide variety of industries.

The principal buildings include the Castle Keep (12th century), Black Gate (13th century), West Walls (13th century), St. Nicholas's Cathedral (15th century, fine lantern tower), St. Andrew's Church (12th-14th century), St. John's (14th-15th century), All Saints (Georgian masterpiece), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral (1844). Trinity House (17th century), Sandhill (16th century houses), Guildhall (Georgian), Grey Street (1834-39), Central Station (1846-50), Central Library (1882, houses Bewick Collection), Laing Art Gallery (1904), University of Newcastle Physics Building (1962), Civic Centre (1963). Open spaces include the Town Moor (927 acres) and Jesmond Dene. Seven bridges span the Tyne at Newcastle.

The City derives its name from the "new castle" (1080) erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a County, and in 1882 a City. The City Corporation comprises ■ Lord Mayor (1966), 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Lord Mayor (1968-69), R. S. Gray.

Recorder, C. R. Dean, Q.C. (1965).

Principal City Officer, W. F. Harris.

NORWICH

NORWICH (Norfolk) is an ancient City and County 110 miles N.E. of London. It grew from an early Anglo-Saxon settlement near the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Wensum, and now serves as provincial capital for the predominantly agricultural region of East Anglia. The name is thought to relate to the most northerly of a group of Anglo-Saxon villages or "wics". The present

City comprises an area of 8,165 acres, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 118,610; (estimated April 1, 1968, following boundary extensions), 119,990.

Norwich serves its surrounding area as a market town and commercial centre, banking and insurance being prominent among the City's businesses. Continuously from the fourteenth century, however (when Flemish immigrants helped to establish Norwich as the centre of the woollen industry until the Industrial Revolution) it has combined industry with commerce, and manufactures of a wide variety are now produced in the City. The biggest single industry is the manufacture of shoes and other principal trades are engineering, printing, and the production of chemicals, clothing, confectionery and other foodstuffs. Norwich is accessible to seagoing vessels by means of the River Yare, entered at Great Yarmouth, 20 miles to the east.

Among many historic buildings are the Cathedral (completed in the twelfth century and surmounted by a fifteenth century spire 325 feet in height), the Keep of the Norman Castle (now serving as a museum and also housing the Colman Collection of works by the Norwich School of painters), the fifteenth century flint-walled Guildhall, some thirty mediaeval parish churches, St. Andrew's and Blackfriars' Halls, the Tudor houses preserved in Elm Hill and the Georgian Assembly House. The administrative centre of the City is the City Hall, built in 1938. A new central library, opened in 1963, is adjacent to the City Hall. The University of East Anglia has been established in Norwich and received its first students in 1963. The buildings of the University occupy a spacious site at Earlham on the City's western boundary.

The City's first known Charter was granted in 1158 by Henry II and its privileges and form of self government were prescribed successively by later Charters until the enactment of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. The City Council consists of the Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors:

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), E. Gambling. *Sheriff* (1968-69), J. A. Plumstead.

Recorder, R. M. O. Havers, Q.C. (1968). *Judge of the Guildhall Court of Record*, R. Ives. *Town Clerk*, G. G. Tilsley.

Clerk of the Peace, B. O. L. Prior, T.D.

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population (estimated, 1967), 309,740.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

The chief buildings are the 17th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Nottingham or *Nottingham*, "the village or home of the men of Snöt" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tulgobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II, and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation con-

sists of 17 Aldermen and 52 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor).

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), Mrs. W. J. Case.
Recorder, M. A. L. Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).
Town Clerk, P. M. Vine.
Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres and a population (estimated, 1967) of 109,350. Oxford is a parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 8 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

Industry played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Lord Mayor (1968-69), P. S. Spokes.
Recorder, E. B. Gibbons, Q.C. (1966).
Town Clerk, A. T. Brown (1966).
Clerk of the Peace, E. G. Shelton.

PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH is situated on the borders of Devon and Cornwall at the confluence of the Rivers Tamar and Plym, 210 miles from London, with an area of 19,936 acres and a population (estimated, 1967) of 247,400.

Following extensive war damage, the city centre comprising a large shopping centre, municipal offices, law courts and public buildings, has been re-built. The main employment is provided by H.M. Dockyard. Many new industrial firms have become established in the post war period. In conjunction with the Cornwall County Council, the Tamar Bridge was constructed linking the City by road with Cornwall.

Parliament in 1439 passed the Plymouth Act of Incorporation and Plymouth is therefore the first creation of a Municipal Corporation in England by statute. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council consisting of 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors.

The Lord Mayor (1968-69), I. C. Lowe.
Recorder, E. S. Fay, Q.C. (1964).
Town Clerk, S. Lloyd Jones.

PORTSMOUTH

PORPSMOUTH, a city, county and parliamentary borough, with an area of 14½ sq. miles, occupies Portsea Island, Hampshire, with boundaries extending to the mainland. Portsmouth is 70 miles by road from London (90 minutes by electric train). It has a population (estimated, 1967) of 219,110.

Industries include the Royal Dockyard, the principal centre of employment with a labour force exceeding 20,000, which with the naval station, occupies the south-western part of the Island. The holiday and tourist industry, centred on the coast at the resort area of Southsea, caters annually for 150,000 visitors and 800,000 day trippers. Other industries are shipbuilding and maintenance, aircraft engineering and the manufacture of corsets, cardboard boxes, confectionery, baby products, refrigerators and brushes. The commercial port (the Camber) and the airport are owned and run by the City Corporation.

Among many tourist attractions are Lord Nelson's flagship, H.M.S. *Victory*; Charles Dickens' birthplace at 393 Commercial Road, now a Dickens museum; Southsea Castle, now a museum of military history, and the Round Tower and Point Battery, which for hundreds of years have guarded the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Southsea is particularly noted for its panoramic views of the busy shipping lanes of the Solent and Spithead.

Lord Mayor (1968-69), F. A. J. Emery-Wallis.
Recorder, D. A. Grant, Q.C. (1967).
Town Clerk, J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 259 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 45,363 acres (nearly 6a square miles), including 3,393 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 534,100. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Titanium is one of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, typefounding and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions, including 18-storey Arts Tower), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934), and Castle Market Building (1959).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 27 Aldermen and 81 Councillors. *The Lord Mayor* (1968-69), Mrs. P. Sheard.
Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1965).
Master Cutler (1968-69), (45th Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire), G. S. Willis, O.B.E., T.D.

Town Clerk, D. B. Harrison.
Clerk of the Peace, R. H. Boyers, D.F.C.

SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON is Britain's premier passenger port. As the majority of ocean travellers to this country arrive at Southampton, the City is recognized as "The Gateway to Britain". The first Charter was granted by Henry II and Southampton was created a county of itself in 1447. In February, 1964, Her Majesty The Queen granted city status by Royal Charter. The City has an area of 12,059 acres excluding tidal waters and a population (estimated 1967) of 209,790. It is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough. The University of Southampton (1952) had 3,835 students in 1967-68.

The Civic Centre, completed in 1939, comprises four blocks, municipal offices and law courts, guildhall, library and art galleries. The tower, which is a notable land-mark for shipping using Southampton Water and which can be seen for many miles from vantage points in the surrounding countryside, incorporates a clock and bells. Public open spaces total over 1,000 acres in extent and comprise 8 per cent. of the city's area. The Sports Centre is 267 acres in extent. The Common covers an area of 328 acres in the central district of the city and is mostly natural parkland.

The City Council consists of 18 aldermen and 54 councillors.

*Mayor (1968-69), H. L. Davies, B.E.M.
Recorder, Raymond Stock, Q.C. (1966).
Town Clerk, G. Guest (1968).*

STOKE-ON-TRENT

STOKE-ON-TRENT (Staffordshire), familiarly known as The Potteries, stands on the River Trent 157 miles N. of London. The present municipal area is 22,916 acres (36 square miles), with a population (estimated, 1967) of 275,730. The city is the main centre of employment for the half-million population of North Staffordshire. It is the largest clayware producer in the world (chinaware, earthenware, sanitary goods, refractories, bricks and tiles) and has a large coal mining output drawn from one of the richest coalfields in Western Europe, with proved reserves exceeding one thousand million tons. The city has iron works, steelworks, foundries, chemical works, engineering plants, rubber works, paper mills, and a very wide range of manufactures including textiles, furniture, electrical goods, vehicle components, toys, machinery, plastic materials, metal stampings, glass and glazes.

Extensive reconstruction has been carried on since 1930. A unique feature of the city is that it has six "centres" and more shops and public halls than other areas of comparable size. The city was formed by the federation in 1910 of the separate municipal authorities of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Fenton, and Longton, all of which are now combined in the present City of Stoke-on-Trent. Each of the six areas still has its own public buildings and amenities, but all civic administration is controlled centrally by the city council.

The city has 72 councillors and 24 aldermen, and elects 3 Members of Parliament.

*The Lord Mayor (1968-69), Mrs. D. Robinson.
Recorder, G. K. Mynett, Q.C. (1961).
Town Clerk, L. K. Robinson.*

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,888 acres and a population (estimated, 1967) of 30,740; it is a parliamentary

and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. William the Conqueror marched straight from his victory at Hastings to Winchester where he established a new Palace, his Treasury and his capital. Here he compiled Doomsday Book as the returns came in from the shires. Winchester remained the capital for many years, but its decline as a capital began with the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and by 1138 it had lost its favourable position.

Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was rebuilt in 1079-1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building remaining almost unaltered.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200. *Mayor (1968-69), S. Green.*

*Recorder, D. P. Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., V.R.D., Q.C.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall.*

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, standing at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 7,295 acres, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 105,550. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century the city had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. The principal industries are the manufacture of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar.

It is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the mediæval city walls and gateways, guildhalls and churches. Other notable examples of domestic architecture are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery contains an important collection of paintings from the 14th to the 20th century. The University of York was opened in 1963 at Heslington on the City's eastern boundary. *Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1968-69), Mrs. M. M. Armitage.*

*Recorder, H. G. Bennett, Q.C. (1968).
Sheriff (1968-69), J. T. Faulkner.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.*

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type); the County Boroughs are distinguished by having § prefixed. The figures in parentheses show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation. For London Boroughs, see p. 642; for Urban Districts, see pp. 669-70.

CITIES and Boroughs	Population, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968 £	Rate Levied 1968-69 s. d.	†	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1968-69 *Lord Mayor
Abingdon, Berks. (1556).....	16,770	734,618	15 1	E. W. J. Nicholson.	L. R. Steggles.	
Accrington, Lancs. (1878).....	37,470	1,128,962	13 9	K. Yates.	J. Madden.	
Aldeburgh, Suffolk (1529).....	3,100	125,349	14 4	D. J. Owen.	Air Vice-Marshal J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E.	
Aldershot, Hants (1922).....	36,080	1,545,719	12 8	H. B. Sales.	S. N. Christmas.	
Altringham, Cheshire (1937).....	41,017	1,754,233	13 10	E. G. Thomas	D. Harper.	
Andover, Hants (1175).....	21,880	1,071,938	13 3	J. Whatley.	L. A. Porter.	
Appleby, Westmorland (1179).....	1,860	69,465	13 8	E. F. Cunningham.	F. Brown.	
Arundel, West Sussex (1586).....	2,710	119,392	10 6	G. Campbell.	Wing Cdr. M. R. Attwater, D.S.O., D.F.C.	
Ashton (Lyne), Lancs. (1847).....	49,050	1,611,447	13 11	G. A. Malone.	J. Fletcher.	
Aylesbury, Bucks. (1916).....	35,190	2,309,135	12 5	R. D. W. Maxwell.	A. E. Roblin.	
Bacup, Lancs. (1882).....	16,420	357,432	16 2	W. B. Wolfe.	T. Parker.	
Banbury, Oxon (1554).....	26,540	1,299,416	14 10	F. G. E. Boys.	L. J. Tustian.	
§Barnsley, Yorks—W.R. (1869).....	75,910	2,358,504	12 11	C. Race.	A. Lowery.	
Barnstaple, Devon (930).....	16,340	728,900	12 2	R. P. Crompton.	R. G. Chugg.	
§Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs. (1867).....	64,650	2,115,445	12 7	A. M. Woll.	G. E. Hartshorn.	
Basingstoke, Hants (1392).....	38,230	2,100,030	13 1	R. J. Purvis.	J. F. Balding.	
§BATH, Somerset (1590).....	85,870	3,484,895	14 0	N. J. L. Pearce.	R. G. H. Hiscocks.	
Batley, Yorks.—W.R. (1868).....	41,160	977,075	13 0	L. O. Bottomley.	Mrs. M. A. Walsh.	
Bebington, Cheshire (1937).....	55,520	2,714,624	12 9	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	C. W. Morris.	
Becles, East Suffolk (1584).....	7,850	265,380	13 11	F. W. Leah.	F. A. Spurgeon.	
Bedford (1166).....	67,300	4,055,641	14 4	G. F. Simmonds.	K. J. R. Birtwistle.	
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland (1302).....	11,650	387,240	15 0	J. Healy.	G. H. Thomson.	
Beverley, Yorks.—E.R. (1573).....	17,220	577,157	13 6	E. Bailey.	P. D. Dunn.	
Bewdley, Worcs. (1462).....	5,610	179,261	15 0	W. O. E. Bryan.	W. Cross.	
Bexhill, East Sussex (1902).....	32,350	1,836,381	13 8	R. S. Robinson.	E. T. Johnson.	
Blidford, Devon (1573).....	10,850	356,244	12 1	L. B. Galliford.	P. J. V. Fulford.	
§Birkenhead, Cheshire (1877).....	143,550	5,000,811	12 6	L. G. Holt.	J. H. Crosby.	
§BIRMINGHAM (1838).....	1,101,990	52,608,451	12 8	T. H. Parkinson.	*C. V. G. Simpson.	
§Blackburn, Lancs. (1851).....	100,910	3,440,296	16 7	B. Scholes.	A. Rigby.	
§Blackpool, Lancs. (1876).....	151,510	8,282,305	11 5	R. O. F. Hickman.	Mrs. J. Robinson.	
Blandford Forum, Dorset (1605).....	3,640	161,168	13 8	C. K. Lavington.	G. O. Fry.	
Blyth, Northumberland (1922).....	36,120	934,741	14 4	E. W. Carter.	J. Tweddle.	
Bodmin, Cornwall (1798).....	7,370	228,300	13 2	I. Whiting.	R. Dawe.	
§Bolton, Lancs. (1838).....	156,400	5,634,700	13 7	G. A. Harrison.	Mrs. E. M. Ryley.	
§Bootle, Lancs. (1868).....	81,290	2,895,873	14 1	A. J. E. Taylor, O.B.E.	O. Ellis, M.B.E.	
Boston, Lincs.—Holland (1545).....	24,990	1,061,547	13 5	C. L. H. Griffiths.	B. J. Veal.	
§Bournemouth, Hants (1890).....	150,000	10,347,955	10 7	A. L. Clegg.	M. W. Green.	
Brackley, Northants (1260).....	4,040	129,925	12 9	J. M. Wild.	N. Eastwood.	
§BRADFORD, Yorks. (1847).....	296,860	10,064,065	14 10	H. Patten.	*A. Walton.	
Bridgwater, Somerset (1200).....	26,580	1,128,785	14 0	J. L. Turner.	Mrs. B. M. Davis.	
Bridlington, Yorks.—E.R. (1899).....	26,370	1,058,756	13 1	S. Briggs.	A. C. Dunn.	
Bridport, Dorset (1253).....	6,510	281,934	15 3	E. Andrews.	H. G. Smith.	
Brighouse, Yorks.—W.R. (1893).....	32,710	931,112	13 9	J. R. Liddle.	W. Holdsworth.	
§Brighton, East Sussex (1854).....	162,160	11,904,107	10 0	W. O. Dodd.	T. J. L. Taylor.	
§BRISTOL (1188).....	429,020	22,858,500	13 7	T. J. Urwin.	*Mrs. M. E. Castle, O.B.E.	
Buckingham (1554).....	4,810	231,455	12 10	A. Archdeacon.	Mrs. D. J. Elkerton.	
§Burnley, Lancs. (1861).....	78,060	2,477,989	14 4	C. V. Thornley, O.B.E.	D. Newlove.	
§Burton-upon-Trent (1878).....	50,220	2,275,095	14 10	H. T. Meades.	M. G. C. Fidler.	
§Bury, Lancs. (1876).....	64,540	2,153,937	11 3	E. S. Smith.	J. Lord.	
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk (1606).....	24,260	1,150,839	14 1	R. R. Miles.	J. R. M. Painter.	
Buxton, Derby. (1917).....	19,730	647,450	13 4	G. O. Jones.	Mrs. K. Beadle.	
Calne, Wilts. (1565).....	9,290	311,018	13 10	L. Cave.	R. J. Downham.	
CAMBRIDGE (1207).....	100,340	5,795,913	14 1	J. W. Elven.	H. C. Finbow.	
§CANTERBURY, Kent (1448).....	32,910	1,616,454	12 0	J. Boyle.	H. J. Buckworth.	
§CARLISLE, Cumberland (1158).....	70,950	2,752,000	13 2	H. D. A. Robertson.	J. Bell, O.B.E.	
Castleford, Yorks.—W.R. (1955).....	39,630	1,133,559	15 3	E. Hutchinson.	F. I. Pennington.	
Chard, Somerset (1570).....	6,910	267,994	14 0	F. W. Searle.	D. T. Wyatt.	
Chatham, Kent (1891).....	53,560	2,004,408	13 2	R. Hill.	H. H. Duckett.	
Chelmsford, Essex (1888).....	55,210	3,428,989	12 11	B. A. Francis.	E. A. Wilkes.	
Cheltenham, Glos. (1876).....	75,640	3,544,186	14 0	A. A. Crabtree.	Rev. C. H. Markham, O.B.E.	

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968 £	† Rate levied 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1968-69 ★Lord Mayor
SCHESTER (1506).....	60,360	3,397,269	11 10	G. Burkinshaw, O.B.E.	F. Barker.
Chesterfield, Derbys. (1598).....	70,020	3,217,294	13 4	R. A. Kennedy.	G. H. Rees.
CHICHESTER, West Sussex.....	20,640	1,202,179	12 0	G. G. Heather.	E. R. Stephens.
Chippenham, Wilts. (1554).....	18,640	763,867	14 2	S. F. A. Clarke.	A. F. Evans.
Chipping Norton, Oxon (1606).....	4,420	151,409	14 4	R. A. Ingram.	P. J. Leech.
Chorley, Lancs. (1881).....	31,170	1,014,517	13 4	R. Potter.	W. Bleasdale.
Christchurch, Hants (1886).....	30,270	1,777,169	11 6	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	Mrs. D. Baker.
Cleethorpes, Lincs.—Lindsey (1936).....	33,970	1,019,730	12 11	G. Sutcliffe.	D. J. Leam.
Clitheroe, Lancs. (1147).....	12,640	473,817	13 9	H. L. Sagar.	S. F. Hardman.
Colchester, Essex (1189).....	72,600	2,967,954	13 0	N. Catchpole.	C. A. Howe.
Colne, Lancs. (1895).....	18,850	522,464	14 6	A. Halgh.	P. Somers.
Congleton, Cheshire (1272).....	18,650	667,638	13 6	J. Gee.	W. H. Semper.
SCOVENTRY (1345).....	333,830	14,092,650	13 10	Sir Charles Barratt.	*L. Lamb.
Crewe, Cheshire (1877).....	52,400	2,001,347	14 0	A. Brook.	W. Talbot.
Crosby, Lancs. (1937).....	59,650	1,994,729	14 1	H. G. Roberts.	L. Hyam.
SDarlington, Co. Durham (1867).....	84,720	4,032,912	11 9	C. N. S. Nicholson.	J. C. Whelan.
Dartford, Kent (1933).....	46,520	1,964,442	12 10	T. Armstrong.	Rev. R. B. Griffin.
Dartmouth, Devon (1341).....	7,190	220,127	11 0	S. J. Woolnough.	E. J. Cook.
Darwen, Lancs. (1878).....	28,810	905,111	10 10	J. C. Fielding.	C. R. Grills.
Daventry, Northants (1595).....	6,860	354,042	14 8	D. B. Admitt.	W. G. S. Edwards
Deal, Kent (1699).....	26,780	833,311	13 6	R. Purnell.	J. Blake.
SDerby (1154).....	127,910	10,019,560	12 4	N. S. Fisher.	Mrs. E. Wood.
Devizes, Wilts. (1605).....	9,000	387,826	13 2	J. J. Diver.	M. Rendell.
SDewsbury, Yorks.—W.R. (1862).....	52,730	1,634,051	14 8	A. N. James.	G. Grace.
SDoncaster, Yorks.—W.R. (1194).....	85,910	4,111,666	13 10	H. R. Wormald.	W. H. Kelly.
Dorchester, Dorset (1324).....	13,570	710,021	13 1	F. P. L. Sydenham.	R. R. Thomas.
Dover, Kent (1278).....	36,060	1,345,486	12 0	I. G. Gill.	G. M. Aslett.
Droitwich, Worcs. (1215).....	8,970	397,198	15 0	R. W. Russell.	S. B. Harris.
SDudley* (1865).....	177,760	7,640,131	11 8	P. D. Wadsworth.	F. J. Williams.
Dukinfield, Cheshire (1899).....	17,120	544,604	12 8	D. W. Yates.	G. Newton.
Dunstable, Beds. (1864).....	28,940	2,575,103	12 10	L. V. Raillson.	P. N. Wainwright.
DURHAM (1602).....	24,410	1,044,470	13 8	D. B. Martin-Jones.	F. B. Dennison.
SEastbourne, East Sussex (1883).....	66,800	3,737,797	11 7	F. H. Busby.	C. G. Scott.
Eastleigh, Hants. (1936).....	43,070	1,939,760	12 7	D. A. Tranah.	Mrs. R. E. Collins.
Easi Retford, Notts. (1246).....	18,770	551,011	11 8	K. D. Hanna.	J. Payne.
Eccles, Lancs. (1892).....	41,400	1,468,630	14 6	N. Mitchell.	W. Sullivan.
ELY, see Urban Districts.					
Ellesmere Port, Cheshire (1955).....	52,950	3,726,050	11 8	R. J. Bernie.	W. Goldstein.
Epsom and Ewell, Surrey (1937).....	72,320	4,005,873	13 4	E. Moore.	T. G. Holland.
Evesham, Worcs. (1604).....	13,140	570,140	14 0	N. F. Davies.	T. Smith.
SEXETER (1156).....	92,550	5,429,442	12 6	A. E. Bennett.	J. B. Martin.
Eye, East Suffolk (1206).....	1,640	72,502	11 6	S. T. Andrew.	J. M. Burke.
Falmouth, Cornwall (1661).....	17,350	782,212	13 9	D. Hall.	N. J. Fittus.
Farnworth, Lancs. (1399).....	26,700	756,620	14 1	T. Hitchen.	L. F. Cunliffe.
Faversham, Kent (1252).....	14,260	530,526	13 6	F. G. Bishop.	J. M. Elliott.
Fleetwood, Lancs. (1933).....	28,630	967,614	13 7	J. R. Barnes.	J. Nield.
Folkestone, Kent (1313).....	43,880	2,132,078	14 10	N. C. Scragg.	J. D. Banfield.
SGateshead, Co. Durham (1835).....	100,780	3,458,471	15 10	C. D. Jackson.	C. Ryans.
Gillingham, Kent (1903).....	83,930	2,882,459	11 3	G. C. Jones.	Miss G. F. Sladden.
Glastonbury, Somerset (1705).....	6,220	255,191	12 7	G. H. Harland.	Mrs. A. M. Boyd.
Glossop, Derbys. (1866).....	19,480	516,057	12 11	D. G. Hodgkinson.	Maj. G. Middleton.
SGLOUCESTER (1483).....	88,050	3,463,536	14 0	D. Hall.	K. A. H. Myett.
Godalming, Surrey (1575).....	17,810	894,195	13 6	R. C. Hodgkins.	Mrs. V. M. P. Allcn.
Goole, Yorks.—W.R. (1933).....	18,570	486,624	14 6	Miss M. H. Sindell.	F. Atkinson, O.B.E.
Gosport, Hants (1922).....	75,320	2,906,626	12 6½	E. G. J. Addenbrooke.	V. E. J. Neal.
Grantham, Lincs.—Kesteven (1463).....	26,350	1,000,468	11 8	K. R. Cann.	T. H. Scott.
Gravesend, Kent (1562).....	54,930	2,037,718	12 9	J. V. Lovell.	C. H. Sutor.
SGrimbsy, Lincs.—Lindsey (1201).....	95,110	4,182,110	13 10	F. W. Ward.	T. W. Sleeman.
Guildford, Surrey (1257).....	55,470	4,152,994	11 4	H. C. Weller.	J. B. O'Keefe.
Halesowen, Worcs. (1936).....	50,390	2,178,289	13 10	J. B. McCooke.	K. W. Johnson.
Halifax, Yorks.—W.R. (1848).....	94,770	2,794,102	13 4	R. de Z. Hall.	E. Whitehead.
Harrogate, Yorks.—W.R.....	60,720	2,562,637	13 1	J. N. Knox.	A. Mats.
SHartlepool, Co. Durham (1201).....	98,040	4,108,024	12 8	E. J. Waggett, O.B.E.	W. H. Iseley.
Harwich, Essex (1603).....	14,400	496,280	13 8	T. B. A. Moonlight.	P. Holbrook.
Haslingden, Lancs. (1891).....	14,150	411,335	13 11	J. M. Guthrie.	R. Woolley.
SHastings, East Sussex (1588).....	66,850	3,020,600	14 2	D. J. Taylor.	Mrs. V. M. Jones.
Hedon, Yorks.—E.R. (1154).....	2,530	53,811	12 11	G. Baslington.	H. V. Suggit.
Helston, Cornwall (1201).....	9,240	269,801	12 0	E. R. Crawshaw.	G. Andrews.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling-houses, 10d. less. * Geographically Dudley is in Worcester-shire, but areas added to the County Borough in 1966 lie in Staffordshire. For some purposes the whole area is in Staffordshire, e.g., for Assizes.

CITIES and Boroughs	Popula- tion, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968 £	Rate levied 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1968-69 ★Lord Mayor
Hemel Hempstead, Herts. (1898).....	64,100	4,186,969	12 6	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	Mrs. M. A. Hannam-Clark.
Henley, Oxon. (1526).....	10,550	514,827	14 6	A. Ford.	G. E. F. Goring-Thomas, T.D.
HEREFORD (1189).....	46,120	2,213,693	14 10	J. A. Weston.	I. I. Williams.
Hertford (1555).....	18,660	1,191,713	13 0	A. I. Clough.	D. M. Graves.
Heywood, Lancs. (1881).....	30,400	795,724	14 8	W. R. Parker.	J. J. Wilkinson.
Higham Ferrers, Northants. (1251).....	4,380	158,383	13 8	G. H. Crapper.	R. G. Williams.
High Wycombe, Bucks. (1237).....	55,980	3,806,316	12 4	N. M. Fowler.	G. H. H. Cooper.
Honiton, Devon (1846).....	5,260	209,895	10 8	H. V. Custance.	R. B. Thomas.
Hove, East Sussex (1898).....	72,140	6,131,040	11 9	J. E. Stevens.	L. J. E. Sykes.
§Huddersfield, Yorks.—W.R. (1868).....	132,120	4,471,567	14 7	(vacant).	T. P. Cliffe, T.D.
HULL, see KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.					
Huntingdon and Godmanchester, Hunts.....	14,760	722,953	15 0	F. J. E. Dyer.	J. M. McCartney.
Hyde, Cheshire (1881).....	38,760	1,276,471	12 10	C. E. Spence.	J. L. Hulse.
Hythe, Kent (1575).....	11,180	524,702	12 5'	J. Nowell.	Mrs. N. M. Fisher.
Ilkleton, Derby. (1887).....	35,340	1,151,875	11 8	J. Yates.	Mrs. F. R. Fletcher.
§Ipswich, East Suffolk (1200).....	121,670	5,369,659	12 1	J. C. Nelson.	O. S. Nunn.
Jarrow, Co. Durham (1875).....	29,120	1,022,608	14 8	Miss E. V. Wayper.	E. Crooks.
Keighley, Yorks.—W.R. (1882).....	55,710	1,697,189	14 3	J. A. Caesar.	J. H. Waterworth.
Kendal, Westmorland (1575).....	19,140	798,353	14 0	N. C. Bizley.	G. E. Mason.
Kettering, Northants (1938).....	39,270	1,658,533	14 8	D. D. Price.	R. L. Denney.
Kidderminster, Worcs. (1636).....	45,510	2,034,694	14 10	J. L. Evans.	W. H. Micklewright.
King's Lynn, Norfolk (1204).....	28,370	1,681,370	13 4	E. W. Gocher.	H. C. Simpson.
§KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (1440).....	295,900	9,677,662	16 6	J. H. W. Glen.	*W. Birkhead.
LANCASTER (1193).....	47,060	1,786,197	14 7	J. D. Waddell.	E. Simpson.
Launceston, Cornwall (1199).....	4,600	190,710	13 10	C. W. Parsons.	Mrs. K. A. Keast.
Leamington Spa, Warwicks. (1875).....	44,860	2,014,161	14 2	J. N. Stothert.	Miss E. I. England, O.S.E.
§LEEDS, Yorks.—W.R. (1626).....	507,780	21,900,000	13 0	N. C. Haslegrave.	*J. Rafferty.
§LEICESTER (1589).....	282,800	14,708,000	12 9	R. R. Thornton.	*K. W. Bowder, O.B.E.
Leigh, Lancs. (1899).....	46,600	1,442,774	13 3	C. Sarginson.	D. M. Allen.
Leominster, Hereford (1554).....	6,930	245,937	14 2	K. Downs.	R. B. Burke.
Lewes, East Sussex (1881).....	14,080	795,709	13 2	P. R. Morris.	A. C. Barber.
LICHFIELD, Staffs. (1594).....	22,100	833,746	14 0	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	Mrs. A. G. Millard.
§LINCOLN (Lindsey) (1154).....	77,320	2,790,877	14 4	H. B. Hodgson.	R. Wadsworth.
Liskeard, Cornwall (1240).....	4,700	167,343	13 2	H. J. Timbrell.	C. M. Dennis.
§LIVERPOOL (1207).....	705,310	27,288,326	15 5	S. Holmes.	*J. E. Thompson.
Loughborough, Leics. (1888).....	39,580	2,054,979	13 9	A. Usher.	A. N. Strachan.
Louth, Lincs.—Lindsey (1551).....	11,470	396,452	13 1	N. A. Rudd.	Mrs. G. P. Wilcox.
Lowestoft, East Suffolk (1885).....	49,160	1,900,545	13 9	P. A. Taylor.	G. G. Davy.
§Luton, Beds. (1876).....	153,820	10,080,613	9 6	J. V. Cowan.	C. Jephson.
Lydd, Kent (1885).....	4,170	383,831	11 0	C. L. Winkfield.	H. H. Whiting.
Lyme Regis, Dorset (1284).....	3,300	153,872	14 3	H. Williams.	E. W. Price.
Lymington, Hants (1150).....	32,580	1,713,355	12 7	A. L. Slater.	L. F. H. Jones.
Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. (1922).....	36,620	2,193,172	13 2	R. A. Cork.	E. Porter.
Macclesfield, Cheshire (1261).....	40,900	1,597,469	15 0	W. Isaac.	J. E. Hobson.
Maidenhead, Berks. (1582).....	43,700	2,553,703	12 8	S. Platt.	J. R. H. Neve.
Maidstone, Kent (1549).....	65,790	3,090,438	13 3	T. Scholes, M.C.	P. J. Robinson.
Maldon, Essex (1171).....	12,010	516,253	13 10	K. C. Robertson.	R. F. Daws.
Malmesbury, Wilts. (1885).....	2,680	87,557	14 0	F. J. Weston.	F. H. Nelson.
§MANCHESTER (1838).....	616,520	28,321,818	16 4	G. C. Ogden, C.B.E.	*H. Stockdale.
Mansfield, Notts. (1891).....	55,540	2,123,716	12 6	S. W. R. Christmas.	C. Harrison.
Margate, Kent (1857).....	49,060	2,446,840	13 10	T. F. Sidnell.	G. H. Sturdy.
Marlborough, Wilts. (1575).....	5,910	221,290	12 8	V. A. Bradder.	E. J. A. Free.
Middleton, Lancs. (1886).....	58,140	1,659,646	13 10	F. Johnston.	Mrs. G. M. Pugh.
Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs. (1902).....	40,810	1,774,952	17 0	C. E. Bottomley.	W. H. Burgess.
Morley, Yorks.—W.R. (1885).....	43,790	1,057,284	13 4	A. Bleasby.	A. R. Parker.
Morpeth, Northumb. (1662).....	14,340	490,434	14 1	S. Rutherford.	C. L. Berryman.
Mossley, Lancs. (1885).....	9,630	278,911	15 0	A. Collins.	Mrs. E. Tarr.
Nelson, Lancs. (1890).....	30,630	861,965	14 5	C. A. Simmonds.	F. Mansfield.
Newark, Notts. (1549).....	25,030	951,604	12 0	J. H. M. Greaves.	A. E. Healey.
Newbury, Berks. (1506).....	21,980	1,165,187	13 7	L. Southern.	L. L. Hall.
Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs. (1173).....	77,950	2,484,284	13 3	C. J. Morton.	F. N. Salmon.
§NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (1157).....	251,650	12,499,332	15 11	W. F. Harris.	*R. S. Gray.
Newport, Isle of Wight.....	19,690	831,484	12 6	W. R. Wilks.	J. R. Powell.
New Romney, Kent (1563).....	3,620	136,425	13 4	D. E. Collins.	C. G. P. Matthews.

† Full rate levied. *Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

CITIES and BOROUGHS	Population, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968 £	† Rate levied 1968-69 s. d.	TOWN CLERK	Mayor, 1968-69 *Lord Mayor
Northampton (1189).....	121,890	5,647,495	13 7	C. E. V. Rowe.	Miss R. G. Perkins.
NORWICH (1194).....	118,610	5,968,865	13 5	G. G. Tilley.	*E. Gambling.
NOTTINGHAM (1155).....	309,740	15,335,391	11 6	P. M. Vine.	*Mrs. W. J. Case.
Nuneaton, Warwicks. (1907).....	63,420	2,353,523	14 7	P. C. Eccles.	F. T. Moore.
Okehampton, Devon (1272).....	3,810	118,352	11 3	C. A. Orsler.	R. R. Taylor.
Oldham, Lancs. (1849).....	109,840	3,414,649	16 3	E. Haines, O.B.E.	R. Bailey.
Ossett, Yorks.—W.R. (1890).....	16,460	411,913	12 7	B. C. H. Freeman.	A. Nettleton.
OXFORD.....	109,350	6,987,730	11 8	A. T. Brown.	*P. S. Spokes.
Penryn, Cornwall (1275).....	4,990	140,432	11 3	L. F. Campbell.	Mrs. D. M. Williams.
Penzance, Cornwall (1614).....	18,900	706,968	11 11	E. O. Wheale.	J. R. Nicholas.
PETERBOROUGH (1874).....	66,100	2,833,823	14 11	C. P. Clarke.	A. W. L. Adams.
PLYMOUTH (1439).....	247,400	10,440,625	12 1	S. Lloyd Jones.	*I. C. Lowe.
Pontefract, Yorks.—W.R. (1194).....	29,630	888,262	13 8	J. F. Rook.	P. Westerman.
POOLE, Dorset (1248).....	97,520	5,471,816	13 8	J. G. Hillier.	R. Hann.
PORTSMOUTH (1194).....	219,110	9,846,716	13 6	J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.	*F. A. J. Emery-Wallis.
Preston, Lancs. (1179).....	106,010	4,610,110	13 2	W. E. E. Lockley.	Mrs. D. M. Dewhurst.
Prestwich, Lancs. (1939).....	33,480	1,138,103	13 5	C. A. Cross.	J. Godbert.
Pudsey, Yorks.—W.R. (1899).....	37,380	1,104,832	12 2	L. Wilby.	H. Worth.
Radcliffe, Lancs. (1935).....	27,610	933,859	14 3	H. A. Fox.	J. B. Mason.
Ramsgate, Kent (1884).....	38,810	1,478,085	14 2	K. F. Speakman.	J. W. Duddington.
Rawtenstall, Lancs. (1891).....	22,630	608,378	15 11	H. Kirby.	J. T. Melia.
Reading, Berks. (1253).....	126,380	7,334,466	12 2	W. H. Tee.	Mrs. E. Morris.
Reigate, Surrey (1863).....	56,340	3,089,689	11 11	C. W. Brightwell.	P. A. Phillips.
Richmond, Yorks.—N.R. (1093).....	7,300	215,833	13 3	M. F. Toope.	R. Eaton.
RIPON, Yorks.—W.R. (886).....	11,520	337,426	13 6	J. A. Berry.	F. W. Spence.
ROCHDALE, Lancs. (1856).....	86,960	2,796,380	14 10	K. B. Moore.	E. V. Holt.
ROCHESTER, Kent (1189).....	55,100	2,198,738	12 11	G. E. Cracklen.	C. W. Frid.
Romsey, Hants (1607).....	7,660	354,947	13 5	K. C. E. Holmes.	H. W. Malpas.
Rotherham, Yorks.—W.R. (1871).....	86,670	3,456,460	13 6	J. S. Wall.	T. Heath.
Rugby, Warwicks. (1932).....	56,450	2,341,303	14 2	I. E. Ashworth.	A. T. Green.
Ryde, Isle of Wight (1868).....	21,200	834,297	12 8	E. S. Sheppard.	E. T. Cleaver.
Rye, East Sussex (1289).....	4,400	190,733	14 10	J. D. Smith.	P. N. Ellis.
Saffron Walden, Essex (1513).....	9,410	505,458	11 10	H. C. Stacey.	Brig. J. C. B. Wakeford, C.M.G.
ST. ALBANS, Herts. (1553).....	52,470	3,264,773	13 5	Miss B. V. Entwistle.	R. S. Durrant.
St. Austell with Fowey, Cornwall (1968).....	28,990	1,054,652	12 8	D. W. Cross.	J. D. Gallagher.
St. Helens, Lancs. (1868).....	103,320	3,696,431	13 4	T. Taylor, M.C.	T. Forshaw.
St. Ives, Cornwall (1639).....	8,780	435,440	12 3	W. Rainey-Edwards.	E. B. A. Jory.
Sale, Cheshire (1935).....	55,140	2,017,302	13 7	B. Finch.	H. Jackson.
Salford, Lancs. (1835).....	143,430	5,021,768	15 4	R. Calderwood.	S. C. Hamburger, C.B.E.
SALISBURY, Wilts. (1227).....	35,990	1,790,474	15 2	G. Richardson.	S. A. Snook.
Saltash, Cornwall.....	8,410	279,996	12 6	A. G. Bellingham.	K. Hodge.
Sandwich, Kent (1226).....	4,590	337,688	11 2	B. Roberts.	R. M. Satterley.
Scarborough, Yorks.—N.R. (1181).....	42,200	2,033,276	14 4	E. H. Turner.	N. Fuller.
Scunthorpe, Lincs.—Lindsey (1936).....	71,010	5,495,771	12 1	T. M. Lister.	Mrs. A. I. Cropper.
Shaftesbury, Dorset (1604).....	3,430	150,324	13 5	H. Orman.	R. G. White.
SHEDFIELD, Yorks. (1843).....	534,100	23,565,644	12 10	D. B. Harrison.	*Mrs P. Sheard.
Shrewsbury, Salop (1189).....	53,870	2,808,107	13 9	N. R. Cave.	J. F. Burgess.
Slough, Bucks. (1938).....	86,860	7,654,329	12 8	N. T. Berry.	J. Rigby.
Solihull, Warwicks. (1954).....	105,890	4,911,277	12 6	D. W. Chapman, D.F.M.	J. C. Ledbetter.
SOUTHAMPTON (1447).....	209,790	11,456,914	12 7	G. Guest.	H. L. Davies, B.E.M.
Southend, Essex (1892).....	165,760	8,525,014	12 6	A. Glen.	F. G. Feather.
Southport, Lancs. (1867).....	79,710	4,063,926	10 2	P. P. Bayley-Brown.	G. Taylor.
South Shields, Co. Durham (1550).....	107,760	3,317,771	13 2	R. S. Young.	A. M. Southwick, O.B.E.
Southwold, East Suffolk (1489).....	2,140	112,349	12 4	H. Townsend.	N. C. Field.
Spennborough, Yorks.—W.R. (1955).....	38,440	1,047,643	12 10	K. H. Chorlton.	F. Allatt.
Stafford (1206).....	52,560	2,428,558	14 1	D. E. Almond.	O. F. Bradley, M.B.E.
Stalybridge, Cheshire (1857).....	21,770	704,583	13 2	D. Leeming.	C. A. Meredith.
Stamford, Lincs.—Kesteven (1461).....	13,120	476,817	12 1	H. Bedford.	Mrs. M. Nichols.
Stockport, Cheshire (1220).....	141,030	5,432,955	12 0	D. W. Hay.	W. C. Knight.
STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs. (1910).....	275,730	9,802,180	14 6	L. K. Robinson.	*Mrs. D. Robinson.
Stourbridge, Worcs. (1914).....	51,300	2,152,963	14 2	A. P. Drury.	J. P. S. Poyner.
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks. (1553).....	18,600	1,109,042	12 8	(vacant).	D. R. Bruce.
Stretford, Lancs. (1933).....	60,010	3,562,035	14 5	W. G. Hatton.	W. Matthews.
Sudbury, West Suffolk (1554).....	7,060	292,647	12 11	G. C. Mountstephen.	R. G. Playford.
Sunderland, Co. Durham (1634).....	219,270	7,971,999	12 2	J. Storey, T.D.	J. W. P. Wilkinson.
Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (1528).....	81,630	3,707,106	14 3	J. P. Holden.	R. H. Phillips.
Swindon, Wilts. (1900).....	97,920	3,952,056	14 0	D. M. John, O.B.E.	A. J. Bown, M.B.E.

+ Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling-houses, 10d. less.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS	POPULATION, 1967 ESTIMATED	RATEABLE VALUE 1968 £	† RATE LEVIED 1968-69 S. D.	TOWN CLERK	MAJOR, 1968-69 ★LORD MAYOR
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs. (1934)	40,760	1,563,706	14 3	D. Cudworth.	Mrs. C. Fauciott.
Tamworth, Staffs. (1560)	34,600	1,313,419	13 11	H. B. Leake.	Mrs. L. Trickleton.
Taunton, Somerset (1627)	37,180	1,593,399	13 9	K. A. Horne.	D. F. G. Horwood.
Teesside (1968)	¶ 392,500	19,075,834	15 0	E. C. Parr.	J. A. Brown, C.B.E.
Tenterden, Kent	5,620	211,910	13 8	C. A. Saunders.	R. J. Collison.
Tewkesbury, Glos. (1574)	8,250	271,459	13 0	K. E. S. Smale.	J. R. Griffiths.
Thetford, Norfolk (1573)	10,400	487,971	12 1	W. E. Clarke.	B. C. Culey.
Tiverton, Devon (1615)	14,370	555,042	13 2	R. C. Greensmith.	V. J. Broomfield.
Todmorden, Yorks.—W.R. (1896)	16,100	381,849	13 8	J. D. Moys.	A. L. Greenwood.
Torbay, Devon (1968)	98,657	5,180,937	11 8	L. Womersley, M.B.E.	A. L. Goodrich.
Torrington, Devon (1554)	2,920	97,199	12 2	S. J. Parkes.	W. S. Hutchings.
Totnes, Devon (1206)	5,630	218,336	14 0	W. Holt.	Mrs. L. B. Gray.
TRURO, Cornwall (1589)	14,430	720,415	12 6	T. H. Johnson.	K. Smith.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent (1889)	43,490	2,050,803	13 11	M. J. H. Girling.	K. J. G. Morrison.
†Tynemouth Northumberland (1849)	72,440	2,570,330	11 6	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	L. J. Goveas.
SWAKEFIELD, Yorks.—W.R. (1848)	60,200	2,411,534	13 0	A. I. Wyllie.	(vacant).
Wallasey, Cheshire (1910)	102,470	3,766,574	14 1	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	G. R. Holmes.
Wallingford, Berks. (1155)	5,870	312,569	13 10	B. R. G. Brewster.	A. G. Brown.
Wallsend, Northumberland (1901)	48,290	1,713,792	13 4	J. Stoker.	J. W. Hall.
Walsall, Staffs. (1159)	183,680	7,495,000	11 6	J. A. Galloway.	F. Watkins.
Wareham, Dorset (1211)	3,490	144,884	12 11	F. R. Shutte.	J. Spiller.
Warley, Worcs. (1966)	169,440	7,616,696	12 7	K. Pearce.	T. H. Halfpenny.
Warrington, Lancs. (1847)	73,880	3,219,039	12 9	J. P. Aspden.	D. W. Pickering.
Warwick (1545)	17,700	960,879	14 6	H. B. Dolphin.	D. Grimes.
Watford, Herts. (1922)	76,310	6,205,747	12 0	G. H. Hall.	A. L. Merrifield.
WELLS, Somerset (1201)	7,620	337,622	13 3	D. M. Cursley.	T. W. Webster.
West Bromwich, Staffs. (1882)	172,650	7,998,442	13 0	J. M. Day.	Mrs. L. Peckover.
Weston super Mare, Somerset (1937)	44,170	2,115,767	14 6	R. G. Lickfold.	P. F. Hess.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset (1280)	42,160	1,887,077	13 5	E. J. Jones.	H. McGrath.
Whitehaven, Cumberland (1894)	27,050	1,006,767	15 4	W. H. J. Browne.	H. Smith.
Whitley Bay, Northumberland (1954)	38,380	1,497,783	14 1	F. S. Watson.	O. W. Rawes.
Widnes, Lancs. (1892)	54,600	2,088,872	14 6	F. Howarth.	F. Nyland.
Wigan, Lancs. (1246)	79,720	3,132,925	12 11	A. Royle.	J. Hitchmough.
Wilton, Wilts. (1100)	4,240	167,994	11 6	G. L. Lush.	E. J. Boulter.
WINCHESTER, Hants (1155)	30,740	1,686,493	12 10	R. H. McCall.	S. Green.
Windsor, Berks. (1277)	29,920	1,410,318	13 4	G. N. Waldram.	C. Herd.
Wisbech, Cambs. (1549)	17,410	867,083	14 10	W. G. E. Lewis.	L. C. Slaymaker.
Wokingham, Berks. (1583)	17,980	995,763	13 6	L. G. Smalley.	Mrs. J. M. Davy.
Wolverhampton, Staffs. (1848)	266,890	12,929,547	12 6	R. J. Meddings.	R. Campbell.
Woodstock, Oxon. (1543)	2,260	72,340	14 6	M. E. Sawyer.	F. W. Walker.
WORCESTER (1189)	70,230	3,202,976	12 5	B. Webster, m.c.	R. W. Morris.
Workington, Cumberland (1888)	29,900	1,157,930	15 1	C. McK. Porter.	J. E. Lovell.
Worksop, Notts. (1931)	35,580	1,291,634	12 2	R. C. Pharaoh.	J. M. Tomlinson.
Worthing, West Sussex (1890)	81,200	5,603,537	12 1	T. Foord.	Mrs. D. E. Rudd.
Yarmouth, Norfolk (1208)	51,910	2,384,404	14 10	K. C. Bibby-Cheshire.	Mrs. E. V. Fleet.
Yeovil, Somerset (1854)	25,450	1,292,904	14 2	T. S. Jewels.	F. S. Holland.
YORK (c. 1160)	105,550	3,989,192	13 3	T. C. Benfield.	*Mrs. M. M. Armitage.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

¶ April 1, 1968—for constituent towns, see p. 631, Note (e).

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Clerk, D. Reid.
Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. Sec., W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate.
Chester.—Chester City Guilds. Hon. Sec. K. S. Astbury, The Guildhall, Chester.

Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. Clerk.—J. Robinson, Ashford House, Balsall Common.

Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. Secretary, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street, Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. Clerk, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. Clerk, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.
Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. Secretary R. F. Walker, 3 Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. Chairman, T. E. Ecley, 126 High Street, Oxford.
Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. President, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. Hon. Clerk, A. Heppell, Station Road, Copmanthorpe, York.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY: URBAN DISTRICTS
A list of Urban Districts in England with a population exceeding 20,000.

URBAN DISTRICTS	Population, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value, 1968 £	Rate Levied 1968-69 s. d.	Clerk	Chairman of Council 1968-69
Aireborough, Yorks.—W.R.	29,370	941,463	13 10	J. Rawnsley.	J. F. Ambler.
Aldridge-Brownhills, Staffs.	84,780	2,795,182	12 11	H. G. G. Nichols.	L. Bottrell.
Alfreton, Derbyshire.	22,650	642,899	12 5	H. Taylor.	Rev. J. H. Francis.
Arnold, Notts.	30,640	1,158,337	11 2	D. O. Pepper.	M. G. Sermon.
Ashford, Kent.	34,070	1,381,620	12 8	G. H. Redfern.	B. G. Moorman.
Ashington, Northumberland	26,320	801,372	14 10	R. R. Nuttall.	Mrs. E. Dodd.
Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancs.	23,350	637,909	13 6	F. Dean.	R. H. Jones.
Atherton, Lancs.	20,510	538,618	12 10	K. Hanney.	A. Holliday.
Banstead, Surrey	41,950	2,298,270	11 7	I. B. Brown.	E. A. Cranham.
Basildon, Essex	114,600	5,300,116	14 2	D. H. Taylor.	T. D. Chapman.
Bedlingtonshire, Northumberland	30,810	1,329,973	13 8	F. S. Forster.	R. Hindhaugh.
Bedworth, Warwickshire	39,100	1,174,112	13 5	B. E. Walters.	L. Starkey.
Beeston and Stapleford, Notts.	62,070	2,696,279	11 6	H. D. Jeffries.	F. Scothern.
Benfleet, Essex	43,890	1,567,379	13 6	A. R. Neighbour.	J. W. Pike.
Bentley with Arksey, Yorks.—W.R.	23,650	564,035	12 9	W. H. M. Alexander.	M. Jones.
Bingley, Yorks.—W.R.	24,590	815,221	13 6	F. M. Dunwell.	E. T. Fox.
Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham	34,650	1,047,305	13 4	J. R. Passey.	C. Middlewood.
Bishop's Stortford, Herts.	21,010	1,085,662	13 2	A. N. Bulloch.	W. J. George.
Blaydon, Co. Durham	31,880	840,931	13 4	N. Graham.	V. H. Elliott.
Bletchley, Bucks.	24,980	1,421,036	11 10	H. V. Hudson.	W. Caldwell.
Bognor Regis, West Sussex	30,840	2,123,533	11 10	R. J. M. Sheppard.	A. G. I. Anderson.
Bolton, Co. Durham	22,760	665,844	12 6	R. I. McClean.	L. Hannah.
Braintree and Bocking, Essex	22,310	1,071,385	14 4	K. S. Rogers.	J. A. Seamer.
Bredbury and Romiley, Cheshire	27,620	983,195	12 8	D. W. Tattersall.	Mrs. G. R. Rowcroft.
Brentwood, Essex	57,000	2,591,686	14 0	C. Booth.	M. C. Copsey.
Broadstairs and St. Peters, Kent	20,300	910,537	12 4	K. G. Denne.	L. Rigelsford.
Bromsgrove, Worcs.	38,480	1,433,738	13 0	G. A. Hall, D.F.C.	R. R. Harvey, O.B.E.
Bushey, Herts.	24,310	1,382,482	12 0	C. G. Everett.	G. F. Wyatt.
Camborne-Redruth, Cornwall	37,600	1,150,305	12 0	S. C. Wilson.	S. J. Jeffery.
Cannock, Staffs.	52,030	1,640,168	12 8	H. C. Allen.	L. Poole.
Canvey Island, Essex	22,170	734,221	13 0	J. Rumble.	R. H. Jones.
Carlton, Notts.	41,660	1,579,311	11 4	E. Jones.	E. R. Holloway.
Caterham and Warlingham, Surrey	36,910	1,587,312	12 4	B. J. Smardon.	Mrs. B. Forster.
Chadderton, Lancs.	31,880	1,363,044	13 10	P. W. Musther.	C. Shepherd.
Cheadle and Gatley, Cheshire	54,920	2,373,067	13 6	R. Roberts.	B. L. Thompson.
Chertsey, Surrey	44,710	1,924,005	12 6	L. W. Way.	P. J. Shrub.
Cheshunt, Herts.	42,900	2,127,302	13 7	H. F. Bishop.	G. F. Ebeling.
Chester le Street, Co. Durham	20,300	615,665	13 10	T. D. Gibbs.	Mrs. A. Eyeington.
Chigwell, Essex	56,040	2,936,842	12 9	B. R. Ostler.	A. H. Swallow.
Clacton, Essex	34,250	1,813,427	15 0	C. H. Ramsden.	C. W. Petch.
Coalville, Leics.	28,150	1,014,141	12 7	N. Marson.	D. R. Bryan.
Colne Valley, Yorks.—W.R.	20,760	484,988	13 3	W. Pogson.	Mrs. A. Balmforth.
Consett, Co. Durham	37,500	1,690,885	13 8	J. Quinn.	J. R. Sudder.
Corby, Northants.	46,580	2,828,515	14 11	G. B. Blackall.	C. J. Bull.
Crawley, West Sussex	62,200	3,850,421	11 8	R. W. J. Tridgell.	Mrs. B. M. E. Anderson
Crook and Willington, Co. Durham	23,660	499,457	13 2	L. Weddle.	W. A. Alderson.
Cuckfield, East Sussex	23,800	1,372,331	13 1	D. M. Balmford.	R. F. Ferguson.
Dawley, Shropshire	21,240	614,107	12 8	A. G. Matthews.	G. Chetwood.
Dearne, Yorks.—W.R.	26,720	581,685	12 10	R. Scott.	Mrs. J. Vince.
Denton, Lancs.	37,900	1,217,081	13 5	M. Batley.	H. Hallows.
Dorking, Surrey	23,010	1,145,504	12 8	F. G. Sutherland.	A. L. Stanbridge.
Droylsden, Lancs.	25,340	665,410	13 10	G. S. Hepton.	F. Knight.
Egham, Surrey	31,670	1,643,427	13 8	D. Brunton.	A. W. Maude.
ELY	10,030	456,294	14 7	P. H. Brown.	G. R. Mason.
Esher, Surrey	62,980	4,116,581	11 9	A. G. Chamberlin.	Miss W. E. Bisiker.
Exmouth, Devon	22,420	1,095,435	12 0	R. S. Bagshaw.	J. H. Gorfin.
Fairhurst, Lancs.	22,520	699,772	14 2	J. Walton.	J. O. Riley.
Fareham, Hants.	75,330	3,004,537	12 9	L. E. Page.	Mrs. T. E. Gardner.
Farnborough, Hants.	40,020	1,732,969	12 7	A. R. O'Dowd-Booth.	R. J. Debenham.
Farnham, Surrey	29,840	1,744,505	12 3	H. W. Underdown.	R. F. Cordier.
Felling, Co. Durham	38,870	1,026,847	13 6	J. Donkin.	O. C. Henderson.
Fleet, Hants.	20,650	749,779	12 4	E. Robinson.	Lt.-Col. R. R. L. Peters.
Frimley and Camberley, Surrey	40,660	2,220,767	13 3	D. J. L. Horn.	R. F. J. Parsons.
Golborne, Lancs.	26,100	778,705	11 10	T. J. Robson.	G. Robson.
Gosforth, Northumberland	27,540	1,057,838	13 6	F. J. Pearson.	N. Robson.
Haltemprice, Yorks.—E.R.	50,660	1,658,758	11 0	M. J. H. Thomas.	J. H. Jarvis.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

‡ Ely is a city, administered by an Urban District Council.

URBAN DISTRICTS	Population, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968 £	Rate levied 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk	Chairman of Council, 1968-69
Harlow, Essex.....	71,370	4,040,820	13 10	D. F. Bull.	D. R. Score.
Harpden, Herts.....	22,020	1,273,479	12 1	D. G. Best.	C. W. Curn.
Havant and Waterloo, Hants.....	99,830	3,799,998	13 1	B. R. W. Gofton.	T. A. Scarff, O.B.E.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Cheshire.....	34,800	1,848,987	12 2	D. W. West.	R. L. Peuleve.
Heanor, Derbyshire.....	24,270	651,176	11 8	P. M. Robinson.	T. S. Hammond.
Hebbum, Co. Durham.....	24,940	1,076,472	14 10	W. Kinghorn.	J. J. Carmichael.
Herne Bay, Kent.....	24,100	968,021	14 0	G. A. Bagnall.	J. Conyon.
Hinckley, Leics.....	43,910	1,748,932	12 10	J. Hilton.	R. A. McCrystal.
Hindley, Lancs.....	21,900	575,326	13 5	J. Marsden.	W. S. Simmons.
Hitchin, Herts.....	26,240	1,613,808	12 2	W. Wilson.	Mrs. B. F. Wearmouth.
Hoddesdon, Herts.....	20,640	1,371,108	12 6	C. Campbell.	V. I. Cornish.
Horsham, West Sussex.....	24,690	1,581,295	10 7	S. A. Stray.	G. R. Pinion.
Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Durham.....	31,610	741,876	12 ■	G. F. Lamb.	E. Kelly.
Hoylake, Cheshire.....	32,400	1,324,418	12 5	H. R. Keighley.	Mrs. R. M. Coard.
Hucknall, Notts.....	25,720	836,383	10 1	H. Sharp.	J. Barker.
Huyton-with-Roby, Lancs.....	69,180	1,806,773	13 4	D. Willgoose.	Mrs. D. W. Connaughton.
Kenilworth, Warwicks.....	20,450	778,487	14 1	C. Riley.	K. Rawnsley.
Kids Grove, Staffs.....	21,790	542,786	13 0	B. V. Taylor.	H. Heath.
Kingswood, Glos.....	28,710	1,012,078	13 0	I. H. Dearnley.	R. G. Alderwick.
Kirkby, Lancs.....	63,800	2,147,421	14 1	W. Byron.	D. Tempest.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts.....	22,450	602,742	11 3	J. A. Green.	A. Shepherd.
Leatherhead, Surrey.....	38,090	2,245,388	12 1	L. A. Stray.	A. E. Yearley.
Letchworth, Herts.....	28,110	2,375,403	11 9	M. Kelly.	Mrs. M. M. Gavin Jones.
Leyland, Lancs.....	22,160	817,977	12 11	W. C. F. Godsell.	S. T. D. Kelley.
Litherland, Lancs.....	24,820	684,972	11 11	W. I. Murray.	P. T. Cluskey.
Longbenton, Northumberland.....	48,480	1,338,440	13 2	G. Harrison.	A. L. Wardle.
Long Eaton, Derbyshire.....	32,430	1,244,263	12 2	G. F. Clegg.	W. G. Camm.
Malvern, Worcs.....	28,630	1,052,692	13 8	L. J. Martin.	R. C. Storer.
Mangotsfield, Glos.....	23,500	822,185	13 5	R. R. Smith.	H. G. T. Harris.
Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.....	23,600	587,478	..	C. J. R. Johnson.	G. Ramsdale.
Marple, Cheshire.....	23,300	764,428	12 1	K. Turner.	E. Sandall.
Newburn, Northumberland.....	33,230	1,086,064	13 10	C. H. Walker.	M. Walker.
Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.....	22,300	667,524	12 4	J. Roberts.	H. T. Conroy.
Northfleet, Kent.....	24,660	1,425,881	12 0	D. F. Bunkall.	S. Bennett.
Ormskirk, Lancs.....	25,440	974,157	13 5	G. Williams.	W. Rigby.
Potter's Bar, Herts.....	24,730	1,416,828	13 5	A. C. Bonser.	R. H. Fielding.
Rayleigh, Essex.....	24,850	974,641	13 6	C. E. Fitzgerald.	A. W. Hardwick.
Redditch, Worcs.....	36,900	1,437,246	14 2	P. G. Rust.	A. E. Johnson.
Rickmansworth, Herts.....	30,290	2,243,269	12 2	J. J. B. Dutfield.	C. R. Fenton, O.B.E.
Rothwell, Yorks.—W.R.....	27,130	837,071	14 2	A. T. S. Robertson.	E. Hemingway.
Runcorn, Cheshire.....	30,650	1,525,267	12 2	T. J. Lewis.	C. Davies.
Seaham, Co. Durham.....	25,200	586,109	13 2	F. A. Alderson.	H. Oliver.
Seaton Valley, Northumberland.....	28,410	754,194	13 4	H. Brummitt, O.B.E.	J. Goodfellow.
Shipley, Yorks.—W.R.....	29,480	968,882	15 0	E. Pears.	R. Martin.
Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.....	28,470	1,401,873	12 4	D. Allen.	W. R. Packham.
Staines, Surrey.....	55,190	3,435,714	12 4	F. Entwistle.	J. Caiger.
Stanley, Co. Durham.....	44,690	954,752	13 7	C. Warren.	A. Mitchell.
Stevenage, Herts.....	58,690	3,951,432	11 11	E. J. Bowers.	W. L. Lawrence.
Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey.....	39,320	2,323,918	11 11	T. L. Watts.	R. L. Schaffer.
Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.....	40,630	1,219,360	12 6	W. Laughton.	C. E. Holland.
Thornton Cleveleys, Lancs.....	24,430	1,379,109	12 8	W. F. Dolman.	A. Feeney.
Thurrock, Essex.....	121,670	8,033,047	13 3	G. W. Plater.	A. F. Barnes.
Tonbridge, Kent.....	28,550	1,198,287	14 2	W. E. Battersby.	G. E. Mortley.
Urmston, Lancs.....	43,300	2,927,810	13 3	A. Bancroft.	G. Stonier.
Walton and Weybridge, Surrey.....	51,190	3,432,034	11 8	E. G. Hubbard.	J. S. Powell.
Walton le Dale, Lancs.....	24,350	793,109	12 8	F. W. Roscoe.	G. Gregson.
Washington, Co. Durham.....	20,050	610,326	12 6	A. C. Jones.	F. C. Parkin.
Wellingborough, Northants.....	33,820	1,404,476	13 8	W. G. Palmer.	W. L. Perkins.
Welwyn Garden City, Herts.....	41,460	3,337,337	11 0	L. J. Sicombe.	A. E. Luddington.
West Bridgford, Notts.....	28,030	1,321,035	12 2	A. G. Mansfield.	Mrs. S. J. Bargent.
Whitckham, Co. Durham.....	27,890	845,139	13 7	J. D. Mitchinson.	G. B. Westgarth.
Whitstable, Kent.....	22,510	902,802	13 9	M. G. P. Young.	J. E. Bryon.
Wigston, Leics.....	26,630	1,142,229	13 ■	L. Brookes.	N. G. Reynolds.
Wilmslow, Cheshire.....	28,160	1,335,349	14 8	J. H. Morris.	P. Dronfield.
Wirral, Cheshire.....	25,650	1,021,851	13 4	J. Platt.	Miss J. M. Holt.
Woking, Surrey.....	78,840	3,765,552	13 2	M. Shawcross.	B. Emmett.
Worsley, Lancs.....	48,750	1,696,776	14 4	R. E. Huband.	S. Martin.

† Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

GREATER LONDON BOROUGHS

(Results of elections, May 9, 1968)

Barking.....	Lab. 32, C. 13, Ind. 4.	Islington.....	C. 47, Lab. 10, Ind. 3.
Barnet.....	C. 56, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Kensington and Chelsea.....	C. 57, Lab. 3.
Bexley.....	C. 55, Ind. 1.	Kingston upon Thames.....	C. 59, Lab. 1.
Brent.....	C. 49, Lab. 11.	Lambeth.....	C. 57, Lab. 3.
Bromley.....	C. 52, Lab. 5, Lib. 3	Levisham.....	C. 44, Lab. 16.
Camden.....	C. 42, Lab. 18.	Merton.....	C. 46, Ind. 4, Lab. 4.
Croydon.....	C. 44, Ind. 14, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.	Newham.....	Lab. 30, Ind. 21, C. 6, Lib. 3.
Ealing.....	C. 53, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.	Redbridge.....	C. 55, Lab. 5.
Enfield.....	C. 51, Lab. 9.	Richmond upon Thames.....	C. 54.
Greenwich.....	C. 38, Lab. 22.	Southwark.....	Lab. 33, C. 27.
Hackney.....	Lab. 32, C. 31, Lib. 2.	Sutton.....	C. 47, Lab. 9, Ind. 3.
Hammersmith.....	C. 54, Lab. 6.	Tower Hamlets.....	Lab. 57, Comm. 3.
Haringey.....	C. 53, Lab. 17.	Waltham Forest.....	C. 44, Lab. 4.
Harrow.....	C. 56.	Wandsworth.....	C. 48, Lab. 12.
Havering.....	C. 35, Ind. 13, Lab. 7.	Westminster.....	C. 55, Lab. 5.
Hillingdon.....	C. 60.		
Hounslow.....	C. 53, Lab. 7.		

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1968, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; Ind.=Independent, including Rate-payers' Association, etc.; Lab.=Labour; Lib.=Liberal; P.C.=Plaid Cymru). Later changes consequent upon aldermanic elections and by-elections are not included.

Abingdon.....	C. 17, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.	Calne.....	C. 6, Ind. 6, Lab. 2, Lib. 2.
Accrington.....	Lab. 17, C. 16, Lib. 3.	Cambridge.....	C. 36, Ind. 10, Lab. 9, Lib. 1.
Aldeburgh.....	Ind. 26.	Canterbury.....	C. 23, Lib. 1.
Aldershot.....	C. 28, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Carlisle.....	C. 26, Lab. 13, Ind. 1.
Altrincham.....	C. 20, Lab. 6, Ind. 3, Lib. 3	Castleford.....	Lab. 35, C. 4, Ind. 1.
Andover.....	C. 6, Ind. 6, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.	Chard.....	C. 9, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.
Appleby.....	Ind. 16.	Chatham.....	C. 15, Lab. 9.
Arundel.....	Ind. 15.	Chelmsford.....	C. 26, Lab. 6.
Ashton under Lyne.....	C. 36, Lab. 8.	Cheltenham.....	C. 20, Lab. 6, Ind. 5, Lab. 5.
Aylesbury.....	C. 15, Lab. 7, Lib. 2.	Chester.....	C. 39, Lab. 14, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Bacup.....	C. 15, Lab. 5, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.	Chesterfield.....	Lab. 25, C. 18, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.
Banbury.....	C. 17, Lab. 7.	Chichester.....	Ind. 25, Lib. 6, C. 2, Lab. 1.
Barnsley.....	Lab. 27, Ind. 8, Lib. 5.	Chippenham.....	C. 9, Ind. 6, Lab. 6, Lib. 3.
Barnstaple.....	Lab. 10, Ind. 8, C. 3, Lab. 2.	Chipping Norton.....	C. 8, Ind. 5, Lab. 3.
Barrow in Furness.....	C. 19, Lab. 12, Ind. 1.	Chorley.....	C. 25, Lab. 7.
Basingstoke.....	C. 17, Lab. 7.	Christchurch.....	C. 11, Ind. 7, Lab. 2.
Bath.....	C. 28, Lab. 18, Lib. 11, Ind. 1.	Cleethorpes.....	C. 11, Lab. 5, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Batley.....	Lab. 11, Lib. 9, C. 7, Ind. 5.	Clitheroe.....	C. 13, Lab. 3.
Bebington.....	C. 29, Lab. 10, Lib. 1.	Colchester.....	C. 29, Lab. 7.
Beccles.....	C. 9, Lab. 7.	Colne.....	C. 13, Lab. 9, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Bedford Town.....	C. 22, Lab. 6.	Congleton.....	C. 16, Lab. 10, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Berwick-on-Tweed.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 7.	Coventry.....	C. 43, Lab. 29.
Beverley.....	Ind. 21, Lab. 2, Lib. 1.	Crewe.....	Ind. 24, Lab. 8.
Bewdley.....	Ind. 10, C. 2.	Crosby.....	C. 22, Ind. 12, Lab. 6.
Bexhill.....	C. 16, Ind. 4, Lab. 4.	Darlington.....	C. 24, Lab. 17, Ind. 3.
Biddeford.....	Ind. 12, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.	Dartford.....	C. 17, Lab. 15.
Birkenhead.....	Lab. 37, C. 24, Lib. 2, Comm. 1.	Dartmouth.....	Ind. 16.
Birmingham.....	C. 105, Lab. 45, Lib. 6.	Darwen.....	Lib. 8, Lab. 7, C. 6, Ind. 3
Blackburn.....	C. 27, Lab. 24, Lib. 5.	Daventry.....	Ind. 10, Lab. 6.
Blackpool.....	C. 56, Lab. 5, Lib. 5, Ind. 1.	Deal.....	C. 25, Lab. 7.
Blandford.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.	Derby.....	C. 47, Lab. 7.
Blyth.....	Lab. 33, Ind. 7.	Devizes.....	C. 10, Ind. 6, Lib. 6, Lab. 2.
Bodmin.....	Ind. 16.	Dewsbury.....	Lab. 20, C. 5, Ind. 5, Lib. 4.
Boiton.....	C. 60, Lab. 31, Lib. 1.	Doncaster.....	Lab. 28, C. 16, Ind. 4.
Bootle.....	C. 38, Lab. 18.	Dorchester.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 5, Lib. 1.
Boston.....	C. 14, Ind. 7, Lab. 4, Lib. 3.	Dover.....	C. 16, Lab. 7.
Bournemouth.....	C. 56, Lab. 3, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.	Droitwich.....	Ind. 12, C. 4.
Brackley.....	Ind. 16.	Dudley.....	C. 34, Lab. 26.
Bradford.....	C. 55, Lab. 2.	Dukinfield.....	C. 11, Lab. 7, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.
Bridgwater.....	Lab. 17, Ind. 5, C. 1, Lib. 1.	Dunstable.....	C. 18, Lab. 4, Ind. 2.
Bridlington.....	Ind. 21, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.	Durham.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 8.
Bridport.....	Ind. 14, C. 4, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.	Eastbourne.....	C. 18, Lib. 11, Lab. 6, Ind. 4.
Brighouse.....	C. 22, Lab. 10.	East Retford.....	C. 11, Ind. 7, Lab. 4, Lib. 2.
Brighton.....	C. 62, Lab. 14.	Eastleigh.....	Lab. 18, C. 6, Ind. 4.
Bristol.....	Ind. 68, Lab. 44.	Eccles.....	Lab. 18, C. 9, Lib. 5.
Buckingham.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Ellesmere Port.....	Lab. 22, C. 8, Ind. 2.
Burnley.....	C. 20, Lab. 17, Lib. 11.	Epsom and Ewell.....	Ind. 36, Lab. 3, C. 1.
Burton on Trent.....	C. 20, Lab. 9, Ind. 2.	Evesham.....	Ind. 20.
Bury.....	C. 34, Lab. 8, Lib. 2.	Exeter.....	C. 41, Lab. 19, Lib. 5, Ind. 3.
Bury St. Edmunds.....	Ind. 16, C. 5, Lab. 3.	Eye.....	Ind. 16.
Buxton.....	Lab. 12, C. 8, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.	Falmouth.....	C. 5, Lab. 5, Ind. 3, Lib. 3.

Farnworth	Lab. 21, C. 2.	Middleton	Lab. 19, C. 13, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.
Faversham	C. 8, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.	Morecambe and Heysham	C. 18, Ind. 10, Lab. 4, Lib. 4.
Fleetwood	C. 12, Lab. 8, Ind. 4.	Morley	Ind. 26, Lab. 15, C. 3.
Folkestone	C. 27, Lab. 7.	Morpeth	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.
Gateshead	Lab. 36, Ind. 12.	Mossley	C. 12, Lib. 9, Lab. 3.
Gillingham	C. 25, Lab. 6.	Nelson	Lab. 22, C. 9, Lib. 1.
Glastonbury	C. 9, Lab. 3, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.	Newark	C. 12, Ind. 7, Lab. 5.
Glossop	C. 7, Ind. 7, Lab. 6, Lib. 4.	Newbury	C. 8, Ind. 7, Lib. 6, Lab. 3.
Gloucester	C. 26, Lab. 12, Lib. 4, Ind. 2.	Newcastle (Lyme)	Lab. 23, C. 18, Ind. 5, Lib. 2.
Godalming	C. 15, Lib. 6, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.	Newcastle (Tyne)	Lab. 45, C. 35.
Goole	Ind. 15, Lab. 8, C. 1.	Newport (I.O.W.)	C. 9, Lab. 8, Ind. 7.
Gosport	C. 22, Ind. 11, Lab. 7.	New Romney	Ind. 16.
Grantham	C. 13, Lab. 10, Ind. 1.	Northampton	C. 35, Lab. 13.
Gravesend	C. 20, Lab. 12.	Norwich	C. 33, Lab. 31.
Grimsby	C. 30, Lab. 25, Lib. 1.	Nottingham	C. 55, Lab. 16.
Guildford	C. 23, Lab. 6, Ind. 3.	Nuneaton	C. 17, Lab. 12, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Halesowen	C. 20, Lab. 6, Lib. 5, Ind. 1.	Okehampton	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Halifax	C. 29, Lab. 19, Lib. 11.	Oldham	C. 33, Lab. 16, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Harrogate	C. 28, Lib. 8.	Ossett	C. 6, Ind. 6, Lib. 4.
Hartlepool	Lab. 34, C. 24, Ind. 2.	Oxford	C. 46, Lab. 14, Ind. 8.
Harwich	Ind. 13, C. 2, Lab. 1.	Penryn	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.
Haslingden	C. 14, Lab. 6, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Penzance	Ind. 32.
Hastings	C. 28, Lab. 8, Lib. 4, Ind. 1.	Peterborough	C. 22, Lab. 13, Lib. 1.
Hedon	Ind. 12.	Plymouth	C. 63, Lab. 25.
Helston	Ind. 16.	Pontefract	Lab. 16, C. 8.
Hemel Hempstead	Lab. 19, C. 17.	Pool	C. 24, Lib. 8, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.
Henley	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Portsmouth	C. 46, Lab. 14, Lib. 4.
Hereford	C. 13, Lab. 6, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.	Preston	C. 32, Lab. 14, Ind. 2.
Hertford	C. 15, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.	Prestwich	C. 17, Ind. 3, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.
Heywood	C. 14, Lib. 12, Lab. 9.	Pudsey	C. 22, Lab. 7, Lab. 3.
Higham Ferrers	C. 6, Ind. 5, Lab. 5.	Radcliffe	Lab. 18, C. 14, Ind. 4.
High Wycombe	C. 21, Lab. 9, Ind. 2.	Ramsgate	C. 15, Lab. 10, Ind. 7.
Homiton	Ind. 24.	Rawtenstall	C. 16, Lab. 6, Lib. 2.
Hove	C. 37, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.	Reading	C. 31, Lab. 18, Lib. 3.
Huddersfield	C. 36, Lab. 13, Lib. 11.	Reigate	C. 20, Lab. 8.
Hull	Lab. 43, C. 36, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Richmond (Yorks)	Ind. 16.
Huntingdon and Godmanchester	C. 10, Ind. 9, Lab. 4.	Ripon	C. 11, Ind. 4, Lab. 1.
Hyde	C. 16, Lab. 4, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.	Rochdale	Lib. 19, C. 18, Lab. 11.
Hythe	C. 13, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.	Rochester	C. 22, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.
Ilkeston	Lib. 11, Lab. 8, C. 4, Ind. 1.	Romsey	C. 10, Ind. 4, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Ipswich	C. 35, Lab. 19, Lib. 2.	Rotherham	Lab. 36, C. 7, Ind. 1.
Jarrow	Lab. 17, C. 7, Ind. 4.	Rugby	C. 22, Lab. 8, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
Keighley	C. 24, Lab. 11, Lib. 5.	Ryde	Ind. 16, C. 11, Lib. 1.
Kendal	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.	Rye	Ind. 16.
Kettering	Lib. 13, Lab. 11, C. 7, Ind. 5.	Saffron Walden	C. 7, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Kidderminster	C. 18, Lab. 7, Lib. 3.	St. Albans	C. 24, Lab. 4.
King's Lynn	C. 13, Lab. 11.	St. Helens	Lab. 24, C. 10, Lib. 5
Lancaster	C. 17, Lab. 15, Ind. 4.	St. Ives (Cornwall)	Ind. 12, Lib. 3, Lib. 1.
Launceston	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	St. Ives (Hunts.)	Ind. 16.
Leamington Spa	C. 26, Lab. 5, Lib. 1.	Sale	C. 24, Lib. 5, Lab. 3.
Leeds	C. 75, Lab. 12, Lib. 3.	Salford	C. 39, Lab. 20, Lib. 5.
Leicester	C. 45, Lab. 19.	Salisbury	C. 22, Lab. 7, Ind. 3.
Leigh	Lab. 22, C. 6, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.	Saltash	Ind. 16.
Leominster	C. 11, Ind. 3, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.	Sandwich	C. 10, Ind. 4, Lab. 2.
Lewes	C. 13, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.	Scarborough	C. 16, Lib. 4, Lab. 3, Ind. 1.
Lichfield	C. 15, Ind. 7, Lab. 2.	Scunthorpe	Lab. 27, C. 13.
Lincoln	C. 26, Lab. 8, Ind. 3.	Shaftesbury	Ind. 16.
Liskeard	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Sheffield	C. 56, Lab. 52.
Liverpool	C. 100, Lab. 52, Ind. 6, Lib. 1.	Shrewsbury	C. 21, Lab. 19, Lib. 4.
Loughborough	C. 13, Lab. 8, Lib. 6, Ind. 1.	Slough	C. 27, Lab. 16, Ind. 1.
Louth	Ind. 19, C. 2, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.	Solihull	Ind. 26, C. 13, Lib. 1.
Lowestoft	C. 21, Lab. 13, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.	Southampton	C. 51, Lab. 21.
Luton	C. 34, Lab. 13.	Southend	C. 45, Lab. 14, Lib. 5.
Lydd	Ind. 14, Lab. 2.	Southport	C. 47, Lib. 8, Lab. 5.
Lymore Regis	Ind. 16.	South Shields	Lab. 35, C. 24, Ind. 1.
Lymington	Ind. 25, C. 10, Lib. 1.	Southwold	Ind. 16.
Lytham St. Annes	C. 27, Lab. 2, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Spennborough	C. 21, Lab. 17, Lib. 1.
Macclesfield	C. 24, Lab. 14, Lib. 9, Ind. 1.	Stafford	Ind. 27, Lab. 9.
Maidenhead	C. 17, Lib. 3.	Stalybridge	C. 23, Lab. 6, Lib. 3.
Maidstone	C. 24, Lib. 5, Lab. 3.	Stamford	C. 16, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
Maldon	C. 15, Lab. 4, Lib. 1.	Stockport	C. 41, Lab. 27, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Malmesbury	Ind. 16.	Stoke on Trent	Lab. 56, C. 24, Ind. 16.
Manchester	C. 91, Lab. 61.	Stourbridge	C. 23, Lab. 6, Ind. 3.
Mansfield	Lab. 10, C. 9, Ind. 5.	Stratford	upon Avon
Margate	C. 27, Ind. 6, Lab. 5, Lib. 2.	Stretford	C. 20, Lab. 12.
Marlborough	Ind. 15, Lib. 1.		

Sudbury.....	C. 9, Ind. 5, Lab. 2.
Sunderland.....	C. 49, Lab. 33, Ind. 5.
Sutton Coldfield.....	C. 30, Ind. 5, Lib. 5.
Swindon.....	C. 18, Lab. 17, Ind. 11.
Swinton and Pendlebury.....	Lab. 14, C. 13, Lib. 1.
Tamworth.....	Lab. 20, Ind. 12.
Taunton.....	C. 16, Lab. 7, Ind. 5.
Teesside.....	C. 61, Lab. 34, Ind. 9.
Tenterden.....	Ind. 16.
Tewkesbury.....	Lib. 7, C. 6, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.
Thetford.....	C. 7, Ind. 7, Lib. 2
Tiverton.....	Ind. 13, Lib. 5, Lab. 4, C. 2.
Todmorden.....	Lab. 10, Ind. 9, C. 5.
Torbay.....	C. 37, Ind. 8, Lib. 2, Lab. 1.
Torrington.....	Ind. 16.
Totnes.....	Ind. 11, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.
Truro.....	Ind. 21, C. 2, Lab. 1.
Tunbridge Wells.....	C. 28, Lab. 4.
Tynemouth.....	Ind. 29, Lab. 7.
Wakefield.....	C. 20, Lab. 20, Lib. 4.
Wallasey.....	C. 38, Lab. 17, Lib. 6, Ind. 2.
Wallingford.....	Ind. 6, C. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Wallsend.....	Lab. 33, Ind. 3.
Walsall.....	C. 26, Lab. 21, Ind. 11, Lib. 2.
Wareham.....	Ind. 16.

Welsh Cities and Boroughs

Abergavenny.....	C. 12, Lab. 4.
Aberystwyth.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.
Bangor.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 7, C. 4, Lib. 1.
Barry.....	Lab. 16, C. 10, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Beaumaris.....	Ind. 16.
Brecon.....	Lab. 6, C. 5, Ind. 5.
Caernarvon.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 1.
Cardiff.....	C. 52, Lab. 24.
Cardigan.....	Ind. 16.
Carmarthen.....	Lab. 12, Ind. 10, P.C. 2.
Coity Bay.....	Ind. 16, C. 6, Lab. 4, Lib. 2.
Conway.....	Ind. 16, Lib. 2, C. 1, Lab. 1.
Cowbridge.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 11.
Denbigh.....	Ind. 16.
Flint.....	Lab. 10, C. 9, Ind. 4, P.C. 1.
Haverfordwest.....	Ind. 14, Ind. Lab. 1, Lab. 1.
Kidwelly.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 4, P.C. 1.
Lampeter.....	Ind. 16.

PATRON

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century. St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At the request of Henry I he was canonized in the

Warley.....	C. 39, Lab. 17, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Warrington.....	C. 19, Lab. 14, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.
Warwick.....	C. 16, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
Watford.....	C. 26, Lab. 18.
Wells.....	Ind. 9, C. 3, Lib. 3, Lab. 1.
West Bromwich.....	C. 39, Lab. 18, Ind. 3.
Weston-s-Mare.....	C. 22, Lab. 7, Ind. 3.
Weymouth.....	C. 19, Lab. 17, Ind. 6, Lib. 1.
Whitehaven.....	Lab. 11, C. 7, Ind. 6.
Whitley Bay.....	C. 25, Ind. 4, Lab. 3.
Widnes.....	C. 24, Lab. 8
Wigan.....	Lab. 45, C. 11.
Wilton.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Winchester.....	C. 12, Lab. 7, Ind. 5.
Windsor.....	C. 28, Lab. 10, Lib. 2.
Wisbech.....	C. 18, Lab. 8, Ind. 6.
Wokingham.....	C. 14, Ind. 6, Lab. 2, Lib. 2.
Wolverhampton.....	C. 50, Lab. 30.
Woodstock.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Worcester.....	C. 28, Lab. 12, Ind. 8.
Workington.....	Lab. 27, C. 11, Ind. 4.
Worksop.....	Lab. 18, Ind. 5, Lib. 1.
Worthing.....	C. 31, Ind. 6, Lib. 3.
Yarmouth.....	C. 29, Lab. 17, Lib. 2
Yeovil.....	C. 16, Lab. 4, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
York.....	C. 33, Lab. 17, Ind. 2.

SAINTS

early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles (5,130,107 acres); they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Dun Laoghaire and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1961 was 2,641,000 (inclusive of Monmouthshire); Registrar-General's estimate (June 30, 1967), 2,709,930.

Relief.—Wales is mostly mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gader fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysylte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the *Dee* is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, and Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on Sept. 11, 1962, show that only 656,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1961 Census, compared with 715,000 at the 1951 Census. One per cent. of the population could speak Welsh only, compared with 4 per cent. in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 28.9 per cent. in 1951 to 26 per cent in 1961. As in 1951, the Western Counties, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth (75.9 per cent.), Cardigan and Carmarthen had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

Flag.—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially

crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinovantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall and the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the *Dee* to the *Wye* (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Deheubarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seisyllt (husband of the heiress of *Gwynedd*) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1016 to 1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the *Wye* to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the *Teifi* (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house of *Gwynedd*, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created Prince of Wales.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in a age many centuries before the Christian era.

County or Shire with Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 631	Acreage 1967	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1967 (c)	Average Rates, 1967-68
		Administrative (a)	Geo-graphical (b)		
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	56,670	56,670	1,354,800	14 7
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,281	54,230	54,230	1,361,200	15 1
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon).....	364,108	119,720	119,720	5,551,300	13 10
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth).....	443,189	53,430	53,430	1,209,700	13 2
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).....	588,472	165,110	165,110	4,555,200	13 9
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	179,780	179,780	5,614,800	13 4
(7) Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	163,110	163,110	7,249,200	11 8
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,270	737,620	1,255,080	22,912,200	15 1
(9) Merioneth (Dolgellau).....	422,372	37,710	37,710	1,204,100	13 10
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,749	351,750	464,850	10,870,000	15 4
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool).....	510,110	43,590	43,590	879,700	14 8
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest).....	393,007	98,330	98,330	3,562,800	13 9
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells).....	301,165	18,320	18,320	536,500	13 10

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the year of incorporation ■■■ borough.
County Boroughs are prefixed by the sign §.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts (over 20,000 population)	Population, 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value 1968	Rate* levied 1968-69	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1968-69 †Chairman U.D.C.
Aberdare, Glamorgan.....	58,450	832,367	17 10	D. G. James.	†D. D. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon. (1542).....	9,670	285,459	16 10	T. G. Hardwick.	R. P. Brown.
Abertillery, Mon.....	23,990	406,231	15 3	H. A. Lewis.	†E. G. Barnett.
Aberystwyth, Cards. (1277).....	10,200	464,179	14 2	W. P. James.	C. Jones.
BANGOR, Caerns. (1883).....	14,430	556,310	14 5	W. E. E. Jones.	I. Hughes.
Barry, Glam. (1939).....	42,470	1,330,595	15 4	J. C. Colley.	Mrs. K. J. Atkins.
Beaumaris, Anglesey (1294).....	1,950	70,924	15 6	G. Roberts.	T. Roberts.
Bedwellsy, Mon.....	26,980	261,959	17 10	J. E. Rogers.	†P. G. Builen, D.F.C.
Brecon (1412).....	5,940	199,757	16 7	E. F. Jones.	M. J. Jenkins.
Caernarvon (Royal Borough) (1284).....	9,120	287,727	15 1	J. O. Smith.	I. B. Griffith, M.B.E.
Caerphilly, Glam.....	38,370	944,164	19 0	E. Pate.	†B. A. Rowland.
§CARDIFF, Glam. (1608).....	289,320	13,226,500	14 10	S. Tapper-Jones.	J. R. Lyons (Ld. Mayor).
Cardigan (1230).....	3,850	116,604	13 5	H. Ll. Pugh.	D. P. Griffiths.
Carmarthen (1313).....	12,950	594,112	16 2	W. J. Owen.	L. H. Howell.
Colwyn Bay, Denbighs. (1934).....	24,680	1,066,547	15 10	G. Edwards.	T. O. Gauge.
Conway, Caerns. (1284).....	11,760	401,997	13 3	E. C. Holmes.	K. F. W. Lee.
Cwmbran, Mon.....	28,730	1,002,598	17 1	M. Osborn.	†D. G. Price.
Denbigh (1290).....	8,460	247,836	12 10	W. T. Williams.	J. D. Williams.
Ebbw Vale, Mon.....	27,600	1,369,689	17 8	S. U. Sami.	†E. G. Winterson.
Flint (1284).....	14,290	482,571	12 7	L. C. W. Beesley.	F. Bennett.
Gelligaer, Glam.....	34,770	695,801	18 11	D. W. C. Morgan.	†W. H. Coleman.
Harverfordwest, Pembroke (1479).....	9,640	380,507	16 2	R. I. Rees.	G. C. Morgan.
Lampeter, Cards. (1884).....	2,130	74,471	14 6	D. Ll. Evans.	L. V. Wiseman.
Llandovery, Carmarthens. (1485).....	2,050	48,478	15 0	V. M. Williams.	H. G. Jones.
Llanelli, Carmarthens. (1913).....	28,310	1,052,808	15 1	S. Samuel, O.B.E.	H. J. Thomas.
Llanidloes, Mont. (1280).....	2,370	55,187	14 9	G. Edwards.	D. S. Miles.
Llchwyr, Glam.....	25,570	926,807	15 0	A. B. Thomas.	†D. L. Davies.
Maesteg, Glam.....	21,350	430,284	15 2	T. King-Davies.	†W. M. Rees.
§Merthyr Tydfil, Glam. (1905).....	57,200	1,373,309	18 10	S. Jones.	S. G. Edwards.
Monmouth (1447).....	6,010	194,967	15 1	R. Wallis.	W. L. Bigham.
Montgomery (1885).....	1,000	16,182	14 2	N. O. Davies.	Rev. C. M. Semper.
Mountain Ash, Glam.....	29,170	461,289	16 6	G. W. Hosgood.	†F. J. Brooks.
Neath, Glam.....	30,030	1,073,691	16 8	F. A. Rennison.	R. Ll. Davies.
§Newport, Mon. (1623).....	113,100	5,459,611	13 7	J. R. Long.	W. C. Huckie.
Ogmore and Garw, Glam.....	20,490	348,140	15 6	R. Hunter.	†Mrs. E. M. Davies.
Pembroke (1100).....	13,560	358,517	14 1	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E., P. Metcalf.	E. Wrench.
Penarth, Glam.....	22,390	773,997	16 4	[T.D.]	H. C. Green.
Pontypool, Mon.....	38,160	1,152,242	16 5	H. Cook.	†S. W. Ball.
Pontypridd, Glam.....	35,000	1,079,953	16 8	B. M. Murphy.	†W. J. Cheeseman.
Port Talbot, Glam. (1921).....	51,600	4,067,558	16 6	W. E. Griffiths.	A. F. Mapp.
Pwllheli, Caerns. (1355).....	3,820	111,806	13 2	C. C. Davies.	J. Pollecoff.
Rhondda, Glam. (1955).....	96,450	1,612,771	17 10	W. N. Thomas.	S. H. L. Jones.
Rhyl, Flint.....	21,370	1,262,171	13 7	F. J. K. Davies.	†J. Esmor-Thomas.
§Swansea, Glam. (1169).....	170,940	7,237,901	12 6	L. J. Watkins.	D. A. Jenkins.
Tenby, Pembroke (1402).....	4,530	258,691	14 7	W. I. Samuel.	M. B. Eastlake.
Welshpool, Mont.....	6,600	189,463	17 0	K. A. S. Fletcher.	J. H. Tapley, B.E.M.
Wrexham, Denbighs. (1157).....	37,120	1,352,553	13 4	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	

* Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 10d. less.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1968-69	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey.....	Sir R. D. H. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Miss G. M. Cemlyn-Jones.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(2) Brecon.....	Capt. N. G. Garmon-Williams, M.B.E., R.N.(ret.).	Sir George Kitson, K.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon....	Sir Michael Duff, Bt.	Sir Reginald Williams, Bt., M.B.E., E.D.	The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan.....	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).	Maj. J. S. Mirylees.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(5) Carmarthen...	Col. C. W. Nevill, O.B.E., T.D.	P. G. Francis.	His Hon. Judge E. P. Wallis-Jones.
(6) Denbigh.....	Col. Sir (Owen) Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt.	Capt. P. M. de W. Greenwell.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(7) Flint.....	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	D. A. K. Wilson.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(8) Glamorgan....	Col. Sir Cennyyd Traherne, T.D.	Mrs. S. E. Williams, M.B.E.	G. O. George, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth....	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	Dr. O. M. Prichard.	H. E. Hooson, Q.C., M.P.
(10) Monmouth....	Col. E. R. Hill, D.S.O.	J. F. Lovell, O.B.E.	His Hon. Judge O. T. Temple-Morris.
(11) Montgomery..	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, Q.B.E. M.C.	A. M. Jones.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke....	Hon. R. H. Phillips, M.B.E.	Hon. W. S. Philipps, C.B.E.	The Lord Merthyr, P.C., T.D.
(13) Radnor.....	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	G. D. Morgan.	His Hon. Judge J. G. Burrell.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County, etc.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey.....	L. W. Jones, O.B.E.	I. Davies.	(See Caernarvon.) (b)	G. Crompton.
(2) Brecon.....	R. J. Davies.	C. M. S. Wells.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	R. G. Evans.
(3) Caernarvon....	R. H. Owen.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, O.B.E., M.D.
(4) Cardigan.....	Mrs. G. E. Jones.	J. E. R. Carson.	{ J. R. Jones.	I. M. Watkin, Ph.D.
(5) Carmarthen...	H. Lewis.	W. S. Thomas.	{ (See Caernarvon.) (b)	D. G. G. Jones.
(6) Denbigh.....	W. Lloyd M.B.E.	W. E. Burton.	{ M. Thomas.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint.....	E. Owen.	J. M. H. Rees.	(See Caernarvon.) (b)	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan....	T. W. Bowden.	R. John. [T.D.]	W. Farley, M.C.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth....	R. M. Jones	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.,	(See Cardigan.) (a)	E. F. W. Richards.
(10) Monmouth....	J. Williams.	K. H. Walker.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D. (vacant)
(11) Montgomery..	J. E. Jones.	R. T. D. Williams.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	D. J. Davies, M.B.E., M.D.
(12) Pembroke....	D. S. Grey.	H. L. Underwood.	(See Cardigan.) (a)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.
(13) Radnor.....	W. H. Edwards.	D. C. S. Lane.		

(a) Dyfed Powys Constabulary; (b) Gwynedd Police Authority.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, was declared to be the capital of Wales on Dec. 20, 1955. The port of the South Wales coalfields, it has an area of 22,736 acres and a population (estimated 1967) of 289,320. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, motor vehicle factories, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and footwear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, Llandaff Cathedral, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Institute of Science and Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1968-69), J. R. Lyons.

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. C. Rutter (1966). Recorder, W. L. Mars-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. (1968). Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. The trade of the port includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 24,241 acres, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 170,940.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., a from Cromwell and a Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament. Mayor (1968-69), D. A. Jenkins. Recorder, Alun Talfan Davies, Q.C. (1968). Town Clerk, I. J. Watkins.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 52' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38'$ N. latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14'$ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean ■ the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,798 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (1961 Census) was 5,178,490, an increase of 82,075 or 1·6 per cent. since the census of 1951; Registrar-General's estimate (June 30, 1967), 5,186,600. The average density of the population in 1961 was 174 persons per square mile, compared with 171 persons per sq. mile in 1951.

Land's End to John o' Groats.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), ■ total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV (1488-1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The Southern Uplands have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinnis of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The Central Lowlands include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad Northern Highlands extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the Great Glen; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The Cheviot Hills form ■ natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being The Cheviot (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the Clyde (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque Falls of Clyde, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The Tweed (96 miles) has important woollen industries in its valley. The Tay, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the Tay Bridge (10,289 ft.), opened in 1887, and the Tay Road Bridge (7,365 ft.), opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Aug. 18, 1966. The Dee (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The Spey (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows

into the Moray Firth. The Forth (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the Forth (Railway) Bridge (1889), constructed at ■ cost of £3,000,000, with ■ length of 5,330 ft., and the Forth (Road) Bridge, with ■ total length of 6,156 ft. (over water) and a single span of 3,300 ft. The latter was completed in 1964 at ■ cost of £20,000,000.

The waterfall, Eas-Coul-Aulin in Sutherland with ■ total height of 658 ft. and the Falls of Glomach in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the Grey Mare's Tail (Dumfries-shire) is 200 feet.

The lochs are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is Loch Lomond (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; Loch Ness (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Mearc in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47.1° F. (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

Gaelic Language.—The preliminary report on the 1961 Census of Scotland showed that 76,587 persons were Gaelic speakers, compared with 95,447 in 1951. 1,079 persons spoke Gaelic only and not English (compared with 2,178 in 1951), though it was considered from experience that this figure would be reduced after full examination of the Census returns. The majority of Gaelic speakers lived in the counties of Ross and Cromarty (38.29 per cent.) and Inverness (24.44 per cent.). 75,508 persons spoke both Gaelic and English, compared with 93,269 in 1951.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. Preliminary indications from the 1961 Census were of relatively large decreases in the populations of the islands since 1951. Among the islands showing ■ decline in population were Islay 3,866 (9.5 per cent. decrease); Mull (including Iona, etc.), 1,674 (14.6); Coll and Tiree, 1,143 (20.0); Harris Group, 3,285 (17.7); Skye, Raasay, etc., 7,765 (20.0); Barra Group, 1,407 (22.1); N. Uist Group, 1,921 (13.5).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the Pentland Firth, is the island county of Orkney, ■ group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with ■ population (1961) of 18,743, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. compared with 1951 (estimated 1965, 18,245). Kirkwall, in Mainland, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain brochs (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. Scapa Flow, between Mainland and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, ■ group of about 100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 552 square miles, with ■ population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 17,800 (estimated 1965, 17,514). Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for handknitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 200 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, ■ name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles)—capital, Portree, famous as a refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746, which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillach, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of Stornoway (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, ■ well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as ■ heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Graipius" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graipius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked

by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall* (Tyne to Solway Firth).

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by *Scots* (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between *Pict* and *Brython* is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodie, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). Christianity was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the *Scots* under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of *Malcolm I* (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by *Malcolm II* (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). *James IV* and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 *James VI*, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, *Mary Queen of Scots*, was the great-granddaughter of *Henry VII*), succeeded *Queen Elizabeth I* on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of *James VII* and II, the crown devolved upon *William III* (grandson of *Charles II*) and *Mary* (daughter of *James VII* and II) and, their issue failing, upon *Anne* (second daughter of *James VII* and II). *Anne's* children died young, and the throne devolved upon *George I* (great-grandson of *James VI* and I). In 1689 *Graham of Claverhouse* "roused the Highlands" on behalf of *James VII* and II, but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when *Prince Charles Edward* defeated the Royalist troops under *Sir John Cope* at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII and III" (the title claimed for his father by *Prince Charles Edward*) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the *Duke of Cumberland* at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The *Hebrides* did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to *Alexander III* by *Magnus of Norway*. *Orkney* and *Shetland* fell to the Scottish Crown as ■ pledge for the unpaid dowry of *Margaret of Denmark* wife of *James III*, in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in Parliament by 71 members.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population (Estimated 1967)	Rateable Value, 1966	Average Rates, 1966-67	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	1,252,267	135,614	1,790,243	17 6½	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar)	546,861	94,477	706,151	19 ■	The Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)	1,990,521	58,525	770,498	18 5	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt., K.B.E.
(4) Ayr (Ayr)	724,234	349,283	2,955,835	18 11½	Cdr. Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.(rel.).
(5) Banff (Banff)	403,054	44,501	404,743	15 9½	Col. T. R. Gordon-Duff, M.C.
(6) Berwick (Duns)	292,535	21,304	321,480	17 0	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay)	139,711	12,832	132,658	20 6½	The Marquess of Bute.
(8) Caithness (Wick)	438,833	28,285	207,333	19 4½	J. Sinclair, M.B.E.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,937	42,932	659,145	24 2½	The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries)	688,112	87,809	797,406	17 6	Sir Arthur Duncan.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton)	154,362	215,765	1,996,684	22 3½	Maj. R. Arbuthnott, M.B.E., T.D.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	54,173	638,541	17 6	The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.
(13) Fife (Cupar)	322,878	323,057	2,661,421	21 10	J. McWilliam.
(14) Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	84,333	925,646	20 5½	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(15) Kincardine (Stonehaven)	242,460	25,451	327,731	14 4½	G. A. M. Saunders.
(16) Kinross (Kinross)	52,392	6,290	175,896	15 10½	Lt.-Col. R. C. Stewart, T.D.
(17) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	574,024	28,569	427,340	13 3½	Col. The Earl of Galloway.
(18) † Lanark (Hamilton)	535,862	602,559	6,703,517	20 8½	Lt.-Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, C.B., M.B.E., T.D.
(19) † Midlothian (Edinburgh)	201,046	122,908	1,745,058	19 7½	Sir Maxwell Inglis of Glencorse, Bt.
(20) Moray (Elgin)	304,931	51,802	668,270	12 5½	Capt. I. M. Tennant.
(21) Nairn (Nairn)	104,251	8,176	61,613	14 9½	Brig. J. E. Stirling, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,848	17,873	108,880	18 2½	Col. H. W. Scarth.
(23) Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	13,502	201,792	16 9	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth)	1,595,804	124,963	1,474,971	16 8	The Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley)	143,829	356,840	2,887,000	16 0½	The Viscount Muirshiel, P.C., C.H., C.M.G.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Ding-Wall)	1,977,254	56,914	534,115	21 2½	Sir John Stirling, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells)	425,564	42,648	345,212	20 8½	The Duke of Buccleuch, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk)	171,209	20,311	59,828	19 11½	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling)	288,349	199,799	2,154,379	23 3½	The Visct. Younger of Leckie, O.B.E., T.D.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie)	1,297,913	13,137	185,309	20 9½	Lord Migdale.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	103,630	1,178,238	25 3½	The Marquess of Linlithgow, M.C. [M.B.E.]
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer)	311,984	28,188	277,284	20 7½	The Earl of Stair, C.V.O.,
(33) Zetland (Lerwick)	352,337	17,231	59,774	21 3½	R. H. W. Bruce, O.B.E.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each ■ County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within ■ double-treasure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion *sejant-guardant* *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister ■ sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and unguled *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacerbit".

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) Rev. P. C. MacQuoid	J. L. Russell	W. L. Richards.
(2) C. W. Renilson	I. A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, C.B.E., M.C.	A. D. Jackson	J. Harvey, w.s.
(4) W. Paterson	I. McCaig	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. T. R. G. Duff, M.C.	F. G. Armstrong	J. D. G. McLeod.
(6) Maj. J. M. Askew	K. H. Candlish	G. S. Morrison.
(7) The Marquess of Bute	A. H. Wood	W. Skelton.
(8) W. Sinclair	R. H. Stevenson	R. H. Stevenson.
(9) R. Kerr	A. Stewart	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Sir Arthur Duncan	L. T. Carnegie	J. B. McGowan.
(11) W. S. Scott	J. F. Miller	D. McIntosh.
(12) J. Rattray	A. Harkness	T. I. McIntyre.
(13) J. McWilliam	M. Pollock	C. D. Pagan.
(14) The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.	R. Wallace	G. H. Munro.
(15) G. A. M. Saunders	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson, M.B.E.
(16) R. C. Stewart, T.D.	H. R. W. Gardner, W.S.	H. R. W. Gardner, W.S.
(17) Col. G. G. M. Batchelor	R. C. Monteath, C.B.E.	I. D. Sturrock.
(18) J. Aiton	I. V. Paterson	T. Rodger.
(19) J. Kelly	A. A. L. Evans	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(20) Brig. J. A. G. Peterkin	A. Thomson	G. M. Spence.
(21) J. Calder	C. Paterson	G. S. Storm.
(22) Col. H. W. Scarth	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) Maj. D. J. Anderson, M.C.	W. Geddes, M.B.E.	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Maj. D. C. Bowser, C.B.E.	A. L. Bushnell, C.B.E.	H. Cruckshank.
(25) J. W. Macfarlane	C. Ross	J. J. Jack.
(26) Rev. M. J. Nicolson	J. M. Dunlop	D. M. Dewar.
(27) The Lord Stratheden and Campbell, C.B.E.	J. Kyle	R. B. Anderson, W.S.
(28) Sir William Strang Steel, Bt.	W. T. Dundas, T.D.	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson, C.B.E.	J. D. Kennedy	J. Muirhead.
(30) J. P. Whittet, O.B.E.	J. B. Rodger	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, O.B.E., T.D., W.S.
(32) J. F. Niven	D. R. Wilson	S. Thomson.
(33) R. A. Johnson	W. A. Scott	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn, T. W. Chasser, C.V.O.; Angus, J. Farquharson; Argyll, K. MacKinnon, M.B.E.; Ayr, Q. Wilson; Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk, T. McCallum, O.B.E.; Caithness, J. W. Georgeson, O.B.E.; Dunbarton, W. Kerr, O.B.E.; Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton, A. Campbell; Fife, R. F. Murison; Inverness, A. L. McLaren; Lanark, J. K. McLellan; Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles, J. H. Orr; Orkney, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; Perth and Kinross, D. A. MacInnes; Renfrew and Bute, D. Williamson; Ross and Cromarty, K. Ross; Stirling and Clackmannan, D. Gray, O.B.E.; Sutherland, K. Ross; Zetland (vacant).

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 467,986. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are the Castle, which includes St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh, and near it, the Scottish National War Memorial; the Palace of Holyroodhouse; Parliament House, the present seat of the judiciary; the University; St. Giles' Church (restored 1879-83); St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott); the General Register House (Robert Adam); the National and the Signet Libraries; the National Gallery; the Royal Scottish Academy; and the National Portrait Gallery. The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Sir Herbert Brechin, C.B.E.
Town Clerk, W. Borland.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a

population (estimated, 1967) of 960,527. The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English former Cathedral built during the first half of the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infiraries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 112 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, J. Johnston.

Town Clerk, J. F. Falconer, M.B.E.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.B.E.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 126 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 182,117. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish,

salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, ship-building, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Church (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazelhead an open public park of 800 acres, of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1967-70), R. S. Lennox.

Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.

City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City and Royal Burgh, on the North bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 12,229 acres, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 182,284. Principal buildings are the University, the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, ship-building, engineering, dyeing, fruit, etc., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 members and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1967-70), A. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

Town Clerk, G. S. Watson.

City Chamberlain, J. C. Milne.

CHEIFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized — such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 c. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Lyon Court. It does not include self-styled, or Society-selected "chiefs", but the hereditary Heads of Families who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II, that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange*, 1921, to the same effect that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this hereditary familial sense of parental organization or *kin*, is denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally that of the chief.

THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

- ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Arbuthnott House, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.
- BARCLAY: Peter Barclay, Gatemans, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester, Essex.
- BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.
- BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.
- BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dunfermline, Fife.
- BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
- CAMERON: Col. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.
- CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.
- CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
- CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Silver Willows, Bury St. Edmunds.
- CLAN CHATTAN: K. A. Mackintosh of Clan Chattan, Maxwell Park, Gwelo, Rhodesia.
- COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Loch nell Castle, Ledaig, Argyllshire.
- COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossdu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.
- DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourock.
- DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobhall, Perth.
- DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtonshire.
- DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie, Moreson, Starke Road, Bergvliet, Cape Town, S. Africa.
- ELLIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt., Redheugh, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.
- ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremount House, Alloa.
- FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.
- FERGUSSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.
- FORBES: Lord Forbes, Balforbes, Alford, Aberdeen-shire.
- FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
- GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.
- GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
- GRANT: Lord Strathspey, c/o National Bank Ltd., 15 Whitehall, S.W.1.
- HAIG: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.
- HAY: Countess of Erroll, Old Slains, Collieston, Aberdeenshire.
- KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassillis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.
- KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.
- KINCAID: A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.
- LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that Ilk, 63 Patrick Street, Blacktown, Sydney, N.S.W.
- LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, Strawberry House, Chiswick Mall, W.4.
- LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.
- MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain, Kinchyle House, P.O. Box 2, Hubbard Woods, Illinois, 60093, U.S.A.
- MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): Col. George Malcolm of Poltalloch, Duntrune Castle, Argyll.
- MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.
- MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranald A. Macdonald of Clanranald, 367 Essex Road, N.1.
- MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.

- MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Air Cdre. Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry, C.B., D.F.C., Rockwood, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.
- MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Dunollie, Argyll.
- MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt., Edinchip, Lochearnhead.
- MACKAY: Lord Reay, 11 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
- MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Field End, Nailsbourne, nr. Taunton, Somerset.
- MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.
- MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
- MACLAREN: Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Ashleskine, 65 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.
- MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., K.B.E., Duart Castle, Mull.
- MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
- MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.
- MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
- MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
- MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*), Kismull Castle, Barra.
- MACPHERSON: Brig. Alan Macpherson of Cluny, Newtown of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
- MAITLAND: Earl of Lauderdale, Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire.
- MAR: Earl of Mar, Fernleigh, Haddington, E. Lothian.
- MATHESON: Col. B. H. Matheson of that Ilk, M.C., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
- MENZIES: David R. Menzies of Menzies, Mundena, Walebing, 6510, Western Australia.
- MONCREIFFE: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn.
- MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Skelmorie Castle, Ayrshire.
- MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.
- MURRAY: Duke of Atholl, Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.
- NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
- OGILVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., Airlie Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
- RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C., Brechin Castle, Angus.
- RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
- ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), Knox College, Spaldings, Jamaica.
- ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
- ROSS: David C. Ross of that Ilk and Shandwick, 18A Esher Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
- RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunlewy House, Gweedore, Co. Donegal.
- SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.
- SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729, 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
- URQUHART: W. F. Urquhart of that Ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.
- WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corse, Nairn.
- WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname cannot be held chief of a part of such, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest sons.

Earls, in order ■ Dukes.

Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest sons.

Dukes' younger sons.

Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if not Peers).

Lord Justice General,

Lord Clerk Register,

Lord Advocate,

Lord Justice Clerk.

Viscounts, in order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest sons.

Marquesses' younger sons.

Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.

Viscounts' eldest sons.

Earls' younger sons.

Lord-Barons' eldest sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.

Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).

Viscounts' younger sons.

Lord-Barons' younger sons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets.

Knights of the Thistle.

Knights of other Orders as in England.

Solicitor General for Scotland.

Lord Lyon King of Arms.

Sheriffs Principal (except ■ shown in column 1).

Knights Bachelor.

Sheriffs Substitute.

Companions of Orders as in England.

Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.

Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.

Companions of Distinguished Service Order.

Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.

Officers of British Empire Order.

Baronets' eldest sons.

Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).

Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.

Members of British Empire Order.

Baronets' younger sons.

Knights' younger sons.

Queen's Counsel.

Barons-feudal.

Esquires.

Gentlemen.

- The Sovereign.
- The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
- The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).
- The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign). H.R.H. Prince Andrew. H.R.H. Prince Edward.
- The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
- Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).
- Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
- The Prime Minister.
- Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if Peers).
- Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. Hereditary Master of the Household.
- Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
- Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

Burghs of population less than 3,000 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Duns, Kinross, Kircudbright, and Lochgilphead.

Burgh (*Royal Burgh)	Estimated Population, June 30, 1967	Rateable Value £	Rate levied† 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost +Lord Provost
ABERDEEN*	182,117	5,488,983	21 7	J. C. Rennie.	+R. S. Lennox.
Airdrie, Lanarkshire	35,910	869,900	24 8	J. Taylor.	T. W. Macfarlane.
Alloa, Clackmannan.	14,118	462,222	28 3	P. W. Buchanan.	A. Cousin.
Alva, Clackmannan.	4,018	85,784	22 6	I. A. Grant.	D. B. Hunter.
Annan,* Dumfries-shire	5,856	131,000	18 2	A. Knox.	J. L. Wallace.
Arbroath, Angus	20,941	512,000	20 6	R. Robertson.	R. R. Spink.
Ardrossan, Ayrshire	9,568	243,390	20 4	W. M. Cumming.	J. W. Daws.
Armadale, West Lothian	6,425	126,603	25 5	I. E. Hoey.	G. Ewart.
Ayr*	46,747	1,360,273	15 6	D. C. Richmond.	A. S. Handside.
Banff*	3,410	85,141	19 0	P. Cumming.	A. M. Anderson.
Barrhead, Renfrewshire	17,328	398,376	18 10	A. Douglas.	W. Dougray.
Bathgate, West Lothian	14,400	404,015	24 6	H. T. B. Hal.	R. T. Baird.
Bearsden, Dunbartonshire	22,308	708,721	19 1	D. L. Cuthbert.	D. P. Fisher.
Bishopbriggs, Lanarkshire	18,718	500,000	20 5	D. Blane.	G. F. Bruce, M.B.E.
Blairgowrie and Rattray, Perthshire	5,049	131,301	20 0	A. D. Paterson.	J. Drennan-Smith.
Bo'ness, West Lothian	13,138	244,937	23 2	A. E. O'Neill.	C. Snedden.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade, Midlothian	6,782	142,680	18 4	E. H. Thomson.	R. Addison.
Brechin,* Angus	6,842	138,059	23 0	A. O. Small.	J. Millar.
Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire	4,060	114,609	19 0	H. H. Christie.	R. W. McAlley.
Buckhaven and Methil, Fife	19,441	384,203	16 0	D. S. Davidson..	R. Gough.
Buckie, Banffshire	7,496	149,287	18 2	J. A. Riddell.	E. Douglas.
Burntisland,* Fife	5,585	152,555	19 5	G. MacLachlan.	J. A. Duncanson.
Campbeltown,* Argyllshire	6,403	137,574	20 0	W. Wilson.	D. McKinven.
Carnoustie, Angus	5,486	134,241	16 10	E. Kerr.	D. Thompson.
Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire	3,253	92,440	16 8	J. K. Welsh.	D. K. Whitelaw.
Clydebank, Dunbartonshire	50,474	1,289,657	26 6	R. A. Nixon.	M. Turner.
Coatbridge, Lanarkshire	53,241	1,300,950	26 1	L. A. Runciman.	E. J. Dowdalls.
Cockenzie and Port Seton, E. Lothian	3,635	65,356	..	T. M. Walker.	J. J. Brown.
Cowdenbeath, Fife	10,665	255,973	23 7	J. C. L. Gibson.	W. C. Anderson.
Creiff, Perthshire	5,622	144,663	16 8	W. T. Martin.	D. F. Willing.
Cumnock and Holmhead, Ayrshire	5,822	117,341	20 8	R. D. Hunter, M.B.E.	T. Finn.
Cupar,* Fife	6,104	255,118	16 8	R. McCullum.	A. M. Scott.
Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire	3,221	67,125	13 11	R. Johnston.	W. Heron.
Dalkeith, Midlothian	9,246	250,329	19 8	T. E. G. Sinclair.	D. R. Smith.
Darvel, Ayrshire	3,173	75,101	17 6	J. C. Leith.	F. McLauchlan.
Denny and Dunipace, Stirlingshire	8,189	156,917	22 4	A. Duncan.	Mrs. R. Domgoole.
Dingwall,* Ross and Cromarty	3,899	89,871	19 0	T. K. Marshall.	R. MacLeod.
Dumbarton*	25,970	698,318	25 2	L. MacKinnon.	J. Campbell.
Dumfries*	27,988	784,194	24 6	G. D. Grant.	E. Robertson.
Dunbar,* East Lothian	4,480	127,188	19 5	S. W. Brown.	Mrs. V. B. Kirkwood.
Dunblane, Perthshire	3,659	101,269	15 9	A. C. Sheldon.	D. J. Grant.
DUNDEE*	182,284	5,618,315	22 0	G. S. Watson.	+A. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
Dunfermline,* Fife	51,742	1,374,634	21 2	J. Douglas.	J. Crawford.
Dunoon, Argyllshire	9,335	249,216	21 0	D. W. Anderson.	A. Harper.
Duns, Berwickshire	1,873	47,184	19 5	W. Renton, M.B.E.	T. Lennie.
East Kilbride, Lanarkshire	53,453	1,533,626	17 9	W. G. McNay.	J. Wright. [C.B.E.]
EDINBURGH*	467,986	17,239,140	17 4	W. Borland.	+Sir Herbert A. Brechin.
ELGIN*	15,720	390,742	19 6	H. G. Tait.	+G. A. Smith.
Falkirk, Stirlingshire	37,718	1,375,000	26 10	J. G. Morris.	W. McCrae.
Forfar,* Angus	9,845	264,288	18 2	T. G. Milne.	C. M. H. Rodger.
Forres,* Moray	4,566	102,202	14 7	A. Macdonald.	A. H. Forbes.
Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire	10,739	248,500	16 8	J. M. Boyle.	A. W. Noble.
Galashiels, Selkirk.	12,149	310,901	25 0	J. A. G. Hastings.	W. Pate.
Galston, Ayrshire	3,952	65,356	18 2	D. C. Stewart.	J. Richmond.
Girvan, Ayrshire	6,475	178,455	19 0	J. H. Cunningham.	J. L. Boyle.
GLASGOW*	960,527	31,251,136	25 0	J. F. Falconer, M.B.E.	+J. Johnston.
Gourock, Renfrewshire	10,365	243,546	18 6	S. R. Cumming.	R. Williamson.
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire	21,337	166,551	19 4	W. B. Johnston.	G. Hearns.
Greenock, Renfrewshire	71,876	1,688,691	23 10	J. D. Smith.	W. Riddell.
Haddington,* East Lothian	6,271	183,003	23 1	J. McVie, w.s.	J. H. Scott.
Hamilton, Lanarkshire	45,917	1,280,246	21 2	F. C. Marks.	A. Reid.
Hawick, Roxburghshire	16,340	385,630	23 3	W. C. Hogg.	D. Atkinson.
Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire	11,221	347,622	24 0	R. MacKay.	J. McL. Williamson.
Huntly, Aberdeenshire	3,812	84,883	19 8	C. N. D. Yule.	W. Watson.

* Full rate levied. Dwelling houses, 1s. 8d. less.
† going to press.

Italic figures are used where the 1968-69 rates were not fixed by the time

Burghs (*Royal Burgh)	Estimated Population, June 30, 1967	Rateable Value £	Rate levied‡ 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
Inverkeithing, * Fife	4,220	102,670	23 10	H. R. Galbraith.	D. D. Morgan.
Inverness*	31,499	941,369	20 9	J. R. Hill.	W. A. Smith.
Inverurie, * Aberdeenshire	5,194	111,820	19 0	G. D. Kellas.	A. McNab.
Irvine, * Ayrshire	20,421	434,197	17 10	R. Whyte, M.B.E.	W. W. Muir.
Jedburgh, * Roxburghshire	3,715	81,918	22 6	L. S. Prentice.	W. H. Brown.
Johnstone, Renfrewshire	21,821	421,640	19 10	R. S. Macrae.	T. P. H. Hannah.
Keith, Banffshire	4,092	102,351	21 3	W. A. H. Johnston.	J. G. Robb.
Kelso, Roxburghshire	4,096	115,908	22 0	M. D. Cariaw.	T. J. S. Plenderleith.
Kilmarnock, Ayrshire	47,722	1,251,620	21 9	J. C. W. Nicol.	J. Mackie.
Kilsyth, Stirlingshire	9,548	184,038	18 9	A. D. Mathie.	M. S. Gillies.
Kilwinning, Ayrshire	7,849	141,828	14 10	D. J. M. Bolton.	E. Norwood.
Kintross	2,293	68,134	18 10	W. Shand.	Mrs. R. Beveridge.
Kirkcaldy, * Fife	52,102	1,601,268	25 0	C. D. Chapman.	H. A. Nicholson.
Kirkcudbright*	2,687	67,170	13 10	A. C. Watson.	J. D. Brown.
Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire	23,534	494,742	22 2	R. Kyle.	J. Peter.
Kirkwall, * Orkney	4,682	80,819	18 9	A. R. Buchan.	J. Scott.
Kirriemur, Angus	3,844	81,286	15 0	W. G. R. Smith.	A. P. Fairlie.
Lanark*	8,388	247,471	20 6	J. G. Good.	A. W. Yuill.
Largs, Ayrshire	8,857	230,308	17 10	J. G. Young.	W. Donald.
Lerwick, Zetland	5,923	91,474	28 4	R. L. C. Manson.	E. Gray.
Lestie, Fife	3,186	77,296	22 7	W. Bow.	Mrs. D. P. V. Anderson.
Leven, Fife	8,791	261,000	19 2	J. T. Lestie.	C. Gardner.
Linlithgow, * West Lothian	4,733	132,675	24 11	G. Brown.	F. Byrne.
Loanhead, Midlothian	5,830	105,801	20 7	W. H. Harper.	F. Feeney.
Lochgelly, Fife	8,180	148,079	24 2	G. Johnston.	H. J. Bolan.
Lochgilphead, Argyllshire	1,268	21,910	15 0	J. King.	Dr. M. M. Dewar.
Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, Moray		6,368	100,580	14 10	S. J. Edwards.
Macduff, Banffshire	3,495	71,007	17 4	P. B. Regan.	R. Henry.
Maybole, Ayrshire	4,586	78,989	19 0	J. R. Boyd.	J. A. Macrae.
Milngavie, Dunbartonshire	9,668	307,177	20 10	A. R. Rae.	A. F. Buchanan.
Monifieth, Angus	4,628	103,200	15 0	I. M. Allan.	A. C. Watt.
Montrose, * Angus	10,494	261,244	16 3	J. S. Richardson.	R. D. Hill.
Motherwell and Wishaw, Lanarkshire	75,609	2,900,411	23 7	A. McIntosh.	A. Howson.
Musselburgh, Midlothian	17,178	436,314	19 4	D. Taylor.	T. White.
Nairn*	4,948	115,187	16 10	G. S. Storm.	A. M. Duncan.
Newmilns and Greenholm, Ayrshire	3,461	69,735	18 4	G. Mair.	W. Morton.
Newport-on-Tay, Fife	3,389	87,872	16 5	A. Gilruth.	J. G. Souter.
North Berwick, * East Lothian	4,094	162,763	19 11	R. S. Wotherspoon.	J. C. Fowler.
Oban, Argyllshire	6,667	179,004	20 0	A. MacInnes.	D. Thomson.
Paisley, Renfrewshire	95,527	2,472,351	20 0	J. Aitken.	W. Divertie.
Peebles*	5,512	167,948	21 10	E. Laverock.	A. W. Walker.
Penicuik, Midlothian	7,775	187,871	20 0	Col. J. J. Lamb, O.B.E.,	A. A. Littie.
PERTH*	41,360	1,230,868	18 8	A. H. Martin. [T.D.]	†D. K. Thomson, M.B.E.
Peterhead, Aberdeenshire	13,105	278,602	17 6	A. Craig.	E. A. Duncan. [T.D.]
Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire	22,279	438,510	23 1	J. Wooler.	G. Brownlee.
Prestonpans, East Lothian	3,191	62,905	18 11	R. S. Wilson.	J. Nisbet.
Prestwick, Ayrshire	13,139	309,243	18 0	A. Inglis.	H. Chapman.
Queensferry, West Lothian	3,870	98,117	17 10	W. G. Moodie.	J. A. Lawson, M.B.E.
Renfrew*	18,797	903,965	19 0	H. D.-M. McCutcheon.	J. Whiteford.
Rothesay, * Bute	6,446	199,935	24 6	A. M. Matheson.	J. McMillan.
Rutherglen, * Lanarkshire	25,749	633,056	23 3	R. F. Pollock, O.B.E.	H. Sergeant.
St. Andrews, * Fife	10,880	407,000	16 7	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	T. T. Fordyce.
Saltcoats, Ayrshire	14,085	267,078	20 0	W. F. McAllum.	T. D. Lindsay.
Selkirk*	5,469	129,775	25 3	J. C. Robertson.	L. G. W. Thomson.
Stevenson, Ayrshire	11,054	190,292	21 0	J. Campbell, w.s.	Mrs. E. Murdoch.
Stewarton, Ayrshire	3,757	70,369	19 10	J. Hamilton.	A. MacDougall.
Stirling*	28,243	870,799	23 6	C. W. Norman.	R. D. McIntyre.
Stonehaven, Kincardineshire	4,341	102,466	15 0	I. B. Robertson.	J. H. Stewart.
Stornoway, Ross and Cromarty	5,207	127,255	17 10	A. Macleod.	D. J. Stewart.
Stranraer, * Wigtownshire	9,304	225,713	21 2	R. M. F. Thomson.	J. Brown.
Tayport, Fife	2,976	64,503	18 6	H. G. Wilson.	H. C. Clark.
Thurso, Caithness	9,071	144,699	20 5	P. S. Williamson.	W. R. N. Sutherland.
Tillicoultry, Clackmannan	4,078	96,059	23 5	J. C. Donaldson.	A. I. Ross.
Trenant, East Lothian	6,636	131,116	18 4	R. M. Sorbie.	G. F. McNeill.
Troon, Ayrshire	10,611	288,192	17 4	A. R. Macleod.	W. L. Wilson.
Whitburn, West Lothian	9,155	179,500	25 6	R. Mickel.	W. Brown.
Wick, * Caithness	7,385	118,126	18 9	A. Lindsay.	W. G. Mowat.

‡ Full rate levied. Dwelling houses, 1s. 8d. less. Italic figures are used where the 1968-69 rates were not fixed by the time of going to press.

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

Lord President, Lord Clyde (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President.....	£10,000
Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie.....	£8,250
Lord Midgale, J. F. Gordon Thomson.....	£8,250
Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, D.S.C.....	£8,250

Second Division.

Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Grant, Rt. Hon. William Grant, T.D.....	£9,750
Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley.....	£8,250
Lord Milligan, Rt. Hon. William Rankine / Milligan.....	£8,250
Lord Walker, James Walker.....	£8,250

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Johnston, Douglas Harold Johnston, T.D.....	£8,250
Lord Hunter, John Oswald Mair Hunter.....	£8,250
Lord Kissin, Manuel Kissin.....	£8,250
Lord Fraser, Walter Ian Reid Fraser.....	£8,250
Lord Avonside, Rt. Hon. Ian Hamilton Shearer.....	£8,250
Lord Leechman, James Leechman.....	£8,250
Lord Thomson, Alexander Thomson.....	£8,250
Lord Robertson, Ian Macdonald Robertson, M.B.E., T.D.....	£8,250
Lord Stott, Rt. Hon. George Gordon Stott	£8,250

NOTE.—The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England.

The same judges constitute the High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal court of Scotland. When presiding in this court the Lord President is known as Lord Justice General.

Lord Advocate's Department

See pp. 400–401.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 2.	
Crown Agent, Stanley Bowen.....	£5,250
Principal Assistant, W. G. Chalmers, M.C.....	£4,000
Senior Legal Assistant, I. Dean.....	£2,625 to £3,500
Higher Executive Officer, Miss M. D. Selby.	
Executive Officer, Miss A. Pollock.	
Clerks, Miss A. C. McGibbon; Miss Y. Fraser; Miss I. Bremner; Mrs. W. McIntyre.	

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 2.

Clerk of Justiciary, D. J. Stevenson	£2,571 to £2,999
Depute & 1st Assistant, R. Johnston	£1,977 to £2,411

Exchequer,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.	
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, J. B. I. McTavish.....	£3,720
Chief Clerk, D. E. D. Robertson	£2,571 to £2,999

Senior Executive Officers, Miss S. Y. Bryson; R. G. B. Wilkie.....	£1,977 to £2,411
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Companies Registration Office

102 George Street, Edinburgh 2.
Registrar (and Keeper, Edinburgh Gazette Office), J. B. I. McTavish.

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh

Sheriff of Chancery, S. Shaw, Q.C.
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves, W.S.

Principal Clerk of Session, George MacDonald, O.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Principal Clerk, George H. Robertson (+alce.) £2,484 to £2,898

Depute Clerks, Inner House H. G. Manson; T. I. McWhannell. £1,910 to £2,329

Depute Clerks, Outer House, N. D. Richardson; D. Scott; W. Steele; J. Watson, A. S. Rodger; P. Whitten; H. C. Macpherson; E. Smith £1,910 to £2,329

Minute Book Office and Record of Edictal Citations, etc., Office.

Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Keeper, D. M. Candlish..... £1,910 to £2,329

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. Allan, I.S.O. £3,800

Deputy do., D. M. Young..... £2,484 to £2,898

Chief Clerk, J. Anderson..... £1,910 to £2,329

Sheriff Clerk Depute, J. D. Crerar, w.s.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, R. D. Gould.

Deputy do., Alexander E. McRae.

Crown Estate Commissioners

■ St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.

Crown Estate Receiver, D. T. Hunt.

Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord Birsay, C.B.E., T.D. (Chairman); C. M. S. Grant; W. Bankier; A. M. McClymont; G. F. Ross.

Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.

Depute Clerks of Court and Senior Legal Assessors,

S. Forrest; D. H. Cameron.

Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, R. Bland;

W. D. H. Sellar.

Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landels.

SCOTTISH LAW COMMISSION

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh ■

[031-667-3437/8]

Chairman, The Hon. Lord Kilbrandon, LL.D. Commissioners, A. M. Johnston, Q.C. (full-time); Prof. A. E. Anton; Prof. J. M. Halliday; Prof.

T. B. Smith, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.

Secretary, A. G. Brand, M.B.E.

Asst. Secretary, H. D. Glover.

Chief Clerk, B. W. Sharry.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES (GLASGOW)

Central Police Court Chambers.

James Robertson (1965).

Thomas Joseph McLaughlin (1966).

SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF CLERKS AND PROCURATORS FISCAL
OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

SHERIFFS	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<i>Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland.</i> — Frederick William Fitzgerald O'Brien, Q.C., 10 India Street, Edinburgh, 3.	Wick, E. Stewart Kirkwall, D. B. Keith, M.C. Lerwick, A. A. Macdonald . . . Dornoch, D. V. Irvine-Jones . . . Fort William, J. B. Patrick . . . Inverness, D. A. Donald Elgin, S. O. Kermack Nairn, S. O. Kermack Portree, J. B. Patrick Lochmaddy, H. Lyons [Jones] Dingwall & Tain, D. V. Irvine . . . Stornoway, H. Lyons Aberdeen, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith. Stonehaven, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith.	W. B. Davidson R. W. M. Hall R. A. Johnson D. MacDonald G. Proctor R. J. Macdonald W. J. Cruikshank G. Proctor J. B. Blair W. D. McInnes Miss L. E. Cameron	C. J. H. Campbell F. McGinn L. H. Mathewson T. F. Aitchison J. M. Hogg W. M. Paterson M. T. Macneill M. T. Macneill D. Macmillan D. S. Shaw T. F. Aitchison C. S. Mackenzie A. S. McNicol
<i>Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty.</i> — Douglas Mason Campbell, Q.C., 10 Forres Street, Edinburgh 3.			
<i>Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff.</i> — Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 68 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.			
<i>Perth & Angus.</i> — Miss Margaret Henderson Kidd, Q.C., 5 India Street, Edinburgh, 3.			
<i>Fife and Kinross.</i> — John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	Dundee, J. B. W. Christie (and Perth); R. A. Inglis (and Perth)	M. Hardy	E. W. Lockhart C. G. Hogg
<i>Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.</i> — Francis Clifford Watt, Q.C., 52 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh 3.	Forfar, H. F. Ford Arbroath, H. F. Ford (and Perth). Cupar, R. R. Kydd Kirkcaldy J. Allan Dunfermline, J. S. Mowat Kinross, R. R. Kydd Alloa, C. D. L. Murray Stirling, C. D. L. Murray Dumbarton, G. M. Bryson Falkirk, T. Young, C.B.E., T.D., W.S. Paisley, A. K. F. Hunter; A. C. Horsfall.	J. A. C. Weir H. R. W. Gardner D. G. MacGregor J. A. Johnston T. R. Marshall J. A. Johnston	J. W. Gibb E. G. Smith J. H. Douglas J. H. Douglas V. E. Cuthbert W. Hawthorn W. F. Irvine J. Houston
<i>Renfrew and Argyll.</i> — William Robertson Grieve, V.R.D., Q.C., 20 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh 4.	Greenock, W. T. Hook Campbeltown, D. J. McDiarmid . . . Dunoon (vacant). Oban (vacant). Edinburgh, E. J. Keith; V. D. B. Skae; A. J. Stevenson; K. W. B. Middleton; J. G. Wilson Haddington, K. W. B. Middleton Linlithgow (vacant). Peebles, Miss I. L. Sinclair, Q.C. (Edinburgh and Selkirk). Glasgow, W. J. Bryden; H. W. Pirie; F. Middleton; M. G. Gillies, T.D., Q.C.; J. Bayne; T. A. U. Wood; S. E. Bell; C. H. Johnston, Q.C.; W. O. Pattullo; J. I. Smith; J. A. Forsyth; P. G. B. McNeill; J. M. Peterson; N. D. MacLeod	G. S. Stirling, I.S.O. J. McGhie R. D. Gould	N. Milne W. Macnab A. I. B. Stewart D. S. Thaw J. Stevenson A. Macleod, C.B.E.
<i>The Lothians and Peebles.</i> — Gerald Paisley Sinclair Shaw, Q.C., Sheriffs Chambers, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1.	Airdrie, J. J. Maguire; N. E. D. Thomson Lanark, M. G. Gillies, T.D., Q.C. Hamilton, I. A. Dickson; P. Thomson; N. E. D. Thomson	J. G. C. Bone I. F. MacKenzie R. D. Gould	D. B. Macfarlane P. F. Hamilton E. Laverock
<i>Lanark.</i> — Sir Allan Grierson Walker, Q.C., Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow, C. 1.	Duns, J. V. Paterson Jedburgh, J. V. Paterson Hawick, J. V. Paterson Selkirk, Miss I. L. Sinclair, Q.C. Ayr, G. S. Reid; D. M. K. Grant Kilmarnock, R. N. Levitt, M.B.E. T.D.; D. M. K. Grant Rothesay (vacant). Dumfries, R. Macdonald, C.B.E. Kirkcudbright	W. R. Docherty, O.B.E.	H. Herron
<i>Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk.</i> —Miss Isabel Lillias Sinclair, Q.C., 9 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	Wigtown Stranraer	T. S. Neilson J. F. McNish	J. Farrell T. J. Cochrane
<i>Ayr and Bute.</i> —Robert Howat McDonald, M.C., Q.C., 5 Doune Terrace, Edinburgh, 3.	S. A. Lockhart	H. W. Miller, V.R.D.	D. B. Copeland J. Skeen
<i>Dumfries & Galloway.</i> — David William Robert Brand, Q.C., 38 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 2.		H. M. Barron A. McDougall G. Cleaver W. S. Rae C. McLay	R. J. Cruickshank J. Brown J. M. Cullen C. F. M. Burrell A. Henry W. M. Morton W. M. Morton

NEW TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1.—The Commission was established on October 1, 1961, under the New Towns Act, 1959, to take over new towns in England and Wales from development corporations whose purposes have been achieved or substantially achieved. The assets and liabilities of the Crawley and Hemel Hempstead Development Corporations were transferred to the Commission on April 1, 1962, and those of the Welwyn Garden City and Hatfield Development Corporations on April 1, 1966. In each town, the management of residential property is conducted by a local committee appointed by the Commission in accordance with the New Towns Act, 1965 and administration of all property is carried out through the Commission's local staff.

Chairman, Sir Henry Wells, C.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Harold Banwell.

Members, W. A. J. Chapman; S. R. Collingwood; G. D. Hitchcock; R. May, O.B.E.; Mrs. B. F. R. Paterson; J. D. Russell.

Secretary, F. Schaffer.

CRAWLEY, Sussex.—*Chairman*, R. May, O.B.E. *Manager*, R. M. Clarke, M.C. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Area, 6,047 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 65,250. Estimated eventual population, 120,000. See also Municipal Directory.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.—*Chairman*, G. D. Hitchcock. *Manager*, A. W. Thomas. *Offices*, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Area, 5,910 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 68,000. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. See also Municipal Directory.

HATFIELD, Herts.—*Chairman*, W. A. J. Chapman, Ph.D. *Manager*, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. *Offices*: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area: 2,340 acres. Population (estimated, 1968): 25,000. Estimated eventual population: 29,000.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Herts. *Chairman*, S. R. Collingwood. *Manager*, M. W. Biggs, C.B.E. *Offices*: Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area: 4,372 acres. Population (estimated, 1968): 42,100. Estimated eventual population: 50,000. See also Municipal Directory.

Development Corporations

AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, T. D. Smith. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Churchill House, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Area, 2,508 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 19,094. Estimated eventual population, 45,000.

BASILDON, Essex.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, W. M. Balch. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Area, 7,818 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 75,000. Estimated eventual population, 140,000. See also Municipal Directory.

BRACKNELL, Berks.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, C. D. Pilcher. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Area, 3,265 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 30,000. Estimated eventual population, 60,000.

CORBY, Northants.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. H. Hamilton. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Area, 4,296 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 47,500. Estimated eventual population, 75,000–80,000. See also Municipal Directory.

CWMBRAN, Mon.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, C.B.E., D.F.C. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Area, 3,157 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 43,500. Estimated eventual population, 55,000.

DAWLEY, Shropshire.—Formed 1963. *Chairman*, Sir Frank Price. *General Manager*, R. P. Owen. *Offices*, Priorslee Hall, Oakengates, Salop. Area, 9,100 acres. Population (estimated, 1967), 21,000. Estimated eventual population, 90,000.

HARLOW, Essex.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir John Newsom, C.B.E., L.I.D. *General Manager*, B. H. Harvey, O.B.E. *Offices*, Gate House, The High, Harlow, Essex. Area, 6,305 acres. Population (estimated, 1967), 75,167. Estimated eventual population, 90,000. See also Harlow Urban District Council.

MILTON KEYNES, Bucks.—Formed 1967. *Chairman*, The Lord Campbell of Eskan. 22,000 acres.

PETERLEE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, T. D. Smith. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Area, 2,480 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 21,250. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

REDDITCH, Worcs.—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Sir Edward Walter Thompson. *General Manager*, A. M. Grier, C.M.G. *Offices*, Holmwood, Plymouth Road, Redditch, Worcs. Area, 7,200 acres. Estimated eventual population 70,000. (See also Municipal Directory).

RUNCORN, Cheshire.—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, V. A. Arnold, M.C., T.D. *General Manager*, D. F. Banwell. *Offices*, Chapel Street, Runcorn, Cheshire. Area, 7,250 acres. Population (estimated, 1968), 30,650. Estimated eventual population 90/100,000. See also Municipal Directory.

SKELMERSDALE, Lancs.—Formed 1962. *Chairman*, A. J. Kentish-Barnes. *General Manager*, R. W. Phelps. *Offices*, High Street, Skelmersdale, Lancs. Area, 4,029 acres. Population (estimated, 1968) 17,000. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. (See also Municipal Directory).

STEVENAGE, Herts.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Mrs. E. Dennington. *General Manager*, K. F. Gale. *Offices*, Daneshill House, Stevenage, Herts. Area, 6,256 acres. Population (estimated, 1968) 60,200. (See also Municipal Directory).

WASHINGTON, Co. Durham.—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Sir James Steel, C.B.E. *General Manager*, W. S. Holley. *Offices*, Usworth Hall, Washington. Area, 5,300 acres. Population (1967) 20,000; estimated population 1995, 80,000. (See also Municipal Directory).

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Dame Jean Roberts, D.B.E. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill, C.B.E. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Glasgow. Population (estimated, 1968), 26,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Prof. R. Browning, C.B.E. *General Manager*, G. B. Young. *Offices*, Norfolk House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Population (estimated, 1968), 59,000. Estimated eventual population, 100,000.

GLENROTHES, Fife.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, R. R. Taylor. *General Manager*, Brig. R. S. Doyle, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes. Population (estimated, 1968), 25,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

IRVINE, Ayrshire. Site designated, 1966. Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

LIVINGSTON, West Lothian. *Chairman*, W. Taylor. *Offices*, Livingston, W. Lothian.—A further site for a new town was designated on April 16, 1962, and work commenced on Aug. 23, 1963. Population (1968), 6,500. Estimated population (1985), 70,000 (rising to 100,000).

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index)

Final results of the Census of Population held in Northern Ireland on October 9, 1966, showed a total population of 1,484,775 (males, 723,884; females, 760,891) an increase of 59,733 or 4·2 per cent. over the total at the Census of 1961. A question on religion was not asked at the 1966 Census. In 1961 the number of persons in the various religious denominations (expressed in percentages of the total population) were: Roman Catholic, 34·9; Presbyterian, 29; Church of Ireland, 24·2; Methodist, 5; others 4·9; not stated, 2. Northern Ireland has a total area of 5,462 sq. miles (land, 5,206 sq. miles; inland water and tideways 256 sq. miles) with a density of population of 283 persons per sq. mile in 1966.

Constitution and Government.—Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Ireland Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a Senate of 2 ex officio Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of November, 1965, and subsequent by-elections, there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 2, Nationalists 9, Republican Labour 2, National Democrats 1, Liberal 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

Governor. His Excellency the LORD GREY OF NAUNTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,* born April 15, 1910; appointed Governor, July 31, 1968 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland)... £4,000 plus allowances.

Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens, C.V.O., E.R.D.
Asst. Private Secretary, Miss H. Strange.

* The title chosen by Sir Ralph Grey was announced on Sept. 18, 1968.

The Privy Council

Senator J. L. O. Andrews (1957); Sir Anthony Babington, Q.C. (1926); The Viscount Brookeborough, K.G., C.B.E., M.C., H.M.L., M.P. (1933); Maj. J. D. Chichester-Clark, M.P. (1966); W. Craig, M.P. (1963); Sir Lancelot Curran (*Lord Justice*) (1957); A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P. (1959); W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P. (1965); Senator Col. the Lord Glentoran, H.M.L. (1953); Mr. Justice E. W. Jones, (1965); H. V. Kirk, M.P. (1962); Capt. W. J. Long, M.P. (1966); R. W. B. McConnell, M.P. (1964); The Lord MacDermott, M.C. (*Lord Chief Justice*) (1940); Sir Herbert McVeigh (*Lord Justice*) (1965); W. J. Morgan, M.P. (1961); Hon. Sir Harry Mulholland, Bt. (1930); Ivan Neill, M.P. (1950); Capt. Hon. Terence O'Neill, M.P. (1956); The Lord Rathcavan (1922); Capt. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P. (1946); Judge W. W. B. Topping (1957); J. E. Warnock, Q.C., M.P. (1944); H. W. West, M.P. (1960).

Clerk of the Privy Council. H. Black, Stormont Castle, Belfast 4.

The Senate

Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews (U.); J. E. N. Barnhill (U.); Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Belfast (U.); Sir George Clark, Bt. (U.); V. A. Cooke (U.); Lt.-Col. J. G. Cunningham, O.B.E. (U.); J. C. Drennan, C.B.E. (U.); J. P. Donaghy (N.); N. Elder (U.); Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L. (U.); Mrs. M. J. Greeves, M.B.E. (U.); J. S. Johnston (U.); N. Kennedy (Lab.); S. Kinghan (U.); J. G. Lennon (N.); The Mayor of Londonderry (U.); D. A. McClelland (U.); P. F. McGill (N.); D. R. McGladdery (U.); P. F. Mallon (N.); P. J. O'Hare; S. Rodgers (U.); A. P. Schofield (Lab.); W. Stewart (U.); Maj. W. Wilson; (one vacancy).

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).—D. Boal (U.); T. W. Boyd (Lab.); R. H. Bradford (U.); J. J. Brennan (N.D.); H. Diamond (Repub. Lab.); G. Fitt (Rep. Lab.); Rt. Hon. W. K. Fitzsimons (U.); W. S. Hinds (U.); Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk (U.); J. W. Kennedy (U.); J. McQuade (U.); Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan (U.); Rt. Hon. I. Neill (U.); W. Scott (U.); F. V. Simpson (Lab.); Rt. Hon. J. E. Warnock, Q.C. (U.).

Antrim (7 Members).—Capt. R. A. Ardill (U.); Rt. Hon. W. Craig (U.); N. O. Minford (U.);

Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (U.); Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill (U.); R. Simpson (U.); (one vacancy).

Armagh (4 Members).—I. G. M. Hawthorne (U.); Mrs. D. McNabb, O.B.E. (U.); E. G. Richardson (Ind. N.); Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.).

Queen's University (4 Members).—H. I. McClure (U.); Miss B. H. Maconachie (U.); Miss S. M. Murnaghan (Lib.); R. W. Porter, Q.C. (U.).

Down (8 Members).—J. Dobson (U.); Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner (U.); M. J. Keogh (N.); J. W. B. Kelly, Q.C. (U.); Capt. Rt. Hon. W. J. Long (U.); S. Magowan (U.); R. S. Nixon (U.); J. O'Reilly (N.).

Fermanagh (3 Members).—Capt. Hon. J. Brooke (U.); J. Carron (N.); Rt. Hon. H. W. West (U.).

Londonderry City (1 Member)—A. W. Anderson (U.).

Londonderry County (4 Members).—J. Burns (U.); Maj. Rt. Hon. J. D. Chichester-Clark (U.); P. J. Gormley (N.); E. G. McAteer (N.).

Tyrone (5 Members).—T. C. Gormley (N.); T. Lyons (U.); J. D. Taylor (U.); R. H. O'Connor (N.); J. A. Currie (N.).

Ind.=Independent. Lab.=Labour. Lib.=Liberal. N.=Nationalist. N.D.=National Democrat. Rep. Lab.=Republican Labour. U.=Unionist.

Officers of Parliament
Speaker of the Senate, Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker, T. Lyons.

Deputy Chairmen, J. O'Reilly; Miss S. M. Murnaghan.

Temporary Chairman, J. Burns.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, J. S. F. Cooke.
Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.

Librarian, T. Hamilton.
Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.

The Cabinet
Prime Minister, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence Marne O'Neill, M.P. (b. 1914); appointed 1963... £5,750

Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk, M.P.
Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. Craig, M.P.

Health and Social Services, Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan, M.P.
Education, Rt. Hon. W. J. Long, M.P. [M.P.]
Agriculture, Rt. Hon. J. D. Chichester-Clark, M.P.
Commerce, Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.
Development, Rt. Hon. W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P.
Minister in the Senate, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews.
Minister of State (Development) and Leader of the House
 Rt. Hon. R. W. B. McConnell, M.P.
Ministers, each £4,250 and Expenses, £300.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Prime Minister's Department, Senator D. R. McGladrey.
Ministry of Education, R. H. Bradford, M.P.
Ministry of Development, N. O. Minford, M.P.
Asst. Parly. Sec., Ministry of Finance, S. Magowan, M.P.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPT. AND CABINET OFFICE

Secretary, H. Black.
Deputy Secretary, K. P. Bloomfield.
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, J. Y. Malley, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Dir. of Information, W. E. Montgomery, M.B.E.
Liaison Officer, Home Office, London, W. I. Woods.

**Government Offices
MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

Permanent Secretary, Sir Cecil Bateman, K.B.E.
Second Secretary, D. C. B. Holden, C.B., E.R.D.
First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Leitch, C.B.
Second Parliamentary Draftsman, S. F. R. Martin.
Director of Law Reform, A. G. Donaldson.
Director of Establishments, R. H. Kidd.
Senior Asst. Secretary, P. O'Shea, O.B.E.
Registrar-General, W. G. Nicholl.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Permanent Secretary, J. E. Greeves, C.B.
Senior Asst. Secretary, J. G. Hill.
Asst. Secretaries, J. H. Parkes; W. G. Robinson.
Attorney-General, J. W. B. Kelly, Q.C., M.P.
Chief Crown Solicitor, T. H. Goligher.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Permanent Secretary, R. F. Green, C.B.
Second Secretary, N. Duggdale.
Sen. Asst. Secretaries, H. A. Lowry; J. E. Aiken; D. W. Lowry; C. G. Oakes.
Chief Medical Officer, C. W. Kidd, O.B.E.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £9,375
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Lancelot E.) Curran; **Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Herbert Andrew) McVeigh**; **The Hon. Mr. Justice (Robert L. E.) Lowry**; **Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Edward Warburton) Jones**; **The Hon. Mr. Justice (Ambrose Joseph) McGonigal**.
 each £8,125

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. A. L. McLean.
Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. W. Wilson.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. Ritchie.
Deputy Registrar, G. J. Cairns.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerk and Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, R. L. G. Davison.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Permanent Secretary, J. M. Benn.
Senior Assistant Secretary, L. Arndell.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Dent; J. Scott, O.B.E.; J. Finney.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Permanent Secretary, J. A. Young.
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. J. Malcolm, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Bateman; R. A. Atkinson; A. McKelvie; H. S. Oliver; A. E. W. Steen.

Chief Scientific Officer, J. C. H. Woods, I.S.O.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Linenhall Street, Belfast, 2)
Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.
Senior Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Brooke; K. R. Shimeld.
Assistant Secretaries, W. E. Bell; W. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; F. T. Mais.
Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, **Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner**, E. Simpson.

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

Permanent Secretary, W. F. Stout, C.B.
Second Secretary, J. A. Oliver, C.B.
Senior Assistant Secretaries, J. F. Irvine; C. D. Hoey.
Assistant Secretaries, P. A. Sythes; L. V. D. Calvert; M. K. Harris.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT
(Arnotts Building, Belfast, 2)

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. J. Thompson,
Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E. [C.B.]

SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS COMMISSION
(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2).

Chairman, T. J. Rainsford, M.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY
(Knock Road, Belfast 5).

Inspector General, Sir Albert Kennedy.
Deputy Inspector General, J. A. Peacocke, C.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND AGENT IN LONDON
(Berkeley Street, W.1)

Agent, Sir William Jenkins.

THE JUDICATURE

Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department
Registrar, J. M. Hunter.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. G. Bridges.
Official Assignee's Department
Official Assignee, A. K. Pryde.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.
Principal Probate Registry
Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, T. S. Townley.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.
Accountant-General's Office
Accountant-General, R. A. Guiler.
Chief Clerk, J. N. Bell.

Recorders

Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., £5,800
Londonderry, D. J. Little, Q.C. £5,300

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions
Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.
Armagh and Fermanagh, R. H. Conaghan, Q.C.

Down, J. A. Brown, Q.C. £5,300
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.

Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £5,300

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of United Kingdom services, *i.e.* Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc. for the period from 1962 to March 31, 1968, amounted to £453,74,344. The United Kingdom contribution has been provisionally fixed at £500,000 for 1967-68 and £2,000,000 for 1968-69.

Estimated Public Income.....	£296,223,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution).....	£296,096,710

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1965	1966
Total Imports.....	£512,758,000	£523,420,000
Total Exports.....	457,026,000	476,359,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1966 was approximately £920,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 226,000 persons. The products of the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries which employed 54,000 persons, were valued at £118,000,000. The textile industries, employing 47,000 persons, produced yarns, fabrics, household textiles, handkerchiefs, carpets, hosiery, ropes and a wide variety of other products valued at approximately £142,000,000. The food, drink and tobacco industries, giving employment to 29,000 persons, produced goods valued at £406,000,000 and clothing to the value of £39,000,000 was manufactured in 1966, of which £14,500,000 represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are synthetic rubber, cardboard boxes and packing cases, furniture and building materials.

Minerals.—2,194 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1967, and the minerals raised were valued at £5,190,165.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1967 was £1,001,293.

COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and County Boroughs	Area* sq. miles	Population, 1967†	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1968-69
(1) Antrim..... Belfast County Borough.....	1,099 25	313,991 398,405	Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs, [P.C.]	J. O'N. McClintock.
(2) Armagh.....	489	125,164	Col. the Lord Glentoran, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.	H. R. Brown. T. C. Johnston.
(3) Down.....	952	286,631	The Earl of Clanwilliam.	G. R. Perceval-Maxwell.
(4) Fermanagh.....	657	49,886	The Viscount Brookeborough, K.G., P.C., C.B.E., M.C., P.C.	Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.
(5) Londonderry†..... Londonderry County Borough.....	801 3·4	118,964 55,694	J. C. Drennan, C.B.E. [Bt., C.B.E.]	Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur Hezlet K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., J. A. Canning. [D.S.C.] Capt. T. A. Dixon.
(6) Tyrone.....	1,218	136,040	Col. Sir Basil McFarland, The Duke of Abercorn.	

† Excluding Londonderry County Council.

Chairmen of County Councils.—Antrim, W. M. Cameron, M.B.E.; Armagh, A. D. Gibson, O.B.E.; Down, W. J. McCoubrey; Fermanagh, Capt. J. W. Brooke; Londonderry, Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie, C.B.E., E.R.D.; Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The net tonnage of shipping using the principal ports in 1966 was about 10,000,000 tons.

Belfast.—Nightly passenger and freight services operate to Glasgow, Heysham and Liverpool.

Regular vehicle ferry services maintained to Ardrossan, Preston and Liverpool and general cargo services operate to the major ports in Great Britain and to foreign ports.

Larne.—A twice daily passenger, vehicle ferry and general cargo service to Stranraer, a regular vehicle ferry service to Preston and a cargo service to Ardrossan are operated.

Londonderry.—A cargo service is maintained to Glasgow and a container service operates to Preston and Liverpool. Shipping services also operate from Coleraine, Newry, Portrush and Warrenpoint to Liverpool and Garston.

Road and Rail Transport.—The reorganization of public transport in Northern Ireland was completed by the Transport Act (N.I.), 1967, which provided for the abolition of the Ulster Transport Authority and the establishment of the Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company. The Holding Company took over the assets of the Authority and is responsible for the supervision of the subsidiary companies, Ulsterbus Ltd. which operates the public road passenger services and Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. which provides the railway services. A few privately operated bus services are provided in rural areas under licence. Road freight services are provided by a large number of hauliers operating competitively under licence. The Belfast Corporation provides omnibus services in the Belfast area.

Air Transport.—Passenger and freight services operate between Belfast Airport and airports throughout Great Britain. In 1967 almost one million passengers, 20,000 metric tons of freight and 3,000 metric tons of mail were carried. Services are also operated between Londonderry (Ballykelly) and Glasgow.

NATIONAL MUSEUM—Ulster Museum, Stranmillis Road, Belfast 9. Open weekdays 10-6 p.m., Wednesdays 10-9 p.m., closed Christmas Day. Admission free. Extension in course of erection. Collections reflect Ulster life and culture and include Irish paintings of all periods, silver, glass and textiles. Permanent collection of European paintings from 17th and 18th centuries. Irish antiquities to Plantation period. World ethnographic material. Important collections of spinning wheels and cycles. Rich Irish natural history material.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population. 1967 Estimated	Rateable Value £	Rate* levied 1968-69 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk, U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1968-69 †Chairman, U.D.C.
Armagh.....	11,235	105,356	41 6	D. J. Ryan.	J. Gray, M.B.E.
Ballymena, Co. Antrim.....	16,000	178,756	35 6	J. Simpson.	J. B. Millar.
Banbridge, Co. Down.....	6,490	58,218	43 0	R. J. Wetherall.	J. Crozier.
Bangor, Co. Down.....	30,000	451,175	36 4	R. Wolsey.	R. V. Campbell.
BELFAST.....	398,405	6,263,493	32 0	D. Jamison.	W. D. Geddis.
Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.....	11,009	106,795	32 6	D. Barry.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine, Co. Londonderry.....	14,106	157,586	37 0	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	C. H. Hamill.
Holywood, Co. Down.....	8,057	80,803	36 0	A. Gamble.	†Lt.-Col. D. C. McCormack.
Larne, Co. Antrim.....	17,288	174,780	36 10	R. Lyttle, M.C.	A. Marrs.
Lisburn, Co. Antrim.....	22,528	213,319	33 3	R. C. Newell.	J. Howard, O.B.E.
LONDONDERRY.....	56,300	425,205	35 0	R. H. Henderson.	W. Beatty.
Lurgan, Co. Armagh.....	20,895	163,866	41 6	W. McCleary.	S. Gardiner.
Newry, Co. Down.....	12,214	125,059	48 0	G. Cronin, M.B.E.	†P. McMahon.
Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim.....	48,110	452,917	31 4	A. R. Martin.	†R. Hart.
Newtownards, Co. Down.....	14,000	128,257	38 0	W. C. Scott.	†N. G. Francis.
Onagh, Co. Tyrone.....	10,030	93,840	33 0	J. McGale.	N. R. J. Wilson.
Portadown, Co. Armagh.....	20,707	210,917	39 0	K. Jones, M.B.E.	G. R. Hyde.

* Full rate levied. Mixed hereditaments, 1s. 5d. less; Dwelling houses, 2s. 10d. less.

BELFAST

BELFAST, ■ City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,815 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1967) of 398,405. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of ■ relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1968-69), W. D. Geddis.

Town Clerk, D. Jamison.

LONDONDERRY

LONDONDERRY, a City and County Borough,

situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1967) of 56,300 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for long closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost ■ mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. New industries established in Londonderry in the post-war period include the manufacture of synthetic fibre and rubber, tyre cord and light engineering. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1968-69), W. Beatty.

Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'–54° 25' N., and long. 4° 18'–4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), of which 76,829 acres are under cultivation. Population (1961 Census), 50,423 (males, 23,226; females, 27,197). In 1967 the births numbered 712 and the deaths 844. 165 persons were returned at the Census of 1961 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 355 in 1951. The Island's main industry is catering for holidaymakers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles. Some agricultural produce is exported.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by ■ Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-

Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the First Deemster, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 5 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and ■ each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof

is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £160,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948; of the balance of £500,000, a sum of £250,000 was repaid by the Treasury in October, 1961, and interest has since that date been paid on the remaining £250,000 invested in 3 p.c. Savings Bonds, 1960/70.

The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. od. in the £ on the first £250 of taxable income, the standard rate being 4s. 3d. in the £. There are no surtax or death duties, surtax having been abolished from

April 6, 1961. There are 31 primary, 6 secondary schools, a college of further education and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the net expenditure on public education in 1967-68 was £1,004,284.

CAPITAL, ¶ Douglas. Population (1966), 19,518. ¶ Castletown (2,378) is the ancient capital; the other towns — ¶ Peel (2,739), and ¶ Ramsey (3,880).

FLAG.—Three legs armed conjoined in yellow on a red ground.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Peter Stallard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1966) (plus allowance, tax free £3,000)	£4,400
Government Secretary, G. J. Bryan, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.	£3,150
Government Treasurer, A. Smith	£3,150
First Deemster, His Hon. S. J. Kneale, C.B.E. (plus allce. £200 as Deputy Governor)	4,225
Second Deemster, His Hon. G. E. Moore	3,850
Attorney-General, D. D. Lay	3,850
Speaker, House of Keys, H. C. Kerruish, O.B.E.	
Judge of Appeal, R. M. Bingham, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C.	

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. In 1961 the population of Jersey was 63,345, and of Guernsey, etc. 47,198 (Guernsey, 45,150; Alderney, 1,449; Sark, 560).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation is about 38,765 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and fern. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and ¶ Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is ¶ St. Helier — the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is ¶ St. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency Vice-Adm. Sir (John) Michael Villiers, K.C.B., O.B.E. (1963) £4,250
Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Robert Le Masurier, D.S.C.
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General, H. F. C. Freaut.

Solicitor-General, P. L. Crill.

States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.

Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.

Head Postmaster, L. E. Cockbill.

Year to Jan. 31:	1956	1967
Revenue.....	£8,644,176	£10,251,346
Expenditure.....	8,712,560	9,591,593
Public Debt.....	4,242,905	6,472,423

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles Coleman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1964) £4,250
Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. McIlvan, O.B.E., R.D.

Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir William Arnold, C.B.E.

Lieutenant-Bailiff and Stipendiary Magistrate, F. C. Coningsby, Ph.D.

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. F. W. Cogman.

Attorney General, J. H. Loveridge, C.B.E.

Solicitor General, E. P. Shanks.

President of Board of Administration, E. D. Collas.

President, Education Council, Rev. Canon S. W. Gerhold, M.B.E.

States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.

Receiver General, R. H. Collenette.

Chief Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.

Postmaster, A. G. Williams.

	1966	1967
Revenue.....	£4,357,767†	£4,913,357
Expenditure.....	4,167,222†	4,526,578
Net Funded Debt....	3,241,764	3,231,990
Note and Coin issue..	826,653	1,002,190

† Including £134,403 and £116,495 respectively for Alderney.

ALDERNEY

President of the States, S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Serq, Dame Sibyl Hathaway, D.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a free association of the United Kingdom and the 28 sovereign independent states listed below together with their dependencies (mostly small islands which are dependencies of Britain, Australia or New Zealand) and the Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean. The Member States of the Commonwealth (in the order in which they are treated in the next section of the *Almanack*) are:

CANADA	MALAWI
AUSTRALIA	MALAYSIA
NEW ZEALAND	MALTA G.C.
BARBADOS	MAURITIUS
BOTSWANA	NIGERIA
CEYLON	PAKISTAN
CYPRUS	SIERRA LEONE
GAMBIA	SINGAPORE
GHANA	SWAZILAND
GUYANA	TANZANIA
INDIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
JAMAICA	UGANDA
KENYA	ZAMBIA
LESOTHO	WESTERN SAMOA

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14 million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the Member States and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 196-200. The total population of the Commonwealth is estimated to be approaching 800,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—Most members of the Commonwealth are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of a majority in parliament. However, Ghana (1966) and Nigeria (1966) have suspended their constitutions and are under military rule.

Queen Elizabeth II is recognized as Queen and Head of State in the following Member countries of the Commonwealth: Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Malta, The Gambia, Guyana, Barbados and Mauritius. In each of these countries (except Britain) Her Majesty is personally represented by a Governor-General, who in many respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Britain (with the exception of certain constitutional functions which are performed by Her Majesty personally). The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the British Government; in many cases he is ■ national of the country in which he holds office.

India, Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, Cyprus, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Singapore and Botswana are Republics with Presidents as Head of State; Malaysia has one of the State Rulers as elected Monarch (*Yang Di-Pertuan Agong*) and Head of State; Lesotho and Swaziland are monarchies which have their own Kings. All Members of the Commonwealth accept the Queen as the symbol of the free association of the Member Nations of the Commonwealth and as such, Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the Statute of Westminster, 1931, in which the Commonwealth nations were described ■ "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." (Modifications were subsequently made for the Republics and the Monarchies of which Her Majesty is not sovereign.) Other parts of the Commonwealth,

such as the Dependent Territories and Associated States, are regarded as forming part of the Commonwealth by virtue of their relationship with Member states of the Commonwealth.

CONSULTATION.—The most important means of consultation between Governments are Prime Ministers' Meetings. These Meetings, which replaced the more formal pre-war Imperial Conferences, have been held at frequent intervals since 1944. They are a useful means whereby Commonwealth Heads of Government consult together on major issues of international affairs and other matters which affect them all. It is not their practice to pass Resolutions or seek to formulate common and binding policies on international issues; but they have on occasion made general statements of principle to which they all subscribe and policies of individual Governments are clearly often influenced by the information and ideas exchanged at these meetings. In addition to meetings of Prime Ministers, there are annual meetings of Finance Ministers, as well as less frequent meetings between Ministers or officials responsible for subjects such as Trade, Education, Medicine and Law.

A Commonwealth Secretariat was established in 1965, staffed from Commonwealth countries (see pp. 368-9).

RHODESIA.—Southern Rhodesia was united with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in ■ federation which lasted from 1953 until 1963, since when Nyasaland has become independent (as Malawi, 1964) and Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia, 1964). Southern Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965, and its constitutional status had not been settled by the summer of 1968.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. In most cases, though not in all, they possess a common status ■ British subjects (or Commonwealth citizens). Even where there is no such provision for ■ common status, the Members of the Commonwealth differentiate, in greater or less degree, as regards the grant of privileges, between citizens of the Commonwealth and aliens. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as ■ foreign country or her citizens as foreigners.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of dependencies in the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth (New Zealand, Ceylon, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (constitutional cases only) and Kenya. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of judges of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in the Republics, Sierra Leone and Uganda, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-

General on the advice of the Government concerned. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth is completely responsible for its own defence and all are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom and Pakistan are in C.E.N.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom has defence agreements with Malaysia, Malta and Mauritius, and is a signatory to the Treaty of Guarantee of Cyprus.

THE ASSOCIATED STATES.—Early in 1967 the former colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia became "non-dependent" States in association with Great Britain. Legal effect was given to this status by the West Indies Act, 1967. The main features of the association are that each State is responsible for its own internal affairs, may amend its own Constitution and may sever the association by unilateral declaration, subject to the observance of procedures contained in the Constitution of each State. Her Majesty's Government retains responsibility for the external affairs and defence of each territory.

OVERSEAS DEPENDENCIES.—The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. (See following sections.)

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Condominium: a territory for which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea. In addition Australia and New Zealand administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. In some countries, customs tariffs are lower for merchandise of Commonwealth origin than for imports from foreign countries. The British Government provides guarantees for the capital issues made by dependent territories and also provides budgetary assistance in many cases as well as direct loans and grants to assist development.

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, annual sums of £5,000,000 were made available for developments and £500,000 for research for a ten-year period. Succeeding Acts increased the total sum to be made available and extended the period to be covered.

A summary of the sums made available and periods to which they applied is contained in the table below. An Act of 1959 also authorized the provision of loans from the Exchequer towards the cost of approved development programmes. Similar information on these loans is also included in the summary.

Date of Act	Period	Amount for whole period	Exchequer Loans (Amount authorized)
1940	1941-51	55	—
1945	1946-56	120	—
1950	1946-56	140	—
1955	1946-60	220	—
1959	1946-64	315	—
1963	1946-66	340	105
1965	1946-70	390	125

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES NOW MEMBER STATES

The following list shows the incidence of Commonwealth States becoming Independent, 1947-68:—

1947	India (Republic, 1949)
	Pakistan (Republic, 1956)
1948	Ceylon
1957	Ghana (Republic, 1960)
	Malaya (an elective monarchy, now MALAYSIA; see Sabah and Sarawak, 1963)
1960	Nigeria (Republic, 1963)
	Cyprus (Republic, 1960; Cwlth. Member, 1961)
1961	Sierra Leone
	Tanganyika (Republic, 1962; united 1964 with Zanzibar as TANZANIA)
1962	Jamaica
	Trinidad and Tobago
1963	Uganda
	Zanzibar
	Kenya (Republic, 1964)
	Sabah (in Federation of Malaysia (an Sarawak) elective monarchy)
	Singapore, in Federation of Malaysia, seceded as Republic 1965.
1964	Malawi (formerly Nyasaland Protectorate; Republic, 1966)
	Malta
	Zambia (Republic; formerly Northern Rhodesia)
1965	Gambia
1966	Guyana, formerly British Guiana
	Botswana (Republic; formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate)
	Lesotho (Monarchy; formerly Basutoland)
	Barbados
1968	Mauritius Swaziland

Associated States

From the dates shown, the following are fully self-governing states within the Commonwealth. The United Kingdom continues to be responsible for their defence and external relations:—

Antigua (Feb. 27, 1967)
Dominica (March 1, 1967)
Grenada (March 3, 1967)
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla (Feb. 27, 1967)
St. Lucia (March 1, 1967)
Countries which have left the Commonwealth
1947 Burma
1949 Eire or Republic of Ireland
1956 Sudan
1960 British Somaliland (joined Italian Somaliland as SOMALI REPUBLIC).
1961 South Africa (on becoming a republic). Southern Cameroons (joined French Cameroons as CAMEROON REPUBLIC).
1963 Maldives Islands (ceased to be a protected state).
1967 Federation of South Arabia (including the Crown Colony of Aden and the Eastern Aden Protectorate; became the People's Republic of South Yemen, Nov. 30, 1967).

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1966	Estimated 1968
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	1,463,203	1,526,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,873,674	2,007,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	251,000	963,066	971,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	28,354	616,788	624,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	156,185	493,396	507,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,425	756,039	760,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	6,960,870	7,306,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	108,535	110,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	5,780,845	5,927,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	955,344	960,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	14,382	15,000
Northwest Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	28,738	31,000
Total.....	3,851,809	20,014,880	20,744,000

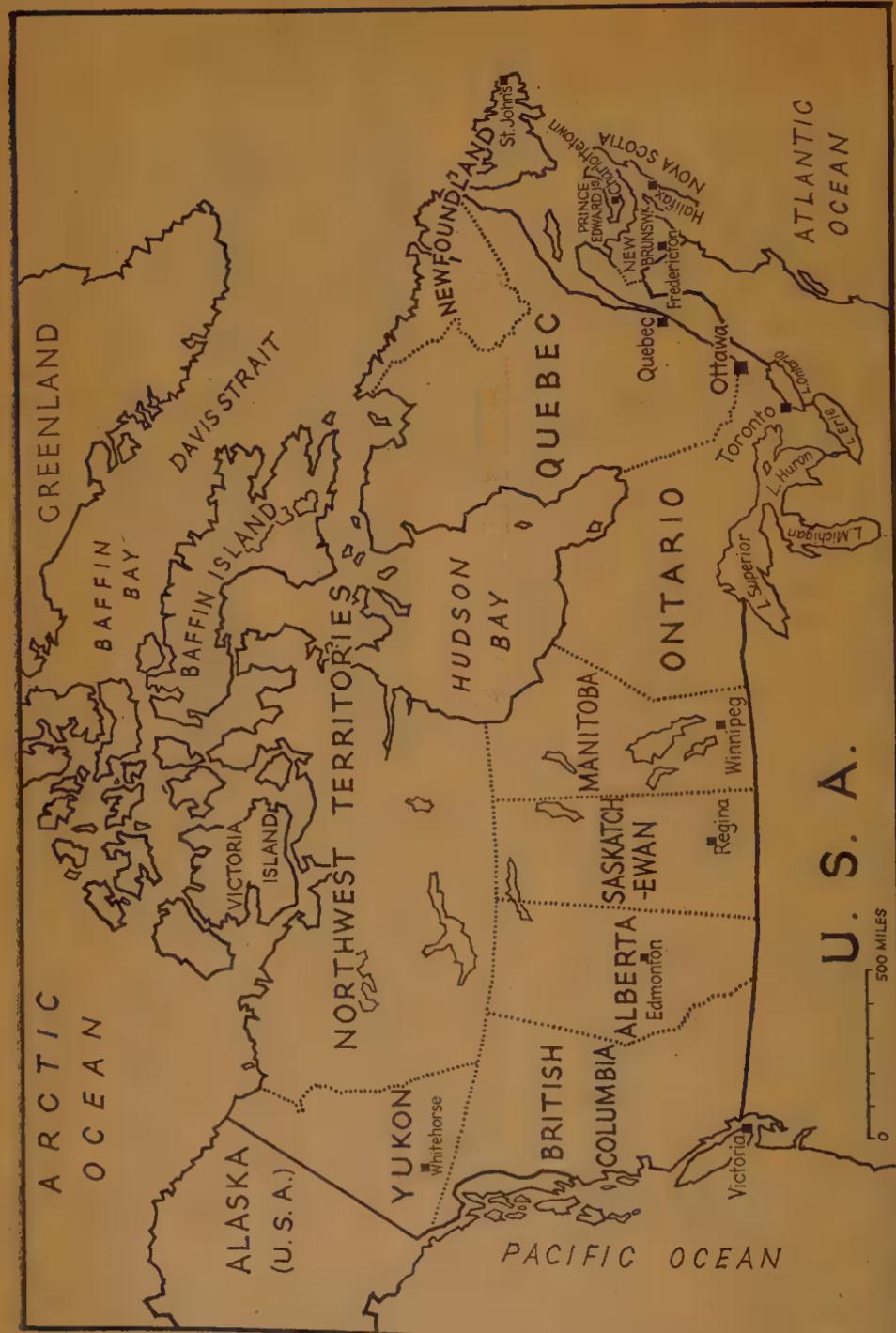
Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 194,743 in 1966, 63,291 were from the British Isles, 31,625 from Italy, 17,514 from the United States and 82,313 from some 55 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956.....	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857
1961.....	9,218,893	9,019,354	18,238,247	4,228,818	71,689
1966.....	10,059,344	9,960,536	20,014,880	..	194,743

Origins	1951	1961	Religions	1951	1961
British Races	6,709,685	7,996,669	Roman Catholic	6,069,496	8,342,826
English	3,630,344	4,195,175	United Church of Canada	2,867,271	3,664,008
Scottish	1,547,470	1,902,302	Anglican Church of Canada	2,060,720	2,409,068
Irish	1,439,635	1,753,351	Presbyterian	787,747	818,558
Other	92,236	145,841	Baptist	519,585	593,553
European Races	6,872,889	9,657,195	Lutheran	444,923	662,744
French	4,319,167	5,540,346	Jewish	204,836	254,368
Austrian	32,231	106,535	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	191,051	189,653
Belgian	35,148	61,382	Greek Orthodox	172,271	239,766
Czech and Slovak	63,959	73,061	Mennonite	125,938	152,452
Finnish	43,745	59,436	Pentecostal	95,131	143,877
German	619,995	1,049,599	Salvation Army	70,275	92,054
Hungarian	60,460	126,220	Mormon	32,888	50,016
Italian	152,245	450,351	Church of Christ, Disciples	14,920	19,512
Jewish	181,670	173,344	Christian Science	20,795	19,466
Netherland	264,267	429,679	Adventist	21,398	25,999
Polish	219,845	323,517	Confucian and Buddhist	13,975	16,700
Roumanian	23,601	43,805	Others	302,209	543,627
Russian	91,279	119,168	Totals	14,009,429	18,238,247
Scandinavian	283,024	386,534			
Ukrainian	395,043	473,337			
Other	87,210	240,881			
Asiatic Races	72,827	121,753			
Chinese	32,528	58,197			
Japanese	11,063	29,157			
Other	18,636	34,399			
Indian and Eskimo	165,007	220,121			
All other	188,421	■42,509			
Totals	14,009,429	18,238,247	Indian population (1951) 155,874; (1961) 208,286. Eskimo population (1951) 9,733; (1961) 11,835.		



PHYSIOGRAPHY

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1783 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the border between Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The Interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fjords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to 8,500 and 9,500 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Canada Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

FLAG.—Red maple leaf with 11 points on white square, flanked by vertical red bars one half the width of the square.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, C.D., born April 19, 1900, assumed office April 17, 1967.

Secretary to the Governor-General, E. U. Butler.

Assistant Secretary, Brig.-Gen. L.-F. Trudeau, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D.

Comptroller of the Household, Capt. (Navy) D. C. McKinnon, C.D.

Press Secretary, G. Robillard.

Attaché, P. Walker.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. (A.F.) G. A. M. Landry; Capt. (A.) D. G. Hyman; Lt. (Navy) J. K. Steele.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Government Leader in the Senate, Hon. Paul Martin. [\$10,000]

Transport, Hon. Paul T. Hellyer.

External Affairs, Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

Solicitor General, Hon. George J. McIlraith.

Public Works, Hon. Arthur Laing.

Manpower and Immigration, Hon. Allan J. MacEachen.

President of the Treasury Board, Hon. Charles M. Drury.

Finance and Receiver General, Hon. Edgar J. Benson.

National Defence, Hon. Léo Cadieux.

Industry, and Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin.

Forestry and Rural Development, Hon. Jean Marchand.
Energy, Mines and Resources, Hon. John J. Greene.
National Revenue, Hon. Jean-Pierre Côté.
Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. John N. Turner.
Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon. Jean Chrétien.
Labour, Hon. Bryce S. Mackasey.
President of Privy Council, Hon. Donald S. Macdonald.
National Health and Welfare, Hon. John C. Munro.
Secretary of State, Hon. Gérard Pelletier.
Fisheries, Hon. Jack Davis.
Agriculture, Hon. Horace A. Olson.
Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Jean-Eudes Dubé.
Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. Ronald Basford.

Defence Production, Hon. Donald C. Jamieson.
Postmaster-General, Hon. Eric Kierans.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Robert K. Andras; Hon. James A. Richardson; Hon. Otto E. Lang.
Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C., \$15,000.

The Prime Minister receives remuneration of \$25,000; other members, each \$15,000; without Portfolio, \$7,500. In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$12,000 per annum is paid to ■ Minister of the Crown or ■ member of either the Senate or the House of Commons in Canada. A motor vehicle allowance of \$2,000 is paid to each Minister of the Crown and to the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons; these allowances are not taxable. Senators receive an annual expense allowance of \$3,000 and Members of Parliament receive an expense allowance of \$6,000, neither of which is subject to income tax.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS ABROAD

United Kingdom.—Hon. C. S. A. Ritchie, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
Australia.—A. R. Menzies.
Ceylon.—J. Timmerman.
Cyprus.—T. B. B. Wainman-Wood.
Ghana.—A. F. Hart.
Guyana.—Hon. M. F. Gregg.
India.—J. George.
Jamaica.—R. H. Jay.
Kenya.—Miss B. M. Meagher.
Malaysia and Singapore.—J. G. Hadwen.
New Zealand.—R. M. Macdonnell.
Nigeria and Sierra Leone.—T. P. Malone.
Pakistan.—J. M. Weld.
Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.—J. A. Irwin.
Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.—J. R. McKinney.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN CANADA

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Colin Tradescant Crowe, K.C.M.G. (1968). £8,600
Deputy High Commissioner and Minister (Commercial), T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Counsellors, W. N. Hugh-Jones M.V.O. (Head of Chancery); R. W. Gray (Commercial); P. R. Noakes, O.B.E. (Information); J. A. Cayton (Cultural Affairs); H. E. C. Boxer, C.B., O.B.E. (Defence Equipment); D. F. Downing (Scientific).
Defence Adviser, Air Cdre. A. A. N. Nicholson, C.B.E.
Naval Adviser, Capt. P. Maslen, M.V.O., R.N.
Military Adviser, Col. J. L. Collard, M.C.
Air Adviser, Gp. Capt. J. Garden, D.F.C.
1st Secretaries, M. E. Heath; M. A. McConville, M.B.E.; D. M. D. Thomas; R. W. Baxter (Information); J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E. (Admin.); T. P.

Boyd (Pensions); R. C. Carroll (Commercial); B. Hickley (Information).
British Council Representative (vacant).

Australia.—Sir Kenneth Bailey, C.B.E., Q.C.
Barbados.—C. B. Williams.
Ceylon.—L. S. B. Perera.
Ghana.—W. B. van Lare.
India.—Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri.
Jamaica.—V. H. McFarlane, C.B.E.
New Zealand.—Sir Léon Götz.
Nigeria.—M. A. Samuel.
Pakistan.—M. S. A. Baig.
Tanzania.—G. M. Rutabanzibwa.
Trinidad and Tobago.—D. C. Granado.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated by the Governor-General until the age of 75, except present incumbents who may remain members for life. They are distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 264 members. Representation by provinces is at present as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 11, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 74, Ontario 88, Manitoba 13, Saskatchewan 13, Alberta 29, British Columbia 23, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories 1.

The Senate.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. Jean-Paul Deschatelet (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$3,000, motor-car allowance \$1,000 and Salary \$6,000)	\$28,000
<i>Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Robert Fortier	\$26,500

The House of Commons.

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Hon. Lucien Lamoureux (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, expense allowance \$6,000, car allowance \$1,000, residence allowance \$3,000 and salary \$9,000)	\$31,000
<i>Deputy Speaker</i> , H. Faulkner (with Member's annual indemnity \$12,000, expense allowance \$6,000, residence allowance, \$1,500 and salary \$6,000)	\$25,500
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Alistair Fraser	\$26,500

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, ■ In England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by

separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

Supreme Court of Canada.

<i>Chief Justice of Canada</i> , Hon. J. R. Cartwright.....	\$40,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott, P.C.; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie; Hon. E. M. Hall; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. Philippe Pigeon..... each	\$35,000
<i>Exchequer Court of Canada</i> .	
<i>President of the Exchequer Court of Canada</i> , Hon. W. R. Jackett, P.C.	\$32,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow; Hon. C. Noel; Hon. A. A. Cattanach; Hon. H. F. Gibson; Hon. A. M. Walsh; Hon. R. Kerr.....	\$28,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

On Aug. 1, 1964, the Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force were integrated to form a single Canadian Forces Headquarters (C.F.H.Q.) under a single Chief of Defence Staff. The role of C.F.H.Q. is to provide military advice to the Minister of National Defence and to control and administer the Canadian Forces.

On February 1, 1968, the total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces was 99,871 made up of the following: Sea Elements, 17,189; Land Elements, 39,277; Air Elements, 43,351.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy has principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C.

In September, 1965, the R.C.N. had 44 ships in commission, including one light fleet carrier, 26 destroyer escorts, 17 ocean escorts, one mobile repair ship, one fleet replenishment ship, two submarines and one diving depot ship.

Army.—The Canadian Regular Army consists of a field force of four Infantry Brigade Groups, and training, logistic support and headquarters units. One Infantry Brigade Group is stationed in Europe as part of NATO forces. Forces in Canada are organized into four Commands and 11 Military Areas, with Army Headquarters at Ottawa. The Reserves include the Canadian Army (Militia), the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following commands: Air Defence Command, St. Hubert, P.Q.; 1 Air Division, Metz, France; Air Transport Command, Trenton, Ont.; Air Material Command, Rockcliffe, Ont.; Maritime Air Command, Halifax, N.S.; Training Command, Winnipeg, Man. The R.C.A.F. has 26 squadrons in service, 20 being regular and 6 auxiliary.

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1966-67) 18,911 publicly controlled schools with 5,044,067 pupils. In addition there were 189,837 pupils in 1,300 private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 32,290 pupils (1966-67). In 1966-67, there were 386 universities and colleges with a full-time university grade enrolment of 232,672. Sixty-two of the total were degree-granting institutions.

Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the 1961 census 67·4 per cent. of the total population gave English and 19·1 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 2,231,172 (or 12·2 per cent.) are bilingual.

VITAL STATISTICS BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1966.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta.....	30,592	9,677	11,879
British Columbia.....	32,502	16,290	14,682
Manitoba.....	18,007	7,938	7,312
New Brunswick.....	12,722	4,771	5,165
Newfoundland.....	14,084	3,072	3,728
Nova Scotia.....	15,220	6,478	5,833
Ontario.....	131,942	54,171	54,571
P.E.I.	2,199	1,048	752
Quebec.....	109,878	38,680	44,411
Saskatchewan.....	19,037	7,427	6,987
Yukon.....	369	82	94
N.W. Territories.....	1,158	229	182
	387,710	149,863	155,596

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1966)
19·4; Death Rate 7·5; Marriage Rate 7·8; Divorces
(1966) 10,215.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
1965	■	\$
1966	7,180,309,787	7,218,274,552
1967	7,695,820,204	7,734,795,525
1968	8,358,178,383	8,779,680,996
	9,076,589,447	9,868,991,666

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
1963	\$24,799,279,690	\$13,919,769,972
1964	25,923,732,116	15,070,149,452
1965	26,573,425,709	15,504,472,544
1966	27,598,430,858	15,543,447,865
1967	30,340,137,314	15,964,950,478
1968	32,926,309,588	16,757,352,697

Banking.—There were 8 chartered banks on March 31, 1968, with assets of \$31,900,073,000. Deposits were \$29,245,612,000 of which \$12,294,805,000 were personal savings.

TRADE

Total trade of Canada in 1967 was valued at \$11,111,804,000 (exports) and \$11,081,153,000 (imports). Value of trade with Canada's largest trading partners in 1967 was as follows:

Country	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom.....	\$	■
Australia.....	673,950,000	1,169,053,000
India.....	64,471,000	156,249,000
U.S.A.	42,774,000	140,592,000
Belgolux Union.....	8,021,771,000	7,079,396,000
China.....	64,620,000	100,800,000
France.....	25,074,000	91,306,000
W. Germany.....	130,080,000	80,608,000
Italy.....	256,879,000	177,955,000
Japan.....	110,269,000	141,439,000
Mexico.....	304,768,000	572,156,000
Netherlands.....	29,535,000	49,202,000
Norway.....	64,783,000	176,431,000
Sweden.....	33,761,000	87,424,000
Switzerland.....	76,242,000	27,808,000
U.S.S.R.	66,022,000	23,833,000
Venezuela.....	23,015,000	128,633,000
	276,327,000	82,049,000

Board of Trade figures of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom are:

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£215,337,000	£213,505,000
Exports to U.K....	424,954,000	456,507,000

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—About 33 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three-quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. The cash benefits for the sale of farm products in 1965 was \$3,804,095,000. Livestock and poultry contributed \$1,544,712,000; field crops \$1,635,153,000 and dairy products \$556,371,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1965	1966	1967
Wheat.....	648,917	827,338	592,920
Oats.....	414,957	374,678	304,178
Barley.....	214,555	301,235	248,662
Rye.....	16,695	17,220	13,281
Flaxseed.....	27,254	22,020	10,178

Livestock.—On June 1, 1968, the livestock included 359,800 horses, 12,566,000 cattle, 891,200 sheep, 5,682,000 hogs and 85,793,700 poultry. The total milk production in 1967 was 18,304,000,000 lb.; butter, 335,002,000 lb.; factory cheese, 191,162,000 lb.; concentrated milk products, 759,878,000 lb.; ice cream mix, 28,134,000 gallons.

Fur Production.—There were 2,203 fur farms in Canada in 1966-67 producing 1,825,851 pelts valued at \$22,657,363, mink contributing 99 per cent. of the total. Wild life pelts totalled 3,395,899 with a value of \$12,446,008.

Fisheries.—The total value of the fish marketed in 1965 was \$315,745,000.

Forestry.—About 48 per cent. of the total land area is in forests, with almost 1,000,000 sq. miles capable of producing merchantable timber. The value of forest products in 1965 was: newsprint \$927,800,000; lumber \$749,200,000; paper (other than newsprint) \$462,100,000; pulp (exports only) \$493,000,000.

Minerals.—Canada was, in 1967, the world's greatest producer of nickel and zinc, and ranked second in asbestos, molybdenum sulphur, and uranium. The value of principal minerals produced in 1967 was: crude petroleum (\$886,484,500); copper (\$503,513,408); nickel (\$467,196,178); iron ore (\$455,242,942); zinc (\$314,904,646); natural gas (\$198,228,000); asbestos (\$8,163,011,249); sand and gravel (\$158,129,000); cement (\$146,401,454); gold (\$111,483,225). The total value of mineral production was \$4,403,579,072.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total first main track mileage of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1966, was 43,003

PROVINCES OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated April 1, 1968) of 1,520,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts in the Province.

miles, the capital liability of the railways being \$5,102,240,492 operating revenues \$1,480,822,951 and operating expenses \$1,374,917,066. In 1966 the passengers carried on railways numbered 23,194,555, and revenue freight 239,352,337 tons.

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1966, including inland vessels, was 25,735 vessels with gross tonnage 3,550,786.

Canals.—In 1966 the number of vessel passages through 11 Canadian canal systems was 23,466 and the registered net tonnage was 80,137,020. The St. Lawrence Canals and the Welland Canal carried 32,794,817 and 42,758,794, or 94 per cent. of the total.

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1967 (all carriers) was 11,596,102. Revenue cargo 187,092 tons.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 7,035,261 in 1966.

Post.—There were 10,838 post offices on March 31, 1968, and 5,561 rural and urban mail routes serving 670,266 households and businesses. Total postal revenue was \$337,000,000 in the fiscal year 1967-68; total expenditure \$404,200,000.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises seven members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (June 1, 1966) of 14,382 (estimated, June 1, 1967, at 15,000). Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Mining production, including silver, lead, gold and zinc, was valued at \$14,700,071 in 1967.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Whitehorse. Pop. (1966) 4,771.

Commissioner., J. Smith.
Administrator., F. B. Finland.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (estimated, June 1, 1968) 31,000.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining, with a total value of \$115,071,438 in 1967. Zinc and lead contributed 83 per cent. of the total. Gold, tungsten and silver are the next most valuable minerals.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—On May 1, 1967, the territorial government was moved from Ottawa to Yellowknife, and all meetings of the Council are held there.

Commissioner., S. M. Hodgson.

The present representation of parties is 55 Social Credit Party, 6 Progressive Conservatives, 3 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor., His Honour J. W. Grant MacEwan (1966) \$18,000

Executive.

Premier, and President of Council, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning \$18,000

Public Health, Hon. J. D. Ross, M.D.....	\$15,000
Public Welfare, Hon. A. J. Hooke.....	15,000
Municipal Affairs and Attorney-General, Hon. E. H. Gerhart.....	15,000
Public Works, Hon. F. C. Colborne.....	15,000
Agriculture, Hon. H. E. Strom.....	15,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. H. A. Ruste.....	15,000
Education and Labour, Hon. R. Reickeron.....	15,000
Highways, Hon. G. E. Taylor.....	15,000
Provincial Treasurer and Telephones, Hon. A. O. Aalborg.....	15,000
Industry and Tourism and Mines and Minerals, Hon. A. A. Patrick.....	15,000
Youth, Hon. R. C. Clark.....	15,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. Holowach.....	15,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Mrs. E. S. Wilson; A. O. Fimrite; R. A. Speaker.....	special allowance

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. J. Dixon.....
Deputy Speaker, A. H. Cooper.....
Leader of the Opposition, P. Lougheed.....
Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, W. H. MacDonald.....

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. S. B. Smith (C.J.)	\$30,000
Judges, Hons. J. M. Cairns; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson; E. W. S. Kane; N. D. McDermid; G. H. Allen.....each	9,600
Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.)	11,400
Judges, Hons. N. Primrose; P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley; J. V. H. Milvain; M. E. Manning; H. C. Farthing; W. J. C. Kirby; A. M. Decerne.....	10,860
	26,000
	30,000
	26,000

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Production.—The mining, manufacturing and construction industries have increased in economic impact so much more forcibly, that agriculture is no longer of prime importance in Alberta.

The net value of production by industries (estimated 1967) is: mining \$870,000,000; manufacturing \$565,000,000; construction \$703,100,000; agriculture \$575,000,000; electric power \$80,000,000; forestry \$7,000,000; trapping \$1,800,000; fisheries \$800,000. Total \$2,802,600,000.

Mining (1967 estimates):—Crude oil \$613,241,500; natural gas \$162,031,000; natural gas by-products \$102,305,000; sulphur \$66,600,000; cement \$17,910,266; coal \$12,200,000.

Manufacturing.—The gross value of output in 1966 was \$1,430,200,000. Number of industrial establishments 1,800, total employees 46,000, salaries and wages \$227,000,000. The leading industries are meat packing, oil refining, dairy and poultry products, iron and steel products, industrial chemicals and plastics, flour and feed milling, timber products, pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing, and brewing and distilling.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Mar. 31, 1967, \$12,608,799. Revenue \$609,177,488. Expenditure \$539,554,344.

CAPITAL.—Edmonton. Population (metropolitan area) (1967) 420,290. Other centres are Calgary (354,856), Lethbridge (37,760), Medicine Hat (25,574) and Red Deer (26,730).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population of 1,873,674 at the census of June 1, 1966; estimated, April 1, 1968, 2,002,000.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. \$18,000
Executive Council.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett, P.C.....	\$20,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways, Hon. W. D. Black.....	17,500
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour, Hon. R. L. Peterson, Q.C.....	17,500
Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Hon. R. G. Williston.....	17,500
Agriculture, Hon. C. M. Shelford.....	17,500
Mines and Petroleum Resources and Commercial Transport, Hon. F. X. Richter.....	17,500
Education, Hon. D. L. Brothers, Q.C.....	17,500
Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. W. M. Skillings.....	17,500
Municipal Affairs and Social Welfare, Hon. D. R. J. Campbell.....	17,500
Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Hon. R. R. Loftmark.....	17,500
Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant.....	17,500
Recreation and Conservation, Hon. W. K. Kiernan.....	17,500
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Isabel P. Dawson; Hon. Patricia P. Jordan; Hon. Grace M. McCarthy; Hon. P. A. Gagliardi.....	6,000
	\$7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. H. Murray.....

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. H. W. Davey.....	\$25,000
Justices of Appeal, Hons. T. G. Norris; C. W. Tysoe; E. B. Bull; H. A. Maclean; M. M. McFarlane; A. E. Branca; A. B. Robertson; N. T. Nemetz.....	21,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. J. O. Wilson.....	25,000
Judges, Hons. T. W. Brown; J. G. Ruttan; D. R. Verchere; R. A. B. Wootton; F. C. Munroe; J. S. Aikins; V. L. Dryer; G. F. T. Gregory; J. G. Gould; T. A. Dohm; J. A. Macdonald; P. D. Seaton; W. R. McIntyre; W. K. Smith; G. G. S. Rae; A. B. Macfarlane each	21,000
District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. T. G. Norris.....	
Deputy District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. C. W. Tysoe.....	

Agent-General in London, Rear Adm. M. G. Stirling, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated current Revenue for 1968-69, \$700,000,000. Estimated current Expenditure, including all capital expenditure, \$866,000,000. There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The production levels of the four leading industries were estimated for 1967 as follows: forestry \$1,000,000,000; minerals, \$392,800,000; agriculture, \$191,500,000; fisheries, \$98,000,000. Manufacturing activity is based largely on the processing of products of the four main basic industries. The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, North Vancouver and Port Moody. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important

economic activity, accounting for approximately 35 per cent. of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, natural gas and iron concentrates. Molybdenum production is approximately 83 per cent. of the Canadian total. The most important agricultural products are livestock, poultry, fruits and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 70 per cent. of the value of fisheries. Other species include halibut, herring, soles, cod, and crab. The climate is healthy, quite moderate on the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian markets receive lumber, plywood, canned salmon, zinc and fruit. World markets receive lumber, newsprint, woodpulp, aluminium, zinc, canned salmon, lead and fruit.

Transport.—The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, and Japan.

Principal Cities.—**CAPITAL,** VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1966 census) 173,455. **Vancouver** (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1966 census) 892,286, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the P.G.E., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other towns and cities are New Westminster (38,013), Chilliwack (28,681), Prince George (24,471) and Kelowna (17,006).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 39,225 square miles and Cambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 251,000 square miles with a population, estimated, 1967, of 662,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 12 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional indemnity of \$7,200.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Richard S. Bowles, Q.C. (1960) \$12,000

Executive

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. Walter Weir.....	\$21,000
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. E. G. V. Evans.....	\$18,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Utilities and Public Works, Hon. S. E. McLean, Q.C.....	\$18,000
Attorney-General, Minister for Tourism and Recreation and Northern Commissioner, Hon. S. R. Lyon, Q.C.....	\$18,000
Industry and Commerce, Hon. S. Spirvak, Q.C.....	\$18,000
Education, Hon. G. Johnson, M.D.....	\$18,000
Health, Hon. C. H. Witney.....	\$18,000
Labour, Hon. O. Baizley.....	\$18,000

Urban Development and Municipal Affairs, Hon. Thelma Forbes.....	\$18,000
Agriculture, Hon. H. J. Enns.....	\$18,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. H. Bilton.....	\$14,400
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The Judicature

Court of Appeal:—Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. C. Rhodes Smith.....	\$30,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. I. Schultz; S. Freedman; R. D. Guy; A. M. Monnin..... each	26,000

Queen's Bench:—Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. G. E. Tritschler.....	30,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. M. Bastin; I. Nitikman; R. G. B. Dickson; L. Deniset; G. C. Hall; J. E. Wilson; Hon. R. Matas..... each	26,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1966, were \$210,709,000, and the expenditure \$195,442,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock. —The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 9,004,000 acres were under field crops in 1966. The gross value of agricultural production in 1966 was estimated at \$511,000,000, of which field crops represented \$340,000,000. Farm animals in 1966 numbered 1,089,000 cattle, 480,000 pigs, 47,000 sheep, 34,000 horses and 5,940,000 poultry.
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Manufactures. —The gross value of manufactured products in 1966 was estimated at \$947,000,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 48,500 persons. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.
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Principal Cities. — CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (estimated, 1966), 254,937 (Greater Winnipeg, 509,000). Other centres are Brandon (29,570) and Portage La Prairie (12,784).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population. —NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,085 square miles with an estimated population (Oct., 1967) of 623,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by inhabitants of New England, who had been dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government. —The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 58 members elected by the people. At the General Election of October 23, 1967, 32 Liberal and 26 Conservative members were returned.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour W. S. Bird (1967) \$9,000
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Executive

Premier, Hon. L. J. Robichaud, Q.C.....	\$20,000
Attorney-General, Hon. B. A. Jean, Q.C.....	
Finance and Industry, Hon. L. G. Des Brisay.	
Public Works, Hon. R. D. Doucett.	
Economic Growth, Hon. R. J. Higgins.	
Highways, Hon. A. F. Richard.	
Health and Welfare, Hon. L. N. Theriault.	
Education, Hon. W. W. Meldrum, Q.C.	
Natural Resources, Hon. W. R. Duffie.	
Labour, Hon. H. H. Williamson.	
Agriculture, Hon. J. A. Levesque.	

Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission,
Hon. H. G. Crocker.
Municipal Affairs, Hon. B. F. Nadeau.
Youth, Hon. Dr. J. Daigle.
Fisheries, Hon. R. E. Richard.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Le Blanc.
Ministers, each \$12,000.

Speaker of the House, Hon. R. McCready. \$4,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges..... \$32,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. L. McC. Ritchie;
Hon. R. V. Limerick; Hon. C. J. A. Hughes..... each 28,000

Queen's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. A. J. Cormier. 32,000
Judges, Hons. A. M. Robichaud; J. A. Pichette; D. A. Dickson; J. P. Barry; J. McL. Prescott..... each 28,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty

Judge, Hon. L. McC. Ritchie..... 1,000
Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1969 is \$308,953,629 and the ordinary expenditure \$322,047,299.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Extensive copper, lead and zinc deposits are being developed in Restigouche County. Coal is found, also silver, antimony, manganese, and other minerals.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ Fredericton: population (1966), 22,460. Ψ Saint John (pop. 91,198) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (45,847); Bathurst (15,256); Edmundston (12,517); Campbellton (10,175).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37'$ N. latitude and $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (June, 1967) of 500,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency of Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Fabian O'Dea, Q.C. (March 1, 1963)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.
President of the Council, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.
Mines, Agriculture and Resources, Hon. C. Lane.
Labour, Hon. W. Keough.
Provincial Affairs, Hon. G. A. Frecker, D.C.L., LL.D.
Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.
Fisheries, Hon. A. Maloney.
Municipal Affairs and Housing, Hon. J. C. Crosbie.
Finance, Dr. Hon. F. W. Rowe.

Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.

Highways, Hon. E. S. Jones.

Education, Hon. H. R. V. Earle.

Supply and Public Welfare, Hon. B. J. Abbott.

Labrador Affairs, Hon. C. R. Granger.

Justice, Hon. T. A. Hickman, Q.C.

Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Sept. 8, 1966.

The present state of parties is: Liberal, 39; Progressive Conservative, 3.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. G. W. Clarke.

Finance.—The estimated net general revenue in 1966-67 was \$121,536,000 and the net general expenditure \$142,790,000.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. In 1965 there were fourteen mines in operation, of which five were iron, five base metal and four non-metallic mineral mines. There were also eight establishments mining structural materials such as sand and gravel, stone, cement and clay. Five pulp and paper mills are in operation. The value in 1966 of mineral products was \$242,000,000, including iron ore, \$182,000,000. Copper, zinc and asbestos contributed \$37,000,000.

Railways.—The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 230 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 20 motor vessels and 5 steam vessels, operated by the Newfoundland Railway.

Principal Cities.—The Capital, Ψ St. John's (population, 1966 Census, Greater St. John's 90,838), contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. The second city of Newfoundland is Corner Brook (27,116). Other centres are Wabana (7,884), Gander (7,183) and Carbonear (4,584).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 112,826 square miles, with a population (1966) of 21,157. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries, and large water power resources.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between $43^{\circ} 25' - 47^{\circ}$ N. lat and $59^{\circ} 40' - 66^{\circ} 25'$ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea); total population (1967 estimate), 763,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive

Council and a Legislative Assembly of 46 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. P. MacKeen,
C.D., Q.C. (1963)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. G. I. Smith..... \$14,000

Works and Lands and Forests, Hon. S. T. Pyke..... \$12,000

Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health, Hon. R. A. Donahoe, Q.C. \$12,000

Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. T. J. McKeogh, M.D. \$12,000

Lands and Forests and Fisheries, Hon. E. D. Haliburton..... \$12,000

Mines, Hon. D. M. Smith..... \$12,000

Finance and Economics, Hon. W. S. K. Jones, Q.C. \$12,000

Public Welfare and Fisheries, Hon. J. M. Harding, Q.C. \$12,000

Municipal Affairs, Hon. D. C. MacNeil, Q.C. \$12,000

Highways, Hon. I. W. Akerley..... \$12,000

Education, Hon. C. J. Doucet..... \$12,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. D. Haliburton..... \$12,000

Agriculture and Marketing, Hon. H. Veniot, A.C. \$12,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. D. R. MacLeod; Hon. G. Snow..... each \$3,000

The Judicature

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice (vacant). \$26,000

Judges, Hon. A. H. McKinnin; (one vacancy)..... \$26,000

Trial Division

Chief Justice, Hon. G. S. Cowan..... \$30,000

Judges, Hons. F. W. Bissett; T. H. Coffin; V. J. Pottier; R. M. Fielding; J. L. Dubinsky..... each \$26,000

Finance.—The revenue in 1966-67 was estimated at \$162,88,810 and the expenditure \$154,28,360; the funded debt (March 31, 1967) was \$454,210,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1966 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,000 acres, of which 1,851,895 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 9,621. Of the total area in farm land, 314,143 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of 3,000,000 bushels annually.

The number of live stock is estimated (1968) as follows: horses, 5,500; cattle and calves, 146,000; sheep and lambs, 38,000; hogs, 65,000; poultry, 2,793,000.

Manufactures.—The value of manufacturing shipments in 1967 exceeded \$598,155,000. Petroleum refining, fish products, primary steel, pulp and paper mills, and shipbuilding are the major industries in terms of output. The principal industrial centres are Sydney, Halifax, Trenton, Amherst, Truro and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1967 was \$48,638,000, including lobsters, \$10,903,000; scallops, \$7,483,000; cod, \$6,295,000; haddock, \$6,353,000; and swordfish, \$3,293,000.

Minerals.—3,738,487 tons of coal were produced in 1967. Gypsum production was 3,599,240 tons, barite totalled 169,423 tons, salt output was 477,389 tons, anhydrite 252,646 tons and limestone 435,575 tons. Silver production exceeded 550,000 oz.; production of lead was 3,175,000 lbs. and of zinc 2,089,000 lb. Cement production began in 1965 and reached 210,000 tons in 1966. Metallurgical grade limestone and dolomite totalled 530,000 tons and salt production reached a record of 494,000

tons. Preliminary figures show the total value of mineral output at just over \$79,000,000 in 1967.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1966) 198,193, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the city of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city of Halifax. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (see below), Truro (13,226), Amherst (10,551), New Glasgow (10,489) and Yarmouth (8,319).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1966) 166,943. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 33,007), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 23,516 and 9,725 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. A large rail-highway causeway joins the island to the mainland.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 sq. miles, with a population (estimated 1967) of 7,115,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 117 members elected for five years. The state of the parties in July, 1968, was 69 Progressive Conservatives, 28 Liberals, and 20 New Democratic Party.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Ross Macdonald, Q.C. (1968)..... \$20,000

Executive Council

Prime Minister and President of the Council, Hon. J. P. Robarts, Q.C. \$16,000

Public Works, Hon. T. R. Connell.

Health, Hon. M. B. Dymond, M.D.

Social and Family Services, Hon. J. Yaremko, Q.C.

Financial and Commercial Affairs, Hon. H. L. Rowntree, Q.C.

Correctional Services, Hon. A. Grossman.

Agriculture and Food, Hon. W. A. Stewart.

Treasurer of Ontario, Minister of Economics and of Revenue, Hon. C. S. MacNaughton.

Transport, Hon. I. Haskett.

Tourism and Information, Hon. J. A. C. Auld.

Education, and University Affairs, Hon. W. G. Davis, Q.C.

Energy and Resources Management, Hon. J. R. Simonett.

Trade and Development, Hon. S. J. Randall.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. A. A. Wishart, Q.C.

Highways, Hon. G. E. Gomme.

Lands and Forests, Hon. R. Brunelle.

Labour, Hon. D. A. Bales, Q.C.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship, Hon. R. S. Welch, Q.C.

Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. D. McKeogh.

Mines, Hon. A. F. Lawrence, Q.C.

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. T. L. Wells; Hon. F. Guindon.

Secretary of the Cabinet, W. W. McIntyre.

Departmental Ministers, each \$12,000; *Without Portfolio*, each \$2,500.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly. Hon. F. M. Cass. Q.C. \$3,000

Chief Justices of Ontario. Hons. G. A. Gale (Court of Appeal); D. C. Wells (High Court).

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON. A. A. Rowan-Legg, 13 Charles II Street, S.W.1..... \$12,500

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1967-68 was \$2,112,399,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$2,334,482,000. The estimated Net Capital Debt was \$1,538,331,000 on March 31, 1968.

Live Stock.—In 1966 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 75,355; cattle, 3,136,956; sheep and lambs, 265,396; swine, 1,935,595, and poultry, 29,549,639.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 105,262,000 acres or about 40 per cent. of the land of the Province. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries.

Manufacture and Minerals.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada and leads the other Provinces in mineral production.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Toronto (population at the 1966 Census: Metropolitan area, 2,158,496; municipal area, 1,881,691), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of Ontario. Other towns are: Ottawa, the national capital (494,535); Ψ Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (449,116); Ψ Windsor, connected by bridge and tunnel with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (211,697); London (207,396); Kitchener (192,275); and Sudbury (117,075).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north-east of Toronto, is a city on the south bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1857 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The population of the Federal Capital was 290,741 at the Census of 1966 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 494,535.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1967) 210,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 32 members elected by the people, 16 as Councillors and 16 as Assemblymen.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour W. J. MacDonald (1963) \$16,000

Executive.

Premier, Attorney and Advocate General, Hon. A. B. Campbell..... 9,000

Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. T. E. Hickey..... 6,000

Health and Municipal Affairs, Hon. K. Clark..... 6,000

Industry and Natural Resources and Fisheries,	\$6,000
Hon. C. A. Miller.....	
Education and President of the Executive Council, Hon. G. L. Bennett.....	6,000
Welfare and Tourist Development, Hon. M. L. Bonnell, M.D.....	6,000
Labour and Manpower Resources, Hon. J. E. Blanchard.....	6,000
Highways and Public Works, Hon. G. J. Ferguson.....	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. D. J. MacDonald.....	6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. R. E. Campbell..	3,600

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. P. A. Arseneault.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell	\$32,000
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Assistant Judges, Hon. G. J. Tweedy; Hon. C. St. C. Trainor; Hon. R. R. Bell	each 28,000
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Finance. —The estimated revenue in 1968-69 was \$52,025,013 and the expenditure was \$53,039,956.	
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Principal Cities. —CAPITAL, Ψ Charlottetown (pop. 18,427), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (10,042), Sherwood (2,407), Parkdale (2,071), and Souris (1,443).	
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QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (Jan., 1968), of 5,910,000. Immigration in 1967 reached a total of 45,717.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 108 members elected for five years. There are at present 56 Union Nationale, 48 Liberals and 4 Independents.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Q.C. (Feb. 22, 1966)	\$14,000
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Executive

Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Hon. Jean-Jacques Bertrand.	
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Justice (vacant).	
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Finance, Hon. Paul Dozois.	
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Education, Hon. Jean-Guy Cardinal.	
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Municipal Affairs, Robert Lussier.	
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Labour, Hon. Maurice Bellemare.	
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Trade and Commerce, Hon. Jean Paul Beaudry.	
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Natural Resources, Hon. Paul Allard.	
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Agriculture and Colonization, Hon. Clément Vincent.	
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Provincial Revenue, Hon. Raymond Johnston.	
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Transport and Communications, Hon. Fernand Lizotte.	
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Roads, Hon. Fernand Lafontaine.	
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Public Work, Hon. Armand Russel.	
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Health and Family and Social Welfare, Hon. Jean-Paul Cloutier.	
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Provincial Secretary, Hon. Yves Gabias.	
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Cultural Affairs, Hon. Jean-Noel Tremblay.	
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Tourism, Fish and Game, Hon. Gabriel Loubier.	
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Lands and Forests, Hon. Claude Gosselin.	
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Without Portfolio, Hon. Francis Boudreau; Edgar Charbonneau; Armand Maltais; Roch Boivin;	
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Marcel Masse; François-Eugène Mathieu.	
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Departmental Ministers, each \$12,000; Without Portfolio, each \$8,000.	
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The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—	
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Chief Justice, Hon. L. Tremblay..... \$18,500	
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Puisne Judges (Montreal):— Hons. B.	
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Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller	
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Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; G. R. W.	
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Owen; G. H. Montgomery; P. A.	
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Badeaux..... each 16,900	
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<i>Puisne Judges (Quebec)</i> —Hons. G. Pratte;	
A. Taschereau; F. Choquette; A. Rivard	each \$16,900
<i>Superior Court:</i> —	
Chief Justice—Hon. Frederic Dorion ...	18,500
Associate Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Frédéric Dorion.	18,500
<i>AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.</i> —Hon. Guy Roberge, 12 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.	

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1966–67 was \$1,899,560,148; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,838,172,993. The funded debt (March 31, 1967) was \$1,064,518,110.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 378,125 sq. miles, of which 220,625 sq. miles are productive, 137,578 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 81,457 sq. miles with young growth. 1967 forest production included: wood pulp, 1,278,000 tons; paper and paperboard, 1,289,000 tons; pulpwood, 6,863,000 cunits (100 cu. ft. of solid wood).

Total value of shipments in the manufacturing industries in 1967 was \$10,249,000,000. Value of 1965 shipments in the chief industries: Food and beverages, \$1,730,140,000; Paper and allied industries, \$1,024,404,000; Primary metal industries, \$1,197,561,000; Textiles, \$714,850,000; Clothing, \$687,802,000.

Agriculture and Fisheries.—In 1967 total farm receipts were: Crops, \$58,900,000; Livestock and livestock products, \$511,400,000; Other farm receipts, \$63,900,000. 1,904,017 cwt. of fish to the value of \$7,299,300 were landed in 1967.

Mineral Production.—Minerals to the value of \$736,033,010 were mined during 1967, the chief minerals being: copper, \$151,355,859; iron ore, \$135,474,839; zinc, \$70,404,291; gold, \$31,625,893; asbestos, \$138,828,849.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—1,733,256 motor vehicles were registered in 1966, including 1,126,219 passenger vehicles. Quebec has 16 television and 57 radio broadcasting stations and 14 newspapers are published in the Province. Telephones in use in 1966 numbered 2,173,000. The average annual income per head in 1967 was estimated at \$2,000. Total personal incomes, \$11,740,000,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ Quebec (population, estimated, 1967, 164,190), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,435,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Laval (206,000); Verdun (88,928); Sherbrooke (76,284); Hull (60,385); and Trois Rivières (58,128).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,100 square miles (of which the land area is 220,182 sq. miles), with a population (1967 estimate) of 955,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles. Its northern width is 276 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 59 members. There is an Executive Council of 12 members. The Legislative Assembly is elected

for 5 years and the state of the parties in June, 1968 was: Liberals, 35; N.D.P., 24.

Lieut.-Governor. His Honour Robert Leith Hanbridge (1963)..... \$9,000

Executive Council.

<i>Premier and President of the Council.</i> Hon. W. Ross Thatcher.....	\$18,500
<i>Provincial Treasurer and Deputy Premier.</i> Hon. D. G. Steuart.....	13,500
<i>Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary.</i> Hon. D. V. Heald, Q.C.....	13,500
<i>Minister of Public Health.</i> Hon. G. B. Grant.....	13,500
<i>Agriculture.</i> Hon. D. T. McFarlane.....	13,500
<i>Labour, Co-operation and Co-operative Development.</i> Hon. L. P. Coderre.....	13,500
<i>Mineral Resources and Telephones.</i> Hon. A. C. Cameron.....	13,500
<i>Highways and Transportation.</i> Hon. D. Boldt.....	13,500
<i>Education.</i> Hon. J. C. McIsaac.....	13,500
<i>Welfare.</i> Hon. C. P. MacDonald.....	13,500
<i>Public Works.</i> Hon. A. R. Guy.....	13,500
<i>Municipal Affairs.</i> Hon. C. L. B. Estey, Q.C.....	13,500
<i>Natural Resources.</i> Hon. J. Ross Barrie.....	13,500

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. J. E. Snedker..... 4,400

NOTE.—Salaries do not include sessional indemnity of \$6,000.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.—F. H. Larson, 28 Chester Street, S.W.1.

The Judicature.

<i>Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.</i> Hon. E. M. Culliton.....	\$31,000
Judges of Appeal, Hons. M. J. Woods; R. L. Brownridge; P. H. Maguire; R. N. Hall	each 27,000
<i>Chief Justice, Queen's Bench.</i> Hon. A. H. Bence	31,000
<i>Puisne Judges.</i> Hons. A. L. Sirois; C. S. Davis; D. C. Disbrey; M. A. MacPherson; F. W. Johnson; R. A. MacDonald; W. A. Tucker	each 27,000

Finance.—The estimated revenue and expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1967, balanced at \$284,107,768. The net public debt (March 31, 1967) was \$52,732,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In an average crop year, Saskatchewan produces some 68 per cent. of Canada's wheat. Wheat production in 1967 was 339,000,000 bushels. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1967 was estimated at \$956,000,000. Livestock population in June, 1967, included 2,368,000 cattle, 565,000 hogs and 120,000 sheep. Income from livestock sales was \$194,000,000. Forest products were estimated at \$11,000,000 for 1967, and fishing and trapping produced \$6,000,000. The total commercial fishing catch was valued at \$1,700,000.

Industries.—In 1967 the gross value of commodity production was estimated at \$2,449,000,000; the value of factory shipments (preliminary) \$448,800,000; private and public investment reached \$1,201,100,000 and retail trade was estimated at \$1,060,000,000.

Mineral production for 1967 was estimated at \$375,600,000; oil accounted for \$212,000,000 and metallic minerals some \$45,000,000. Potash production increased to \$83,000,000.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (1966 census), 131,127. Other cities: Saskatoon (115,892), Moose Jaw (33,417), Prince Albert (26,269), Swift Current (14,485) and Yorkton (12,645).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population*		
		Census June 30, 1961	Census June 30, 1966	Estimated Dec. 31, 1967
<i>States</i>				
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	3,918,501	4,237,901	4,347,309
Queensland (Brisbane).....	667,000	1,527,514	1,674,324	1,718,266
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	971,487	1,094,984	1,118,477
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,383	350,340	371,436	379,628
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	2,930,366	3,220,217	3,203,631
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	746,750	848,100	892,763
<i>Territories</i>				
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra).....	930	58,828	96,032	108,176
Northern Territory (Darwin).....	520,280	44,481	56,504	60,639
Total.....	2,967,909	10,548,267	11,599,498	11,928,889

* Including Aborigines. It was officially announced that the population of Australia (including Aborigines) had reached 12,000,000 on April 27, 1968.

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase†	Marriages*
	Births*	‡Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths*	Overseas Departures	Total		
1963	235,689	380,727	616,416	94,894	309,082	403,976	209,423	80,916
1964	229,149	452,357	681,506	100,594	353,015	453,609	224,947	86,013
1965	222,854	525,136	737,990	99,715	420,280	519,995	224,979	93,546
1966	222,626	557,591	780,217	103,929	470,665	574,594	204,979	96,046
1967	229,296*	637,170	866,466	102,703*	545,261	647,964	218,502	100,000*

* 1967 figures include Aborigines.

† Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration: 1963, 62,914; 1964, 79,604; 1965, 93,653; 1966, 89,743; 1967, 82,247.

† = natural increase (excess of births over deaths), net overseas migration gain; adjusted to make the series of increases agree with total inter-censal increase shown by 1966 census.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1933-1966

Year of Census	Population at Census			Inter-Censal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,144,105	1921-1933 .. 282,975
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1947 .. 41,106
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1954 .. 639,028
1961*	5,333,185	5,215,082	10,548,267	1,521,656	1954-1961 .. 584,754
1966*	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	1,051,231	1961-1966 .. 395,485

* Includes Aborigines from 1961. Inter-censal increase figure for 1954-61 excludes full-blood Aborigines.

Races and Religions

Races	1961	1966	Religions	1961	1966
European.....	10,418,761	11,453,374	Church of England.....	3,668,940	3,877,473
Chinese§.....	23,568	26,723	Roman Catholics*.....	2,619,984	3,036,130
Japanese§.....	2,671	818	Methodists.....	1,076,395	1,124,310
Indians and Cingalese§.....	4,956	6,090	Presbyterians.....	976,721	1,043,570
Aborigines§.....	78,253	80,207	Other Christians.....	932,101	1,123,555
Other Races.....	19,058	32,286	Hebrews.....	59,329	63,271
			Other†.....	1,174,716	1,331,189

* Including Catholics, so described, 1,480,335 in 1961 and 1,932,161 in 1966. § Including half-blood.

† Including 1,102,929 and 1,138,900 who did not state their religion at the 1961 and 1966 Census respectively.



PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the mainland is 2,941,526 square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,383 square miles, and making a total area for the Commonwealth of 2,967,909 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,446 miles (including Tasmania, 900 miles), and its geographical position is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ ($43^{\circ} 39'$, including Tasmania) South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,500 miles, and from North to South 2,000 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of more than 7,300 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The scarcity of the natural water supply in the interior has, however, been mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. A major development work in progress is the use of the waters of the Snowy River in south-eastern New South Wales for hydro-electricity generation and irrigation. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver, uranium, and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, felspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica-talc, tantalite-columbite, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Two small commercial oilfields have been discovered, and one is already in production. Several natural gas deposits have been found (in Queensland, Western Australia, Northern Territory, South Australia and off the coast of Victoria) and commercial development of some of them is under consideration. Large iron ore deposits are being developed in the north of Western Australia.

Climate.—The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August, spring, September to November. Australia is less subject to extremes of climate than are regions of similar size in low parts of the world, though the climate varies considerably from the tropical to the alpine.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-six Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control, immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyright, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal control, but where a State law is inconsistent with law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

FLAG.—Blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven pointed star; Southern Constellation on fly. **AUSTRALIA DAY.**—January 26.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Lord Casey, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., born 1890, assumed office 1965, \$A20,000.

Official Secretary, Sir Murray Tyrrell, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Military Secretary, Cdr. W. J. Brash, R.A.N.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.A.A.

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. P. A. Newcomb, R.A.N.; Flt.-Lt. G. R. Gent, R.A.A.F.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

The amount estimated to be spent on Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Act during 1967-68 was \$A286,900.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. W. McMahon.

Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.

Defence, Hon. A. Fairhall.

Primary Industry, Hon. J. D. Anthony.

Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. A. S. Hulme.

Minister for National Development, Hon. D. E. Fairbairn, D.P.C.

Labour and National Service, Hon. L. H. E. Bury.

The above form the Cabinet

Minister for Shipping and Transport and assisting the Minister for Trade and Industry, Hon. I. McC. Sinclair.

Supply and Leader of the Government in the Senate, Sen. Hon. K. M. Anderson.

Education and Science, Hon. J. M. Fraser.

Air and assisting the Treasurer, Hon. G. Freeth.

External Territories, Hon. C. E. Barnes.

Minister for Civil Aviation, Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D.

Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House, Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C.

Minister for Health, Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C.

Repatriation, Sen. Hon. G. C. McKellar.

Housing, Sen. Hon. Dame Annabelle Rankin, D.B.E.

Attorney-General, Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C.

Minister for the Navy, Hon. C. R. Kelly.

Interior, Hon. P. J. Nixon.

Army, Hon. P. R. Lynch.

Customs and Excise, Sen. Hon. M. Scott.

Social Services and Minister-in-charge of Aboriginal Affairs, Hon. W. C. Wentworth.

Works, Minister-in-charge of Tourist Activities, Sen. Hon. R. C. Wright.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

High Commissioners

United Kingdom.—Hon. Sir Alexander Downer, K.B.E., Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Canada.—Sir Kenneth Bailey, C.B.E., Royal Bank Chambers, 99 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Ceylon.—G. N. Upton, 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo.

Ghana.—R. A. Woolcott, Milne Avenue, Accra.

India and Nepal.—Sir Arthur Tange, C.B.E., 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda.—R. N. Hamilton, Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Avenue, Nairobi.

Malaysia.—A. J. Eastman, C.B.E., 44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Malta.—Hon. Sir Herbert Opperman, O.B.E., Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sienna.

New Zealand.—Sir Edwin Hicks, C.B.E., I.C.L. House, Molesworth Street, Wellington.

Nigeria.—H. D. White, P.O. Box 2427, Lagos.

Pakistan.—L. H. Border, M.V.O., United Bank Bldg. 54 Haider Road, Rawalpindi.

Singapore.—A. R. Parsons, Thornycroft House, 201 Clemenceau Avenue, Singapore.

Tanzania.—H. W. Bullock, Bank House, Independence Avenue, Dar-es-Salaam.

Ambassadors

Argentina.—E. D. Mackinnon, C.B.E., Calle Rivadavia, 1829 Piso 5, Buenos Aires.

Austria.—A. M. Morris, O.B.E., Concordiaplatz 2/3, Vienna.

Belgium.—K. R. Douglas-Scott (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 51-52 Avenue des Arts, Brussels.

Brazil.—J. M. McMillan, Rua Barao do Flamengo, 22 Apto, 202 Rio de Janeiro.

Burma.—R. R. Fernandez, ■ Strand Road, Rangoon.

Cambodia.—N. St. C. Deschamps, 94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh.

China.—F. B. Cooper, Arcadia Building, 402 Tun Hua South Road, Taipei.

France.—D. B. Feakes (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e.

Germany.—Sir Ronald Walker, C.B.E., Kölnerstrasse 157, Bad Godesberg.

Greece.—H. Gilchrist, 8 Makedonon Street, Athens.

Indonesia.—H. M. Loveday, M.B.E., Dialan Thamrin, Gambir, Djakarta.

Republic of Ireland.—K. I. Cates (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Israel.—W. G. A. Landale, 145 Hayarkon Street, Tel-Aviv.

Italy.—W. R. Crocker, C.B.E., Via Sallustiana 26, Rome.

Japan.—Sir Allen Brown, C.B.E., 1-14 Mita 2-Chome, Minato-Ku, Tokyo.

Korea.—A. H. Loomes, O.B.E., 32-10 Songwoldong, Sudae Moon-Koo, Seoul.

Laos.—J. E. Ryan, Quartier Phone Xay, Vientiane.

Lebanon.—W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E., c/o Palm Beach Hotel, Beirut.

Mexico.—D. McCarthy, M.B.E., Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5^o piso, Mexico 5, D.F.

Netherlands.—C. T. Moodie, 18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague.

Philippines.—F. H. Stuart, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Street, Manila.

South Africa.—T. W. Cutts, Standard Bank Building, Church Square, Pretoria.

Sweden.—R. A. Peachey, Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm.

Thailand.—D. W. McNichol, C.B.E., 323 Silom Road, Bangkok.

Turkey.—Vice-Adm. Sir Alan McNicoll, K.B.E., C.B., c/o Grand Ankara Hotel, Ankara.

United Arab Republic.—L. J. Lawrey, 1097 Corniche el Nil, Garden City, Cairo.

United States.—Sir Keith Waller, C.B.E., 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

United Nations.—P. Shaw, C.B.E., 750 Third Avenue, New York.

U.S.S.R.—F. J. Blakeney, C.B.E., 13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow.

Vietnam.—R. L. Hany, C.B.E., Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon.

Yugoslavia.—A. P. Renouf, O.B.E., 191-3 Bulevar Revolucije, Belgrade.

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

High Commissioners

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra

High Commissioner. His Excellency Sir Charles (Hepburn) Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1965). . . £8,600

Deputy High Commissioners. H. D. V. Pakenham (Sydney); D. G. Stewart-Smith (Melbourne); H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E. (Brisbane); B. A. F. Pennock (Perth); R. E. Jones (Adelaide).

Ministers. F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; H. B. H. Keeble (Commercial); N. V. Meeres, C.B. (Defence Research and Civil Aviation: Resident at Melbourne).

Defence Adviser and Head of British Defence Liaison Staff. Maj.-Gen. I. G. Gill, O.B.E., M.C.

Counsellors. P. A. G. Westlake, M.C. (*Head of Chancery*); T. Jones, O.B.E.; M. F. Browne, E.R.D. (*Commercial*); R. Hickling (*Information*).

First Secs., P. M. Hewitt, O.B.E.; D. J. Wyatt; Miss M. I. Mackie, M.V.O. (*Information*); R. Elphick (*Agriculture and Food*); T. F. W. Knapp; W. Francis.

Naval Adviser. Capt. M. Hayward-Butt, R.N.

Military Adviser. Col. H. B. H. Waring, O.B.E.

Air Adviser. Group Capt. D. L. Edmonds, A.F.C.

British Council Representative. N. E. Williams, O.B.E.

Canada.—A. R. Menzies.

Ceylon.—C. O. Coorey, M.B.E.

Ghana.—H. V. H. Sekyi.

India.—A. M. Thomas.

Malaysia.—Dato D. A. Stevens.

Malta.—Dr. A. A. Pullicino.

New Zealand.—J. L. Hazlett.

Pakistan.—M. A. Malik.

Singapore.—S. T. Stewart.

Ambassadors

Argentina.—J. S. Santamaría.

Belgium.—M. J. de Bruyn.

Burma.—Nyo Tun.

Cambodia.—Tim Ngoun.

China.—J. C. M. Shen.

Denmark.—E. Blytgen-Petersen.

Finland.—K. J. O. Wanne (*Chargé d'Affaires*).

France.—A. Favreau.

German Federal Republic.—Dr. H. Schirmer.

Greece.—B. L. Tsamisis.

Indonesia.—Lt.-Gen. R. Hidajat.

Republic of Ireland.—B. Durnin.

Israel.—S. Pratt.

Italy.—Dr. M. Majoli.

Japan.—F. Kai.

Korea.—Dong Whan Lee.

Mexico.—E. de Azorenha.

Nepal.—B. R. Bhandary.

Netherlands.—K. J. Stadtman (*Chargé d'Affaires*).

Peru.—J. P. Gallagher (*Minister*).

Philippines.—M. Ezpeleta.

Portugal.—Dr. J. E. de Mello Gouveia (*Chargé d'Affaires*).

South Africa.—J. C. H. Maree.

Spain.—J. R. Parellada (*Chargé d'Affaires*).

Sweden.—Gaf Petersens.

Switzerland.—E. D. Graffenreid.

Thailand.—Prasong Bunchoem.

Turkey.—B. V. Karatay.

United Arab Republic.—El Sayed Abdel-Hamid.

United States.—W. Crook.

Uruguay.—Dr. C. Perez del Castillo.

U.S.S.R.—N. Y. Tarakanov.

Vietnam.—Tran Kim Phuong.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, ■ Senate and a House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of Senators. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and as a result the number of members of the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 123. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including one member each for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Members of the Senate are elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year and each of the six States returning an equal number.

The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives is Liberal 60, Country Party 21, Labour 42 and Independent 1. Members of both Houses receive \$A7,000 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, J. R. Odgers, C.B.E. \$A13,257

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. W. J. Aston.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner, C.B.E. \$A13,257

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is ■ Federal High Court with ■ Chief Justice and 6 Justices having original and appellate jurisdiction. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Garfield Edward

John Barwick, G.C.M.G. \$A24,000

Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius

McTiernan, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frank

Water Kitt, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir

Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon.

Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Rt.

Hon. Sir (William John) Victor

Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Rt.

Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E. \$A21,000

Principal Registrar, A. N. Gamble.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir John Spicer \$A19,000

Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.;

R. M. Eggleston; R. A. Smithers; J. R. Kerr

each \$A19,000

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. Sir Richard Kirby. \$A19,000

Deputy Presidents, Hons. S. C. G. Wright; F. H.

Gallagher; J. C. Moore; C. A. Sweeney;

J. A. Nimmo. each \$A17,000

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. H. T. Gibbs. \$A17,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy; Hon. P. E. Joske,

C.M.G.; Hon. R. M. Eggleston; Hon. R. A.

Smithers; Hon. J. R. Kerr.

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. R. A. Blackburn.

Additional Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy;

Hon. P. E. Joske, C.M.G.; Hon. R. A. Smithers.

DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910-68, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by ■ Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of State for the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of an aircraft carrier, a fast troop transport, ■ destroyers, 4 escort ships, ■ submarines, a destroyer tender, a fleet tanker,

10 patrol boats, a survey ship, an escort ship ■ oceanographic duties, a destroyer and ■ escort ship employed as training ships, and support craft. In addition, a submarine is on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are 4 destroyers and frigates and several support craft.

Two submarines are being built in the United Kingdom; 2 escort ships and 10 patrol boats in Australia.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on June 30, 1968 was 1,814 officers and 14,640 sailors.

Army

Under the Minister for the Army, the Military Board is charged with the control and administration of all matters relating to the Australian Military Forces. Command and control is exercised through the framework of Army Headquarters and Commands geographically related to States—Northern Command, Eastern Command, Southern Command, Central Command, Western Command, Tasmania Command, Northern Territory Command and Papua and New Guinea Command.

Since 1957, the basis of the readiness of the Army has been with emphasis on South-East Asia ■ area of primary strategic importance to Australia. The strength of the Regular Army, including National Servicemen, was approximately 43,000 at the end of May 1968. The field force organization has been expanded with emphasis on a substantial increase in the combat element and high priority logistic units. The aim has been to give greater flexibility in deployment to meet the present requirement for "cold" and limited warfare with light, airportable formations.

Compulsory selective service to increase the numbers in the Regular Army applies to young men in their 20th year. The number inducted ■ present is 8,400 a year. Recruits serve two years full time, followed by three years in the Reserve. They are liable for overseas service.

A volunteer Regular Army Emergency Reserve of approximately 1,000 former Regular Army members has been formed and can be called out when the Governor-General considers it desirable.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces has been increased to approximately 35,700 and the strength of the Army cadets to 43,352. In addition, the Pacific Islands Regiment has two battalions and supporting units; total strength, about 2,300.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on June 30, 1968, was 21,564. There were 17 flying squadrons, one surface to air missile squadron, 4 maintenance squadrons, 18 training units, 3 aircraft depots, one airfield construction squadron, 2 control and reporting units, 5 auxiliary squadrons, 6 university squadrons and 7 A.T.C. squadrons. Six flying squadrons, one maintenance squadron and supporting personnel were serving outside Australia in the South-East Asian theatre.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE*

Consolidated Revenue Fund

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Loan Fund
	\$A,000	\$A,000	\$A,000
1960-61.....	3,276,557	3,276,557	79,331
1961-62.....	3,783,084	3,283,084	131,953
1962-63.....	3,370,772	3,370,772	140,593
1963-64.....	3,809,376	3,809,376	140,956
1964-65.....	4,418,178	4,418,178	160,175
1965-66.....	4,879,201	4,879,201	163,289
1966-67.....	5,227,721	5,227,721	155,185

* Australian currency—\$A2.1429 = £1 (selling); \$A2.1514 (buying) = £1 (Sept., 1968)

DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Debt on December 31, 1967, was \$A3,845,500,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. \$A8,116,900,000, the "face" or "book" value of Australian government securities on issue amounted (December 31, 1967) to \$A11,962,300,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1967, was \$A1,002.80.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Age and Invalid Pensions and allowances (maximum weekly rates—subject to a means test):—

(a) Standard Rate—payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner, a married man whose wife receives a wife's allowance or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving a pension, benefit or tuberculosis allowance, \$A13.

(b) Married Rate—married couple, both pensioners, \$A11.75 each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a benefit, tuberculosis allowance or a Service pension the rate is also \$A11.75.

(c) Allowances—Wife's allowance, \$A6; guardian's allowance, \$A4; supplementary allowance (available for standard rate pensioners who pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodgings), \$A2. A child's allowance (free of means test) is payable for the first dependent child of a pensioner and additional pension (subject to means test) for each other dependent child. Dependent child means a child under 16 years or a full-time student child aged 16 to 21 years if wholly or substantially dependent on the pensioner. The maximum rate of allowance or additional pension is \$A1.50 for each eligible child.

Widows' Pensions (maximum weekly rates) (subject to a means test).—"A" class widows (having one or more children)—\$A17 (incl. \$A4 mother's allowance) plus \$A1.50 for each child under 16 years or until 21 years if it is receiving full-time education; "B" class widows (not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, or on reaching the age of 45 years having had dependent children) \$A11.75; "C" class widows (under 50 years, without children, but in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following their husbands' deaths) \$A11.75. Supplementary assistance of \$2 a week is also payable to a widow pensioner who pays rent, or pays for board and lodging or for lodgings.

Maternity Allowance.—Where there are no other children under 16 years, \$A30, where there are one or two other children, \$A32; where there are three or more children, \$A35. An extra \$A10 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

Child Endowment.—For children under 16 years in a family—\$A0.50 for the first child; \$A1.00 for the second child; \$A1.50 for the third child; and then increasing by cumulative amounts of 25 cents, making \$A1.75 for the fourth child, \$A2.00 for the fifth child and so on. For each full-time student child, aged 16 to 21 years, in a family the rate is \$A1.50. \$A1.50 is also payable for each child under 16 years or eligible student child in an approved Institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits (subject to a means test)—\$A8.25 per week for a married person or unmarried adult, plus \$A6 for a dependent spouse (or unpaid housekeeper if claimant has one or more dependent children under 16 years and no such benefit is payable for his wife), plus \$A1.50 for each child under 16 years. For unmarried persons aged 16 and 17 years the rate is \$A3.50 and from 18 to 20 years, \$A4.75.

Hospital Benefits.—Insured patients in approved hospitals, \$A2 a day; eligible pensioners and their

dependents in public wards of public hospitals, \$A5 a day.

Uninsured patients, in approved hospitals, other than pensioners, \$A0.80 a day; a benefit of \$A2 a day is payable for a patient in an approved nursing home whether or not he is a member of a hospital insurance organization.

Tuberculosis Benefits (subject to a means test).—Single person, \$A16.25 per week, or \$A13 a week if receiving free hospital treatment; married person with dependent spouse, \$A26.75 a week plus \$A1.50 for each dependent child.

Cost of the Benefits

Service	1965-66	1966-67
Age and Invalid Pensions	\$A'000	\$A'000
Child Endowment	442,355	481,840
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service ..	176,432	199,282
Funeral Benefits	1,660	1,844
Maternity Allowances	1,050	1,334
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	7,159	7,294
Widows' Pensions	15,557	19,044
Hospital Benefits	50,017	56,438
Medical Benefits	60,743	67,398
Milk for Children	54,648	58,192
Pharmaceutical Benefits	8,493	9,021
Tuberculosis Campaign	91,784	101,281
Miscellaneous	14,665	12,176
Rental Rebates	3,453	3,947
Home Savings Grants	213	142
Total	941,574	1,031,117

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUNDS

State, etc.	1966-67		
	Rev. \$A,000 omitted	Exp. \$A,000 omitted	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)
N.S.W.	830,685	833,832	- 3,147
Victoria	559,595	559,595	..
Queensland	323,781	323,523	+ 258
S. Australia	250,844	250,717	+ 107
W. Australia	228,146	228,174	- 29
Tasmania	93,842	94,414	- 572
Total, Six States ..	2,286,873	2,290,254	- 3,381
Commonwealth ..	5,227,721	5,227,721	..
Grand Total (a) ..	6,545,463	6,548,844	- 3,381

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by the Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of interest on States' debts, special grants, financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll tax.

BANKING

The average Australian liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the 8 major trading banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with savings banks, are shown below.

Quarter ended	Major Trading Banks	
	Liabilities in Australia	Assets in Australia
June, 1967....	\$A5,477,818,000	\$A5,522,096,000
September, 1967	5,448,280,000	5,539,966,000
December, 1967	5,729,818,000	5,788,718,000
March, 1968....	5,977,327,000	6,031,309,000

Date	Amount	Per Head
June, 1967....	\$A5,764,683,000	\$A488.11
September, 1967	5,952,159,000	501.68
December, 1967	6,021,414,000	504.78
March, 1968....	6,067,558,000	508.64

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY (Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:-

	1965-66	1966-67 (4)
Agricultural...	\$A860,428,000	\$A1,225,430,000
Pastoral.....	1,188,536,000	1,188,991,000
Dairying, etc.	429,827,000	448,665,000
Forests and Fisheries	156,328,000	157,564,000
Mining.....	441,328,000	513,072,000
Manufacturing	6,251,861,000	6,888,245,000

\$A9,328,308,000 \$A10,421,973,000

(a) Subject to revision.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1963-64	1,785	328	203
1964-65	1,784	369	203
1965-66	1,663	260	205
1966-67	1,763	467	218
† 1967-68	..	277	..

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1966-67 was 1,203,431,000 acres. The principal crops were:-

Crop	Acreage	Bushels
*Wheat.....	20,823,000	466,610,000
Oats.....	4,258,000	107,106,000
Barley.....	2,498,000	61,588,000
Maize.....	201,000	7,491,000
Hay.....	3,496,000	Tons 6,371,000
Sugar-canet.....	557,000	Tons 16,685,000

*Wheat estimate (1967-68) 277,325,000 bushels.

† Cut for crushing.

Livestock (in thousands).

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sheep... 158,026	164,981	170,622	157,563	164,237	
Cattle... 18,549	19,055	18,816	17,936	18,270	
Pigs.... 1,440	1,468	1,660	1,747	1,804	
Horses.... 547	536	520	517	479	

In 1966-67 Australia produced 1,763,142,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, \$A812,230,000; 218,446 tons of butter; 68,716 tons of cheese; and 49,868 tons (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pig meat) in terms of fresh meat was 1,591,162 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1967 the mine production of gold was 799,538 fine oz. and of black coal 34,799,480 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1967 was: pig iron, 4,977,334 tons; ingot steel, 6,188,784 tons; copper (refined), 66,030 tons; blister copper, 73,329 tons; lead (incl. bullion), 290,956 tons; tin, 3,594 tons; zinc, 194,472 tons; silver, 9,770,954 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1966, \$A625,718,000.

Manufactures.—In 1966-67 there were in Australia 62,501 industrial establishments, employing 1,309,458 persons; wages paid amounted to \$Am. 3,408.1; value of plant and machinery \$Am. 4,709.1; land and buildings \$Am. 4,064.5; of materials, fuel, etc., used \$Am. 9,026.0; value added by manufacture \$Am. 6,888.2; and value of total output \$Am. 15,913.3.

Trade Unions.—In 1967 there were 324 separate trade unions in Australia with a total membership of 2,151,300.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE (including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports	Exports
	\$A	\$A
1962-63.....	2,162,670,000	2,151,812,000
1963-64.....	2,372,658,000	2,782,460,000
1964-65.....	2,904,703,000	2,651,449,000
1965-66.....	2,939,492,000	2,720,953,000
1966-67.....	3,045,341,000	3,023,925,000

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom .	\$A723,811,000	\$A404,958,000
Canada.....	117,199,000	51,690,000
Ceylon.....	15,535,000	15,787,000
India.....	33,889,000	58,339,000
Pakistan.....	17,999,000	53,143,000
Malaysia.....	27,985,000	61,781,000
New Zealand.....	47,274,000	177,352,000
Hong Kong.....	34,193,000	64,260,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	20,241,000	55,679,000
China (mainland).....	26,148,000	128,613,000
France.....	94,138,000	101,276,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.).....	158,539,000	75,734,000
Indonesia.....	56,629,000	6,938,000
Iran.....	25,901,000	9,331,000
Italy.....	53,178,000	126,757,000
Japan.....	296,044,000	586,437,000
Netherlands.....	47,056,000	36,970,000
Norway.....	9,790,000	10,076,000
Poland.....	1,879,000	18,678,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen.....	50,571,000	11,260,000
South Africa.....	17,090,000	43,074,000
Sweden.....	50,850,000	7,302,000
Switzerland.....	41,777,000	3,733,000
U.S.A.....	781,263,000	359,388,000
U.S.S.R.....	1,678,000	20,330,000

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, 1966-67	
Live animals.....	\$A2,563,000
Meat and meat preparations.....	486,000
Dairy products and eggs.....	3,655,000
Fish.....	28,793,000
Cereals.....	2,875,000
Fruit and vegetables.....	17,538,000
Sugar.....	2,268,000
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	50,272,000
Animal feeding stuffs.....	7,881,000
Miscellaneous preparations, chiefly for food.....	1,937,000
Beverages.....	10,401,000
Tobacco.....	27,451,000
Hides and skins.....	2,461,000
Oil seeds, etc.	5,500,000
Crude rubber.....	27,095,000
Wood, timber and cork.....	34,910,000
Pulp and waste paper.....	26,396,000
Textile fibres.....	33,424,000
Crude fertilizers and minerals.....	59,798,000
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	4,293,000
Crude animal and vegetable materials.....	11,434,000

Coal and coke.....	\$A385,000
Petroleum and products.....	246,150,000
Oils and fats.....	14,776,000
Chemical elements and compounds.....	103,047,000
Mineral tar, etc.....	2,801,000
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	18,258,000
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	35,663,000
Essential oils and perfume materials.....	13,913,000
Fertilizers, manufactured.....	10,751,000
Explosives.....	5,153,000
Plastic materials, etc.....	68,870,000
Chemical materials and products.....	38,829,000
Leather.....	6,035,000
Rubber manufactures.....	28,357,000
Wood and cork manufactures.....	10,271,000
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	88,338,000
Textile yarn and fabrics.....	239,966,000
Non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	55,166,000
Iron and steel.....	65,523,000
Non-ferrous metals.....	23,305,000
Manufactures of metal.....	69,136,000
Machinery, other than electric.....	545,303,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.....	193,784,000
Transport equipment.....	395,706,000
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings.....	
Furniture.....	3,652,000
Travel goods, etc.....	2,865,000
Clothing and clothing accessories.....	4,144,000
Footwear.....	26,917,000
Scientific instruments.....	6,526,000
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	84,829,000
Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.....	120,266,000
Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade.....	110,231,000

MAJOR EXPORTS 1966-67

Meat and meat preparations.....	\$A278,822,000
Dairy products and eggs.....	114,401,000
Fish and fish preparations.....	24,968,000
Cereal grains and cereal preparations.....	463,203,000
Fruit and vegetables.....	100,349,000
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey.....	105,542,000
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	88,618,000
Textile fibres and their waste.....	809,536,000
Metalliferous ores and scrap.....	163,340,000
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	73,201,000
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	30,351,000
Animal oils and fats.....	15,458,000
Chemical elements and compounds.....	19,592,000
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.....	16,794,000
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.....	17,418,000
Iron and steel.....	111,022,000
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.....	31,983,000
Machinery (except electric).....	57,162,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances.....	24,958,000
Transport equipment.....	62,490,000
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.....	19,479,000
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified.....	35,224,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1966-67

Item	Value
Butter.....	\$A39,922,000
Cheese.....	2,091,000
Eggs.....	2,256,000

Meats:-	
Bovine animals.....	\$A29,497,000
Sheep, lambs and goats.....	4,446,000
Preserved in airtight containers.....	7,192,000
Jams and Jellies.....	170,000
Milk and Cream.....	1,319,000
Dried fruit—grapes.....	8,656,000
Fruit (preserved in airtight containers).....	24,839,000
Flour (wheaten), plain white.....	1,218,000
Wheat.....	21,480,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	40,625,000

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Value of Merchandise
1963-64.....	\$A650,708,000
1964-65.....	740,911,000
1965-66.....	751,691,000
1966-67.....	718,396,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1967:—

State-owned	Route miles	Gross Earnings
New South Wales.....	6,055	\$A213,335,000 (a)
Victoria.....	4,231	104,477,000 (a)
Queensland.....	5,730	87,864,000
South Australia.....	2,480	30,220,000 (a)
Western Australia.....	3,815	48,008,000
Tasmania.....	500	6,588,000
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	12,824,000
Central Australia.....	818	5,854,000
Northern Territory.....	317	584,000
Capital Territory.....	5	167,000

Total..... 25,059 A\$509,920,000

(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating \$A12,332,000.

The Trans-Australian (Government) Railway, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W.A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie–Perth 372 miles) between Perth and Brisbane, Q., ■ total length of 3,314 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1966-67 were \$A509,920,000, working expenses \$A478,921,000, and net earnings \$A31,000,000. In 1966-67 passenger journeys numbered 454,735,000 and 68,484,000 tons of goods and livestock were carried. There are 234 miles of electrified line in New South Wales and 263 miles in Victoria.

Tramways, Trolley-buses and Omnibuses.—The total route mileage on June 30, 1967, under Government and semi-Government control was 222 for trams, 65 for trolley-buses and 6,329 for omnibuses.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1966-67 were: entered 3,934 (27,271,387 tons); cleared 3,970 (27,411,353 tons).

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1966-67 was: Sydney 3,792 vessels of 14,242,192 tons, Melbourne 2,970 (12,317,890), Brisbane 1,466 (6,621,006), Adelaide 1,926 (5,472,731), Fremantle 1,172 (6,310,144) and Hobart 559 (1,572,364). At June 30, 1967, the Australian trading fleet of vessels 200 tons gross and over comprised 146 vessels with a

total 822,487 tons gross. Of these, 131 vessels totalling 722,442 tons gross were coastal trading vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1967, there were 7,658 post offices dealing with 2,232,881,000 letters, 417,980,000 packets and newspapers, 13,097,000 registered articles and 10,196,000 parcels. 21,372,000 internal telegrams were despatched and 4,187,000 international telegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1967, there were 6,519 telephone exchanges with 2,234,703 services and 3,178,278 instruments.

Broadcasting and Television.—On June 30, 1967, the Australian Broadcasting Commission operated 85 stations, including 17 short-wave stations in Australia. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 111. On June 30, 1967, there were in force in Australia 2,538,040 listeners' licences, including 1,988,326 combined broadcast and television receiving licences. On June 30, 1967, 79 television stations were in operation, 23 in the various State capitals (including Canberra), and 56 in country areas. Television licences in force at June 30, 1967, numbered 2,405,135 (including combined licences, ■ above).

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1967, there were 4,106,632 motor vehicles registered in Australia. These comprised 3,140,485 cars and station wagons, 73,454 motor cycles, and 892,693 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1966-67 was \$174,856,000.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1967, there were 484 recognized landing grounds, including 377 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories, and 13 flying boat bases and alighting areas. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1967, numbered 2,970. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1966-67 was 56,759,000 and on overseas services owned by Australia, 29,261,000.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail (150 by air) from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The population of Canberra city district at June 30, 1967, was 100,938. Total population of the Australian Capital Territory at June 30, 1967, was 193,592.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 520,280 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude and 11°-26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. Under the provisions of the Northern Territory (Administration) Act a Legislative Council has been established. The Council, which has power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory consists of six official members, three non-official members and eight elected members. The official and non-official members are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Administrator, and the elected members are elected by adult franchise. The Presi-

dent of the Legislative Council is elected by the Council from among the non-official and elected members. Ordinances passed by the Council must be presented to the Administrator who may declare his assent, withhold his assent or reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may return an ordinance to the Legislative Council with recommended amendments; but the ordinance with or without amendments must be again presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain ordinances must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may return an ordinance with recommended amendments and this ordinance with or without amendments shall again be presented to the Administrator, who shall reserve it for the Governor-General's pleasure. Ordinances assented to by the Administrator may be disallowed by the Governor-General, and the Governor-General may return ordinances to the Administrator with recommended amendments.

The population of the Northern Territory (including aborigines) at Dec. 31, 1967, was estimated to be: males 33,189, females 27,450, total 60,639. The number of aborigines at the Census of 1966 was 21,119.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1967, there were 1,097,000 cattle, 38,000 horses and 8,000 sheep in the Territory. The northern part of the Territory is capable under improved pastures of carrying successfully and profitably ■ great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Export abattoirs established at Darwin and Katherine in 1963 have created stable markets for pastoralists. A cold store has been constructed in Darwin. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1966, were ■ follows:—cattle 48,586, sheep 3,500, crocodile 1,752 and buffalo 762.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs, Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown in the Territory are grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out, particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on ■ commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The principal minerals produced are copper, gold, uranium, manganese, iron-hematite, mica and tin. In 1966-67, the total value of minerals produced (excluding uranium) was \$A20,500,000.

Tourism is an important industry and in 1966-67 about 48,000 tourists visited the Territory.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. A limited amount of pearl fishing is carried on from Darwin. The mother of pearl shell is of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road (the Stuart Highway) links Darwin with Alice Springs (956 miles) and another bitumen road, the Barkly Highway, runs from this road near Tennant Creek to Mt. Isa in Queensland (403 miles). The Commonwealth Government's programme for

reconstructing nine other roads (1,600 miles, costing \$28,000,000) in the Northern Territory, to such a standard as will facilitate the movement of beef cattle by large road trains, is already well advanced.

Regular shipping services operate to Darwin from the Eastern States and Western Australia and oversea ships call frequently to discharge general cargoes and petroleum products and to load export cargoes. There is also a service from Brisbane to Gulf of Carpentaria ports. During 1966-67, 275 vessels entered Darwin and 280,521 tons of cargo were handled.

There are regular air services between Darwin and the capital cities and two airlines operate internal services.

Darwin (estimated population of the urban area at the 1966 Census, 20,413) occupies an elevated site 97 ft. above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), R. L. Dean, C.B.E.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Hons. A. B. K. I. Bridge; R. A. Blackburn; E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske, C.M.G.; R. A. Smithers.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949*, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system of the United Nations and the agreement by which Australia became the sole administering authority. It provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

In 1968 membership of the House of Assembly was increased to 94 members. The number of open electorates was increased to 60 and 15 electorates were created for candidates having prescribed minimum educational qualifications. There are 10 official members appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator.

The House of Assembly elects its own Speaker and ■ Nominations Committee to select 15 elected members as nominees for Ministerial office. The Australian Minister for External Territories, after receiving the recommendation of the Administrator, may then appoint from this list, 7 Ministerial members and ■ Assistant Ministerial Members. The Ministerial Members are responsible in the House for the functions of seven departments within the Administration while the Assistant Ministerial Members have more limited functions. The Ministerial members have seats on the Administrator's Executive Council which also includes 3 official members and an Administrator's nominee from the elected members of the House of Assembly. The Council advises on matters which the Administrator is required by ordinance to refer to it and on any other matters which he may consider appropriate.

The Territory of Papua, which ■ placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriands, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Strait. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 86,100 sq. miles, of which 83,325 are ■ the mainland. The non-indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea at June 30, 1967, was 38,082; the indigenous

population was 2,219,444, of whom nearly 900,000 live in the Highlands Districts of the Territory. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (730 miles long, including its tributary, the Strickland, and navigable by vessels with a draught of up to ■ ft. for about 500 miles) and the Purai. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

The Trust Territory includes (1) North-Eastern New Guinea, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'-8° S. lat., and 142°-148° E. long., with a total area of 69,095 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen; (2) Bismarck Archipelago, including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both; (3) Admiralty Islands (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The estimated area of the islands is 23,065 square miles, making a total ■ for the territory of 92,160 square miles.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, 690 miles long, and navigable for about 300 miles by vessels with a draught of up to 13 ft.

The most important road links Lae with the populous and developing highlands. This road is being upgraded and improvements have been completed to Goroka. Other major roads are between Lae and Wau and Oro Bay (being extended beyond Kokoda), and in the hinterlands of Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak.

Trans-Australian Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. operate regular air services from Australia to Port Moresby. Internal scheduled and charter services are provided by T.A.A., Ansett Mandated Airlines, Papuan Air Lines and other companies. There are regular services to the British Solomon Islands and to West Irian. Qantas calls at Port Moresby on its Far East Service between Australia and Manila.

Several shipping companies operate regular cargo and passenger services between the Territory and Australia, Europe and the Far East. In 1966-67 oversea shipping entries at the eight main Territory ports totalled 1,617 ships, and over a million tons of cargo were handled through these ports.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, becoming cooler and drier as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable for the growth of all tropical products. At present the main products are copra, coffee, cocoa, rubber and timber; tea, oil palm and pyrethrum are expected to increase in importance (particularly plywood), the mining of gold has declined considerably, but copper mines are being established on Bougainville and are expected to provide one of the largest sources of income for the Territory.

FINANCE AND TRADE (Papua and New Guinea)

	1966-66 \$A	1966-67 \$A
Revenue.....	35,320,300	44,190,210
Grant from Australia	61,999,743	69,783,569
Loan.....	6,156,774	6,194,147
Total receipts.....	103,476,817	120,167,296
Expenditure.....	103,576,934	117,995,052
Imports.....	110,431,203	126,084,905
Exports.....	49,829,585	53,219,974
Trade with U.K.		
1966		1967
Imports from U.K. .	£1,598,000	£1,514,000
Exports to U.K....	5,976,000	5,346,000

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is Port Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua (non-indigenous population, June 30, 1966 (preliminary census figures), 9,912). Rabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the Territory and second town, while Lae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town, being the outlet for the Motobo plywood and gold mining district and for the Highlands region, and one of the principal air centres in the Territory.

Administrator, D. O. Hay, D.S.O.

Port Moresby is 1,800 miles from Sydney.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 1,035 miles from Sydney and 400 miles north of New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1770. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The island is a popular tourist resort, and a large proportion of the population depends on tourism and its ancillaries for employment. Population (estimated, June 30, 1967), 1,509.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. The Norfolk Island Council advises the Administrator on policy and the control of public finance.

An airfield was constructed in 1943, and bi-weekly air services operate from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, Air Cdr. R. N. Dalkin, D.F.C. (R.A.A.F., ret.).

Deputy Administrator and Official Secretary, J. G. Cowap.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared British possession in 1857. In 1878 they were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955 their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about 5½ square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5' South and longitude 96° 53' East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which are the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. A fortnightly air charter service operates between Perth and the Cocos Islands. The population (June 30, 1967) was 631.

Official Representative, J. R. Burbrook.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the then Colony of Singapore. Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 224 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos

(Keeling) Islds. Area, 52 sq. miles. Population (estimated, June 30, 1967), 3,653. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

Official Representative, Brig. L. D. King, O.B.E., T.D.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air. The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60°S. and lying between 160° E. longitude and 45° E. longitude. The Order came into force on August 24, 1936, after the passage of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adélie were definitely fixed by a French Decree of April 1, 1938, as the islands and territories south of 60° S. latitude lying between 136° E. longitude and 142° E. longitude. The Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

On February 13, 1954, the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on MacRobertson Land at latitude 67° 36' S. and longitude 62° 53' E. The station was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Meteorological and other scientific research is conducted at Mawson, which is the centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on January 13, 1957, at latitude 68° 35' S. and longitude 77° 59' E. The station was named Davis in honour of the late Captain John King Davis of Melbourne, who commanded a number of famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed down in January 1965. In February, 1959, the Australian Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes Station on Vincennes Bay, at latitude 66° 15' S. and longitude 110° 33' E. A new station of advanced design is being constructed close to Wilkes which it will eventually replace. ANARE have also operated a station, since the 1947-48 Antarctic season, at Macquarie Island, approximately 850 miles south-east of Hobart. Macquarie Island is a dependency of the State of Tasmania.

On December 1, 1959, Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Denmark have subsequently acceded to the Treaty. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area south of 60° S. latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the status quo with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force on June 23, 1961.

For other British dependencies in the Antarctic see New Zealand, p. 735.

STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated entirely between the 28th and 38th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The estimated population at December 31, 1967, was: Males, 2,180,721; Females, 2,166,588. Total, 4,347,309.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1964	80,518	39,487	32,633
1965	78,069	38,949	35,176
1966	77,758	40,546	35,575
1967	78,841	39,613	37,077

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1967:—Births, 18.30; Deaths, 9.19; Marriages, 8.60. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 18.41.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1966, number 1,622,066. Roman Catholic (including "Catholic") 1,174,779, Presbyterian 353,084, Methodist 305,733, Congregational 23,017, Baptist 55,774, Orthodox 96,606, Lutheran 30,019, Salvation Army 17,368, and Hebrew 25,913. The religion of 382,447 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mounts Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the State is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 64°. The mean (shade) temperature ranges for the various divisions of the State are as follows: coastal, 60° in the south to 69° in the north; northern and central tableland, 53° to 62°; southern tableland, 44° to 57°; and for the rest of the State (western slope, central plains, Riverina and western), 60° in the south to 69° in the north.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized by a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Sir (Arthur) Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., assumed office Jan. 20, 1966 \$A20,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

THE MINISTRY.

(March 5, 1968)

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A.
Deputy Premier and Minister for Education and for Science, Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.
Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism, Hon. E. A. Willis, M.L.A.
Public Works, Hon. D. Hughes, M.L.A.
Agriculture, Hon. W. A. Chaffey, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Hon. K. M. McCaw, M.L.A.
Local Government and Highways, Hon. P. H. Morton, M.L.A.

Decentralisation and Development, Hon. J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C.

Transport, Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.

Lands, Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.

Conservation, Hon. J. G. Beale, M.L.A.

Agriculture, Hon. G. R. Crawford, M.L.A.

Housing and Co-operative Societies, Hon. S. T. Stephens, M.L.A.

Justice, Hon. J. C. Maddison, M.L.A.

Child Welfare, Social Welfare and Health, Hon. A. H. Jago, M.L.A.

Mines, Hon. W. C. Fife, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, \$15,500; Deputy Premier, \$13,680; other Ministers \$12,800 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, \$4,000, Deputy Premier \$1,800, and other Ministers \$1,600 each) and the Vice-President of the Executive Council a further special allowance of \$1,200. In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an electoral allowance (ranging from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,

56-57 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Abram Landa, C.M.G. (1965)

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. The Legislative Assembly consists of 94 members. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in February, 1968, there were 2,356,977 persons enrolled. In contested elections 2,218,543 persons (1,081,635 men and 1,136,908 women) voted, representing 94 per cent. of persons enrolled.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. H.

V. Budd \$A9,000

Chairman of Committees, Legislative

Council, Hon. E. G. Wright (incl. alce.) 6,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. K.

Ellis (incl. alce.) 12,000

<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, G. R. Crawford, D.C.M. (incl. allee).</i>	8,520
<i>Leader of Opposition, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. B. Renshaw (incl. allee).</i>	13,200
(Office-holders above who are members of the Legislative Assembly also receive an electoral allowance, ranging from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to the location of the electorate.)	

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with the Chief Justice, seven Judges of Appeal, and 21 Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

Supreme Court

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Leslie James Herron, K.B.E., C.M.G. (+allice. \$A1,000).</i>	\$A21,275
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<i>Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir Gordon Wallace (President, Court of Appeal) (\$A20,125+ allice. \$A750); Hon. B. Sugarman; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. S. Jacobs; Hon. K. W. Asprey; Hon. J. D. Holmes (+allice. \$A750).</i>	19,500
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<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. J. H. McClellans; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell; Hon. B. P. Macfarlan, O.B.E.; Hon. J. F. Nagle; Hon. R. L. Taylor; Hon. D. M. Selby, E.D.; Hon. A. R. Motift; Hon. C. E. Begg; Hon. P. H. Allen; Hon. J. O'Brien; Hon. S. Isaacs; Hon. N. A. Jenkyn; Hon. L. W. Street; Hon. J. A. Lee; Hon. R. G. Reynolds (+allice. \$A750).</i>	19,500
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Crown Employees Appeal Board

<i>Chairman, Hon. W. B. Perrignion (+allice. \$A750).</i>	19,500
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Industrial Commission

<i>President, Hon. A. C. Beattie (+allice. \$A750).</i>	20,125
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<i>Members, Hons. J. Richards; R. C. Cook; J. J. McKeon; J. A. Kelleher; W. B. Perrignion; J. A. Sheehy; W. S. Sheldon (+allice. \$A750).</i>	each 19,500
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<i>Land and Valuation Court Judges, Hons. Mr. Justice Hardie; Mr. Justice Else-Mitchell. Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour A. T. Conybeare (+allice. \$A750).</i>	17,595
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<i>District Court, Chairman, His Honour C. D. Monahan (+allice. \$A750).</i>	17,595
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EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1967 in 2,626 state schools was 703,186 and the average daily attendance during the year was 651,433. In addition to the state schools there were, in 1967, 808 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 226,456 scholars, 676 being Roman Catholic schools with 195,094 scholars. The five universities had an enrolment of 36,763 students (21,528 full-time, 11,984 part-time and 3,252 external students) in 1967; 16,378 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 12,812 at the University of New South Wales (1948), 4,402 at New England (1954), 1,271 at Macquarie (1964) and 1,902 at Newcastle (1965). The State expenditure on Education was \$A256,033,000 in the year 1966-1967. Students attending the State agricultural colleges and farm schools numbered 2,290 in 1967.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	\$A	\$A
1964	684,535,000	683,992,000
1965	729,091,000	734,160,000
1966	771,627,000	776,314,000
1967	830,685,000	833,832,000

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1967, was \$A2,666,906,000, of which an amount of \$A254,493,000 was repayable in London (interest \$A11,678,000), \$A69,935,000 was repayable in New York (interest \$A3,659,000), \$A3,602,000 was repayable in Canada (interest \$A207,000), \$A3,233,000 was repayable in Switzerland (interest \$A145,000), \$A2,561,000 was repayable in the Netherlands (interest \$A128,000) and \$A2,333,082,000 was held in Australia, with annual interest bill of \$A12,312,000.

Banking, etc.—There were (April 1968) 12 trading banks with deposits of \$A2,532,039,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to \$A2,066,425,000, representing \$A475 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1966 was \$A3,358,809,000 ordinary, \$A494,042,000 superannuation and \$A355,926,000 industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 134,105, and the funds at June 30, 1966, were \$A24,642,000. Members of Trade Unions at Dec. 31, 1966, numbered 753,649, the funds of 192 Unions being \$A9,000,000. Balances outstanding on Instalment Credit for retail sales on June 30, 1967, were \$A562,400,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Value of Production.—In 1966-67 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was \$A4,101,433,000, primary \$A1,163,206,000, manufacturing \$A2,938,227,000. The values for the principal primary industries were: pastoral \$A351,488,000, agricultural \$A407,909,000, dairy and farmyard \$A143,053,000, and mining and quarrying (1966) \$A216,904,000.

Agriculture.—During the year to Mar. 31, 1967, 12,045,000 acres were under cultivation.

The total area under wheat was 7,382,914 acres, of which 7,135,046 acres were harvested for grain, and 102,740 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 202,501,000 bushels of grain and 163,028 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1966-67 were 2,471,000 bushels of maize, 41,003,000 bushels of oats, 210,939 tons of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 126,183 tons of potatoes, and 19,046 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 1,171,441 tons was crushed; while 3,920,595 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 21,257 acres of vineyards, of which 18,899 acres were bearing.

Land Tenure.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1967, was 66,910,000 acres, while the area of land under lease, etc., from the Crown was 113,108,000 acres, and the balance 18,019,000 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,000 acres.

Pastoral, etc.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced

in 1957. On Mar. 31, 1967, there were 146,129 horses, 4,145,660 cattle, 63,848,000 sheep and lambs, 513,575 pigs. In 1966-67, 622,745,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 86,393,000 lb. of butter, 12,024,000 lb. of cheese, and 34,421,000 lb. of bacon and ham.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 23,977,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,940,000 acres and 1,076,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The principal minerals are coal, lead, zinc, rutile, zircon and tin. The total value of minerals won in 1966 was \$A263,751,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was \$A117,626,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, \$A81,405,000. The mining industry gave employment to 22,767 miners during 1966. In 1967, 26,813,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1966-67 there were 24,849 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 524,054. The value of production, i.e. value added to raw materials was \$A2,938,227,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. Products of the regions include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and tin-plate. The production (1966-67) of pig-iron was 4,083,000 tons, and of steel ingots 5,477,000 tons.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports \$A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports \$A (f.o.b.)
1964.....	1,035,618,000	801,114,000
1965.....	1,277,405,000	803,734,000
1966.....	1,257,603,000	781,206,000
1967.....	1,323,597,000	878,446,000

The chief exports in 1966-67 were wool, iron and steel, wheat, other foodstuffs, coal, minerals, machinery, chemicals, and hides and skins. Chief imports were machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, crude petroleum, chemicals, paper products, aircraft and parts, iron and steel, medical instruments, etc., plastic materials, pharmaceuticals, printed matter and foodstuffs.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 4,006 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1966, the net tonnage being 19,699,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 3,879 vessels of 14,007,000 net tonnage.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 131,300 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 31,100 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1964-65 was \$155,822,000. Sydney Harbour bridge was completed and opened for traffic in March, 1932. It carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 174 ft.

Motor Vehicles.—At Jan. 31, 1968, there were 1,487,687 registered motor vehicles (cars, 963,663).

Railways.—The railways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1967, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,055, revenue in the year 1966-67 being \$A217,635,000.

Aviation.—Sydney is the principal oversea terminal in Australia. Traffic movements at Sydney airport in 1966-67 were: passengers 2,919,219

(2,435,284 domestic, 483,935 international); freight, 50,336 short tons (37,005 domestic, 13,331 international); aircraft, 72,545 (64,141 domestic, 8,404 international).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1967, there were 2,386 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1966-67 included 738,134,000 letters and registered articles and 162,848,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 52,037,000 registered articles and letters and 12,964,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,571,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 1,073,000 cablegrams were despatched and 1,061,000 received. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone services in operation numbered 860,179.

Radio and Television.—In June, 1967, there were 20 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 950,788. At June 30, 1967, there were 26 television stations (12 national, 14 commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' annual licences was 851,516.

TOWNS.

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital and the largest city in Australia, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 ft. and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.: the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft.

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the Royal National Park which measures about 36,800 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,300 acres, Lane Cove National Park 840 acres and Centennial Park 470 acres.

The Sydney Statistical Division embraces an area of approximately 1,573 square miles, with a population of 2,591,720 (at June 30, 1967). The Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts contain populations of 332,660 and 182,560 respectively.

The population of principal municipalities located outside the boundaries of these statistical areas are: Broken Hill 30,220, Wagga Wagga 26,500, Albury 25,670, Tamworth 22,080, Orange 21,470, Goulburn 20,940, Lismore 19,920, Bathurst 17,280, Blue Mountains 16,820 (part not included in Sydney Statistical Division) and Grafton 16,090.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 26" E. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. June 30, 1967, 285. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the Island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° $40'$ – 29° S. and long. 138° – 153° $30'$ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1967, the population numbered 1,701,623 persons (862,963 males and 838,660 females).

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1965	33,551	14,114	12,967
1966	32,843	14,861	13,325
1967	34,692	14,736	13,634

Vital Statistics:—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1967; Births, 20·4; Deaths, 8·7; Marriages 8·0. Deaths under 1 year, 19·5 per 1,000 live births.

Religions.

At the Census of 1966 there were 522,540 Church of England, 425,669 Roman Catholics (including Catholics undefined), 188,492 Presbyterians, 179,591 Methodists, 40,237 Lutherans, 26,032 Baptists, 13,896 Orthodox, 9,949 Congregationalists, 66,063 other Christians, and 1,629 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1967 was $69\cdot0^{\circ}$, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being $103\cdot7^{\circ}$ and $40\cdot3^{\circ}$; mean barometer, 30.04 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1967 was 70·8 inches, compared with average rainfall of 43·0 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 13 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Hon. Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G., appointed March 21, 1966..... \$A18,750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier and Minister for State Development, Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen.....	\$A14,000
Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk.....	12,000
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. P. R. Delamoth, O.B.E.....	11,000
Education and Cultural Activities, Hon. A. R. Fletcher.....	11,000
Local Government and Conservation, Hon. H. Richter.....	11,000

Primary Industries, Hon. J. A. Row.....	\$11,000
Health, Hon. S. D. Tooth.....	11,000
Labour and Tourism, Hon. J. D. Herbert.....	11,000
Mines, Main Roads and Electricity, Hon. R. E. Camm.....	11,000
Transport, Hon. W. E. Knox.....	11,000
Industrial Development, Hon. F. A. Campbell.....	11,000
Lands, Hon. V. B. Sullivan.....	11,000
Works and Housing, Hon. A. M. Hodges.....	11,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, Sir William Summerville, LL.D., D.Sc., 392–393 Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Assembly of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive \$A6,700 per annum and an electorate allowance ranging from \$A1,100 to \$A2,630 p.a. The Assembly, as elected on May 28, 1966, was composed of: Country Party, 27, Australian Labour Party 26, Liberal Party 20, Queensland Labour Party 1, Independents 4. The Country and Liberal parties form a coalition government.

Speaker, Hon D. E. Nicholson.....	\$A9,200
Chairman of Committees, K. W. Hooper.....	7,500
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop, C.M.G.....	9,332

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 11 Puisne Judges; District Courts, with 9 Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge and President; a Land Appeal Court and a Medical Assessment Tribunal, each presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; a Local Government Court, presided over by a District Court Judge; and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of 5 members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir William George Mack, K.B.E.....	\$A15,000
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. A. Sheehy.....	13,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. M. Hanger; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable; R. W. Sker- man; G. L. Hart; G. A. G. Lucas; J. A. Douglas; D. M. Campbell; B. M. Hoare; R. H. Matthews; W. B. Campbell.....	each 13,500

EDUCATION.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15, and is free in state primary and secondary schools. On Aug. 1, 1967, there were 1,307 state schools, including 242 providing secondary education, in operation, with 10,735 teachers and an enrolment of 281,457 children, and 334 private and 8 grammar schools, with an enrolment of 86,928. There were 15 state technical colleges and 2 state institutes of technology with 1,035 full-time, 17,573 part-time, and 5,312 correspondence students. The state agricultural college had 397 full-time students. The state-aided University had an enrolment of 7,299 full-time students in 1967. State expenditure on education in 1966–67 was \$A58,260,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1966–67 was \$A861,269,000 (agriculture \$A318,954,000, dairying \$A74,568,000, pastoral \$A276,402,000, poultry and bee-keeping \$A19,460,000, mining \$A146,080,000, forestry \$A17,199,000, fisheries

\$A6,959,000, hunting and trapping **\$A1,647,000**, and net value of manufacturing **\$A592,607,000**.)

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres **37,672,000** acres were alienated or in process of alienation at Dec. 31, 1967, and **361,029,000** acres were held under Crown leases.

Agriculture and Livestock.—The total area under crop in 1966-67 was **4,569,484** acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were **626,872** acres, producing **2,202,809** tons of raw sugar, **1,227,377** acres were under wheat (yielding **35,730,399** bushels), **151,010** under maize (**4,947,759** bushels), **403,500** under sorghum (**10,171,707** bushels), and **383,735** under barley (**13,194,144** bushels). The livestock on March 31, 1967, included **6,919,158** cattle, **899,288** being dairy cattle, **19,305,316** sheep, **182,283** horses, and **467,572** pigs.

Forestry.—At June 30, 1967, **6,719,000** acres were permanently dedicated State forests and **1,944,000** acres were timber reserves. Total Australian grown timber processed amounted to **400,000,000** super feet.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of bauxite, copper, lead, silver, uranium and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. Commercial production of oil began at Moonie in South Queensland in 1964 and at Alton nearby in 1966. The output in 1967 included gold, **\$A3,066,000**; coal, **\$A25,642,000**; copper **\$A54,152,000**; tin **\$A4,213,000**; silver **\$A10,622,000**; lead **\$A17,417,000**; zinc **\$A10,023,000**.

Factories.—In 1966-67, **6,013** factories employed **117,937** persons. Value of production (value added to raw materials) was **\$A592,607,000**. Much production was the processing of primary products, e.g. sugar, meat, butter, flour, timber, minerals and fruit. Included in other factory production were the products from engineering, railway, metal, chemical fertilizer works, cement, paper and woollen mills and oil refineries. An alumina works at Gladstone began production in 1967.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
1964...	\$A 260,896,874	\$A 260,454,372	\$A 821,469,370
1965...	267,139,312	271,215,060	879,691,482
1966...	294,501,867	298,022,066	936,525,133
1967...	323,780,792	323,523,233	1,011,661,944

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1967 totalled **\$A450,930,000**. The deposits at the same date amounted to **\$A754,469,000**. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1967, **\$A700,029,000**, averaged **\$A411** for each inhabitant. There were **1,714,988** operative accounts.

COMMUNICATIONS

Road and Rail.—The State is served by **5,730** miles of railways, practically all **3 ft. 6 in.** in gauge. During 1966-67, **26,371,000** passengers and **10,185,000** tons of goods and livestock were carried. At June 30, 1967, there were **77,867** miles of formed roads and **43,591** miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and **590,042** motor vehicles were on the register.

Aviation.—Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals. Brisbane is also a port of call on several international services.

Radio and Television.—On June 30, 1967, **18** national and **22** commercial sound broadcasting and **7** national and **9** commercial television stations were operating in Queensland.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1964-65.....	\$A 199,516,000	\$A 488,222,120
1965-66.....	201,483,070	462,597,102
1966-67.....	193,677,136	499,968,417

The chief overseas exports are meat, sugar, wool, minerals, wheat, hides and butter.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Ψ BRISBANE, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over **10** miles from Moreton Bay. The population of the Brisbane Statistical Division at June 30, 1967, was **795,400**. This area includes the cities of Brisbane (**668,230**), Ipswich (**55,750**) and Redcliffe (**28,500**). Of the **953** square miles in the Division **385** square miles are under the control of the Brisbane City Council, presided over by a Lord Mayor.

Other cities and towns with population over **10,000** as at June 30, 1967, are: Ψ Townsville, **61,000**; Toowoomba, **57,000**; Ψ Rockhampton, **46,500**; Gold Coast, **53,000**; Cairns, **27,100**; Ψ Bundaberg, **26,000**; Ψ Mackay, **18,800**; Ψ Maryborough, **19,750**; Mount Isa, **18,600**; Gladstone **11,900**; Gympie, **11,320**; Warwick, **10,120**.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 3 days; by sea 5 to 6 weeks.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being **380,070** sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1967, the population, including full-blood Aborigines, was estimated to be **1,111,480**.

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1964	20,865	8,906	7,765
1965	20,891	8,788	8,680
1966	20,319	9,323	9,051
1967	20,386	9,071	9,434

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1966, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, **286,154**; Methodists, **227,483**; Congregationalists, **18,288**; Baptists, **22,235**; Lutherans, **59,281**; Roman Catholics, **220,576**; Presbyterians, **42,687**; and Churches of Christ, **25,344**.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, Gulf St. Vincent, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray.

The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastward. Pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall are experienced in most coastal areas.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since 1941 by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (June-August) averaging 54°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 22 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 10.11 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia (vacant).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(\$A113,100 is allotted as salaries to Ministers)

Premier and Minister of Industrial Development, Hon. R. S. Hall, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health and Mines, Hon. R. C. DeGaris, M.L.C.

Treasurer and Minister of Housing, Hon. G. G. Pearson, M.P.

Lands, Repatriation, Irrigation and Minister of Immigration and Tourism, Hon. D. N. Brookman, M.P.

Agriculture and Forests, Hon. C. R. Story, M.L.C.

Works, Marine and Labour and Industry, Hon. J. W. H. Coumbe, M.P.

Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Aboriginal Affairs, Hon. R. R. Millhouse, M.P.

Education, Hon. Joyce Steele, M.P.

Local Government, Roads and Transport, Hon. C. M. Hill, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL ■ LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, K. L. Milne, South Australia House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.

Official Secretary, A. N. Deane.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a House of Assembly of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 5 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female, subject to some residential qualifications; there are certain property or war

service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 275,702 in 1968, those for the Assembly numbering 609,626.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1968, returned 19 Labor members, 19 Liberals and 1 Independent, and a Liberal administration was subsequently formed.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Lyell McEwin, K.B.E. \$A10,700
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. T. C. Stott. 10,400

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts with stipendiary magistrates, and Magistrates' Courts. Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,

Hon. J. J. Bray. \$A16,600
Judges, Hon. R. R. St. C. Chamberlain; Hon. J. L. Travers; Hon. D. S. Hogarth; Hon. C. H. Bright; Hon. Roma F. Mitchell; Hon. G. H. Walters. 14,900

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory and free. In 1966 there were 699 State schools, with 247,251 scholars. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 179 with 44,043 scholars.

There are two universities: the University of Adelaide, founded in 1874, and the Flinders University of South Australia, opened in 1966, with a total enrolment of 6,626 full-time students in 1967. A State Institute of Technology has also been established, and there are technical schools at 24 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE. (For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1964...	211,006,000	207,755,000	853,555,000
1965...	222,181,000	224,803,000	902,823,000
1966...	236,816,000	243,050,000	955,128,000
1967...	258,823,000	258,727,000	1,013,060,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, having total average deposits of \$A390,961,000 in December quarter, 1967. The nine savings banks had deposits of \$A628,464,000 at December 31, 1967.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1966-67 was: crops \$A184,085,000, pastoral \$A169,226,000, dairying \$A39,034,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry \$A27,057,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 16,500,000 acres have been sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 128,300,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 23,700,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 13,805,000 acres—under wheat, 1966-67, 2,960,000 acres, hay 482,000, oats 509,000, barley 1,107,000. Wheat harvest 1966-67, 53,816,000 bushels; barley, 23,698,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples,

apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1966-67, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a production of 20,225,000 gallons of wine and 17,327 tons of currants and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1967).—There were 17,864,000 sheep, 687,000 cattle, 222,000 pigs. Wool production (1966-67), 237,493,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at \$A69,345,000 in 1967, including iron ore valued by the South Australian Director of Mines at \$A40,047,000.

Manufactures.—In 1966-67 there were 6,222 factories, employing 118,220 hands, the gross value of the output being \$A1,345,159,000. Plant, machinery, land and buildings were valued at \$A767,310,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were (June, 1967) 3,852 miles of railway in South Australia, 150 miles of tram and bus routes and 75,000 miles of roads, including roads and tracks outside local government areas. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle (654 miles), and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory (581 miles) as well as private railways (76 miles). There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. In 1966-67, 2,009 vessels with net tonnage of 9,517,000 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australian 870, United Kingdom 425, other Commonwealth 104 and foreign 610. There are 921 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 27 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 827,223 passengers and 10,640 tons of freight were carried in 1966-67.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations on Dec. 31, 1967, were 422,770, equal to 1 per 2.65 persons.

Wireless and Television (1967)—Broadcasting stations 16; listeners' licences 278,069. Television stations 7; viewers' licences 254,504.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$A	\$A
1963-64	179,651,000	322,159,000
1964-65	204,856,000	302,242,000
1965-66	198,156,000	296,276,000
1966-67	196,771,000	325,170,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE the chief city and capital, population (Census, June 30, 1966) 727,916, inclusive of suburbs. Other centres (with 1966 populations) are: Port Pirie (15,566), Kadina (3,022), Moonta (1,702), and Wallaroo (2,094) in the Lower North; Port Augusta (10,103) and Peterborough (3,117) in the Upper North; Gawler (6,645) on the Adelaide Plains; Victor Harbor (3,128) on the South Coast; Whyalla (22,121) and Port Lincoln (8,888) on Eyre Peninsula; Murray Bridge (5,947), Renmark

(3,054), and Berri (2,232) on the River Murray; and Mount Gambier (17,251), Naracoorte (4,738), and Millicent (4,533) in the South East.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and ■ days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the Southern Ocean off the south-eastern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 40'-43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 31'-148° 18' E. long., and contains an area of 26,383 square miles.

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1967, the estimated population numbered 376,434 (189,912 males and 186,522 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1964	8,252	3,174	2,869
1965	7,535	3,043	2,888
1966	7,397	3,158	2,946
1967	7,547	3,228	3,213

Vital Statistics.—The birth rate in 1967 was 20.04, death rate 8.57, marriage rate 8.53 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1967) 17.2 per 1,000 births.

Religions.

In 1966 there were 166,023 members of the Church of England, 71,089 Roman Catholics, 43,084 Methodists, 17,498 Presbyterians, 4,530 Congregationalists and independents, and 7,759 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,300 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous rivers, the Gordon, Derwent and Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not often reach the island. At Hobart the mean maxima and minima temperatures are: January 70° 5' and 52° 8'; July 52° 7' and 41° 1'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side being much drier; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 140 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by a British party from New South Wales in 1803, becoming a separate colony in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), but is exercised by Cabinet Ministers responsible to the Legislature, of which they are members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague Bastyan, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., appd. Feb. 14, 1968; assumed office Sept. 24, 1968.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. E. E. Reecce.

Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.

Lands and Works, Hon. D. A. Cashion.

Chief Secretary, Hon. B. K. Miller.

Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Atkins.

Education, Hon. W. A. Neilson.

Housing, Hon. S. V. Ward.

Transport, Hon. H. J. McLoughlin.

Health, Hon. M. G. Everett, Q.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White.
458-9 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years in five 7-member constituencies, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the franchise for the Council is restricted, requiring a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The composition of the House of Assembly in June, 1968, was: 19 Labour, 15 Liberal and 1 Centre Party.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry Baker, R.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Clerk of the Council, G. W. Brimage.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. L. Madden.
Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Supreme Court of Tasmania*, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.
Associate Judges, Hon. M. P. Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford; Hon. F. M. Neasey; Hon. D. M. Chambers.

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to \$1,500. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding \$100. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Act, 1959, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices. A single justice may hear and determine certain matters.

EDUCATION.

Government schools are of three main types: primary, secondary and matriculation schools. On Aug. 1, 1967, there were 74,265 scholars enrolled in 297 Government schools. There were also 65 independent schools with an enrolment of 14,913. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 1,623 full-time students, 643 part-time students and 177 external students in 1967.

FINANCE.

Year	Consolidated Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1964-65	\$A 76,464,632	\$A 76,464,632	\$A 456,091,000
1965-66	\$A 83,564,333	\$A 85,585,387	\$A 502,933,000
1966-67	\$A 92,676,009	\$A 93,248,028	\$A 535,606,000

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1967, were \$A120,447,000; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1967, were \$A173,479,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1966-67 was \$A311,264,000—agriculture and pastoral \$A50,947,000, mines and quarries \$A25,828,000, other primary industries \$A39,918,000 and manufactures \$A194,571,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of the State (16,885,000 acres) there were, in 1966-67, 456,022 acres of crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, hay, hops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1967) 521,700 cattle, 4,321,000 sheep, 86,000 pigs and 6,700 horses. The wool production (1966-67) was 43,153,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—Tasmania, the smallest Australian state, ranks third as a producer of electrical energy—all of it derived from water power, with a output of 4,119,205,000 kW in 1967. By reason of its low-cost electrical energy, Tasmania is the Commonwealth's only local source of electrolytic zinc, ferro-manganese, newsprint and calcium carbide and the provider of the bulk of Australian requirements of aluminium and fine papers. The Hydro-Electric Commission is constructing a network of ten stations on north-western rivers, a thermal station at Bell Bay and a hydro station in the south-west. Present and planned future output are: 1968, 904,000 kW; 1971, 1,322,000 kW; 1975, 1,560,000 kW.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1966-67, 2,668,105 acres. The quantity of timber (excluding firewood) of various species cut in 1966-67 was 717,908,000 true super feet, including 240,000,000 true super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief ores mined are those containing copper, zinc, tin, silver and lead. The value of output of all mines and quarries in 1967 was \$A34,501,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1966-67 was \$A194,571,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for 1,771 establishments being \$A403,141,000.

CAPITAL, Ψ HOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1967), 120,842.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1967) are Ψ Launceston (61,023), Ψ Devonport (15,188), Burnie-Somerset (18,490), Ulverstone (6,990) and New Norfolk (6,308).

Transmission of mails from London to Hobart, 34 days by sea; 5 days or less by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between 34° - 39° S. latitude and 141° - 150° E. longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1967, was 3,303,631 (1,655,935 males and 1,647,696 females).

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1964	64,990	27,548	24,169
1965	63,550	28,031	26,421
1966	64,008	28,673	27,080
1967	65,485	28,373	28,004

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1967: Births, 19·98; Deaths, 8·66; Marriages, 8·55. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 16·80.

Religions.

Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1966 numbered 923,078, Roman Catholics 889,495, Presbyterians 387,108, Methodists 279,300, Orthodox 100,387, Baptists 41,419, Churches of Christ 39,263, Lutheran 37,637 and Hebrew 31,058. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 333,734.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Australian Alps and the Great Dividing Range pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls in Melbourne on 143 days per year, the annual average being 25·91 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was created a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., born Oct. 25, 1906, assumed office May 8, 1963. \$A20,500

Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.

Housing, Forests and Aboriginal Affairs, Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.

Education, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.

Labour and Industry, Hon. J. F. Rossiter.

Lands, Soldier Settlement and Conservation, Hon. Sir William McDonald.

State Development, Hon. J. W. Manson.

Health, Hon. V. O. Dickie.

Water Supply, Hon. W. A. Borthwick.

Transport, Hon. V. F. Wilcox.

Public Works, Hon. M. V. Porter.

Local Government, Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.

Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration, Hon. G. O. Reid.

Fuel and Power, and Mines, Hon. J. C. M. Balfour.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Victoria, Hon. Sir Horace Petty
Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand,
W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 36 members, elected for the 18 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a Legislative Assembly of 73 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at April 29, 1967, numbered 1,723,981.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. R. W. Garrett, A.F.C.	\$A8,400
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. V. Christie.	8,400

THE JUDICATURE.

There are petty sessions courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 14 Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court,	
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1964)	\$A17,300
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir John Barry; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. Sir Robert Monahan; Hon. Sir George Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little; Hon. G. V. Gowans; Hon. Q. J. Gillard; Hon. J. E. Starke; Hon. E. H. E. Barber; Hon. M. V. McInerney; Hon. G. H. Lush; Hon. C. H. Menhennitt; Hon. H. R. Newton	each 15,700

County Court	
Judges, Their Honours N. F. Mitchell (Chairman); G. L. Dethridge; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. McNeil; Fraser; T. G. Rapke; S. H. Z. Woinarski; H. Frederico; N. Vickery; D. Corson; A. Adams; J. X. O'Driscoll; J. Forrest; C. Harris; E. E. Hewitt; G. Just; R. J. Leckie; I. F. C. Franich; T. B. Shillito; J. P. Somerville	each

Senior County Court Judge	
Masters of the Supreme Court, C. P. Jacobs, M.B.E.; S. H. Collie; E. N. Bergerie; G. S. Brett	each 12,000 12,800

Crown Law Department	
Secretary to the Law Department, R. Glenister	10,950

Solicitor-General, B. L. Murray, Q.C.	16,400
Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane	10,712

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 15. At Aug. 1, 1967, there were 1,880 Primary Schools attended by 333,659 pupils, 41 Primary-Secondary Schools with 16,287 pupils, and 234 Secondary Schools (excluding Junior Technical Schools) with an enrolment of 138,863. There were also 95 Technical Schools, most of which had both junior and senior sections, with an enrolment of 51,472 junior and 84,259 senior students.

At Aug. 1, 1967, 185,522 pupils attended 578 independent schools, 483 of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There are three State-aided Universities—Melbourne, Monash and La Trobe. Enrolments for 1967 at Melbourne were 14,618, and at Monash 7,229. La Trobe received its first intake of 530 students in 1967.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1966-67 was \$A1,053,248,000, agricultural \$A324,556,000, pastoral \$A376,196,000, dairying \$A197,844,000, poultry and bee-keeping \$A57,658,000, trapping

£A4,244,000, forestry £A34,991,000, mining and quarries £A52,778,000, fisheries £A4,980,000. The net value of production of primary industries was £A801,358,000. Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products.

Agriculture.—Of the 9,168,000 acres under cultivation in 1966-67, 3,128,000 were wheat crops and 1,079,000 oats, 1,558,000 acres were cut for hay, and 2,751,000 acres were lying fallow. In 1966-67, 3,555,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were on rural holdings in March, 1967, 31,239,000 sheep, 3,528,000 cattle, and 351,000 pigs. The quantity of wool produced in 1966-67 was 378,457,000 lb., valued at £A80,946,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1967 was 11,318 fine oz. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, fireclay, white clay and gypsum. Production of brown coal in 1967 amounted to 23,383,607 tons.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the State debt for those years given as follows:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1964-65	480,667,818	480,667,818	1,679,338,000
1965-66	508,553,852	516,682,232	1,781,543,000
1966-67	559,594,884	559,594,884	1,893,069,000

Banking, etc.—State Savings Bank deposits at June 30, 1967, amounted to £A966,056,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £A443,049,000, and in other savings banks £A517,608,000.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 236 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1966-67. Total revenue amounted to £A221,001,000, made up of premium income £A209,519,000 and other income £A11,482,000. Expenditure totalled £A191,191,000, comprising claims £A127,833,000, commission and agents' charges £A20,227,000 and other expenditure £A43,131,000.

Secondary Industry.—In 1966-67 there were 314,070 males and 131,487 females (including working proprietors) employed in Victoria factories. Salaries and wages paid totalled £A1,168,000,000. The total cost of materials used, containers, tools replaced and repairs to plant was £A2,617,000,000, and of power, fuel and light, lubricants and water £A134,000,000. Gross value of output was £A5,051,000,000 and added value (net value of production) £A2,236,000,000. Principal factory products are motor vehicles and light engineering products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, clothing, paper and rubber products.

TRANSPORT.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1967, there were 4,218 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1967, were £A104,508,891 and £A103,423,004 respectively. Total traffic mileage was 20,035,039 and passenger journeys numbered 146,267,665. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 12,074,550.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1966, 3,753 vessels with net tonnage 16,379,661 entered Victorian ports and 3,754 vessels with total net tonnage of 16,383,974 were cleared.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1967, was: cars and station wagons, 923,500; utilities and vans, 126,915; trucks and omnibuses, 94,872, and motor cycles, 13,601.

OVERSEAS TRADE

The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are aircraft and parts, apparel and textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, motor vehicles and tractors, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, crude petroleum, paper, drugs and chemicals, synthetic resins and food-stuffs of vegetable origin.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1962-63	780,058,906	596,879,762
1963-64	933,847,162	746,639,664
1964-65	1,026,834,594	733,046,440
1965-66	1,017,360,000	763,963,000
1966-67	1,072,514,000	801,187,000

CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS.

MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an archiepiscopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. The Melbourne Statistical Division contained on June 30, 1967, ■ population estimated at 2,230,580. Other cities and towns are: **Geelong**, 105,059; **Ballarat**, 56,290; **Bendigo**, 42,208; **Moe-Yallourn**, 23,198; **Shepparton**, 17,506; **Warrnambool**, 17,499; **Wangaratta**, 15,175; **Traralgon**, 14,079.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 9' E. long., and from 13° 44' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1967, the population was estimated at 892,763 (males, 454,743; females, 438,020). The figures include full-blood aborigines.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1963	17,290	5,976	5,755
1964	16,685	6,429	6,023
1965	16,186	6,274	6,448
1966	17,007	6,772	7,001
1967	18,023	6,779	7,430

Religions.—Census of 1966—Church of England 316,153, Roman Catholics 213,659, Methodists 80,840, and Presbyterians 44,055.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Meharry (4,104 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison,

Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1967 was 40.86 inches, the average for the previous 91 years 34.82. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 Responsible Government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon the Constitution Act, 1889, the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, and amending Acts. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1968) is composed of Australian Labor Party 23, Liberal and Country League 19, Country Party 9.

GOVERNOR

<i>Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Major-General Sir Douglas Anthony Kendrew, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., appointed 1963.</i>	£A14,500
<i>Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Albert Asher Wolff, K.C.M.G., appointed 1968.</i>	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. D. Brand.</i>	£A15,850
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Agriculture and Electricity, Hon. C. D. Naidar.</i>	12,850
<i>Industrial Development and the North-West, Hon. C. W. M. Court, O.B.E.</i>	10,950
<i>Education and Native Welfare, Hon. E. H. M. Lewis.</i>	11,400
<i>Works and Water Supplies, Hon. R. Hutchinson, D.F.C.</i>	10,950
<i>Mines and Justice and Leader of Government in Legislative Council, Hon. A. F. Griffith.</i>	12,450
<i>Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. W. S. Bovell.</i>	11,400
<i>Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. L. A. Logan.</i>	11,550
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Police and Traffic, Hon. J. F. Craig.</i>	11,250
<i>Housing and Labour, Hon. D. H. O'Neil.</i>	10,950
<i>Transport and Railways, Hon. R. J. O'Connor.</i>	10,950
<i>Health and Fisheries and Fauna, Hon. G. G. MacKinnon.</i>	11,250

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Offices, Western Australia House,
115-116, Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. G. P. Wild, M.B.E. £3,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, elected by adult suffrage subject to qualifications of residence and registration. There are 30 members in the Legislative Council, ■ from each Province, for a period of 6 years, one member from each Province retiring triennially.

The Legislative Assembly is composed of 51 members, who are elected for a term of 3 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

L. C. Diver £A10,300

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

H. N. Guthrie 9,700

THE JUDICATURE

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G.</i>	£A15,400
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Lawrence Jackson.</i>	14,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. J. E. Virtue; R. V. Neville; G. B. D'Arcy; J. Hale; O. J. Negus.</i>	each £3,600

EDUCATION.

Education.—In 1967 there were 565 government schools and 202 non-government schools (excluding kindergartens) with 154,975 and 39,734 pupils respectively. The total amount expended on education (from State Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1967, was £A43,327,830, including grants of £A3,200,292 to the University of Western Australia (3,796 full-time students in 1967).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1966-67 was: agricultural £A219,309,553; pastoral £A159,856,830; dairy £A21,833,022; poultry farming £A10,705,455; bee keeping £A483,606; trapping £A986,286; forestry £A12,814,263; fishing and whaling £A16,524,818; mining and quarrying £A89,512,274.

Crops and Livestock.—Of the total area under crop (8,557,718 acres), 6,346,613 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1966-67 production being 103,195,000 bushels. On March 31, 1967 the livestock included 1,357,042 cattle, 27,730,386 sheep, and 160,983 pigs. In 1966-67 there were 7,945 acres of vineyards and 26,458 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1966-67 was 261,000,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were in the year ending June 30, 1967, ■ total of 5,167 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed in them during the year was 63,757.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and hewn during 1966-67 was 225,734,646 superficial feet.

Minerals.—The State has large deposits of ■ wide range of minerals, many of which are being mined or are under development for production. The principal minerals produced during 1966 were: iron ore 6,737,297 tons (£A33,771,718); gold 627,052 fine ounces (£A23,242,512); coal 1,061,995 tons (£A4,562,087); mineral sand concentrates 525,685 tons (£A5,935,758) and manganese 183,209 tons (£A4,091,257). Large quantities of bauxite, asbestos, tin and pyrites were also mined. Extensive exploration is being undertaken in the State for petroleum, nickel and many other minerals.

Communications.—On June 30, 1967, there were 3,815 miles of State government railway open for general and passenger traffic; and 454 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). In the year ended June 30, 1967, 2,949 vessels (net tonnage 14,815,496) entered Western Australian ports and 2,956 (net tonnage 14,841,835) cleared. The total length of roads at June 30, 1967 was 109,107 miles. The number of registered motor vehicles ■ June 30, 1967, was

337,061 (240,519 motor cars and station waggons, 87,661 utilities, vans, trucks and omnibuses and 8,881 motor cycles and motor scooters).

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 3 years ended June 30:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1965	\$A 180,143,018	\$A 184,840,068	\$A 665,146,960
1966	\$A 206,655,347	\$A 206,665,457	\$A 705,247,816
1967	\$A 228,146,198	\$A 228,173,692	\$A 748,385,533

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports (a)
1964-65	\$A 497,439,468	\$A 372,041,222
1965-66	*\$A 578,744,158	\$A 434,023,439
1966-67	\$A 632,349,522	\$A 537,354,970

(a) Excludes ships' stores. * Revised.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMONWEALTH

CANADA.—Ottawa (80 Elgin Street), T. E. Rodgers, C.M.G.
Montreal (635 Dorchester Boulevard W.), J. R. Cross.
Toronto (200 University Avenue), G. H. S. Jackson, C.M.G.
Vancouver (602 W. Hastings Street), J. F. Saunders, C.B.E.
Winnipeg (333 Broadway Avenue), J. W. S. Corbett, D.S.O.
Regina (Derrick Building, 2431 11th Avenue), H. W. Sturdy, M.B.E.
Edmonton (Bank of Montreal Building, Jasper Avenue), L. D. Byrne.
Atlantic Provinces (1645 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.), L. Cox, O.B.E.
Quebec (100 D'Youville Square), R. H. Link, O.B.E.

AUSTRALIA.—Canberra (Commonwealth Avenue), J. S. Cooke, C.M.G.
Sydney (Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove), W. N. R. Maxwell, O.B.E.
Melbourne (The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street), D. G. Stewart-Smith.
Brisbane (M. L. C. Building), H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E.
Perth (84 St. George's Terrace), B. A. F. Pennock.
Adelaide (15 Franklin Street), R. E. Jones.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington (P.O. Box 369, Customhouse Quay), R. A. Daniell, C.B.E.
Auckland (Norwich Union Building, Queen Street), C. E. Dymond, C.B.E.
Christchurch (112 Hereford Street), J. R. Bolton.

CEYLON.—Colombo (P.O. Box 1433, Galle Road, Kollupitya), J. M. Dutton.

MALAYSIA.—Kuala Lumpur (1 Jalan Suleiman), L. E. M. Taylor.

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL
(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).
Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).*
China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).
U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*
Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:—
Qattara (440), Fayum (150).
Wadi Rayan (140), Sitra (110).

The principal exports in 1966-67 were gold bullion (\$A15,106,782), wool (\$A129,988,735), wheat (\$A126,918,349), wheat flour (\$A2,506,971), hides and skins (\$A5,377,434), oats (\$A8,608,099), timber (\$A7,475,371), beef (\$A11,887,316), mutton and lamb (\$A3,722,992), crayfish tails (\$A13,873,257), apples (\$A5,002,963); ilmenite ores and concentrate (\$A4,439,571), manganese ores and concentrates (\$A4,161,138), iron ore (\$A50,889,586), barley (\$A5,464,302), petroleum and petroleum products (\$A36,553,044), iron and steel (\$A15,658,487), machines and machinery (\$A13,242,384).

TOWNS

CAPITAL, Ψ PERTH. Population (estimated, June 30, 1967) of Perth Statistical Division, including the port of Fremantle, 579,500.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Ψ Fremantle (32,680), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (20,070), Ψ Bunbury (16,060); Ψ Geraldton (12,970); Ψ Albany (11,820).

SABAH (P.O. Box 824, Life Assurance Building, Kota Kinabalu), T. Duffy.

KUCHING (Overseas Chinese Bank Building, Khoo Hun Yeang Street), F. Kennedy.

NIGERIA.—LAGOS (Private Mail Bag 2060), L. P. F. L'Estrange, O.B.E.

Kaduna (Hospital Road), B. P. Noble.

INDIA.—DELHI (Chanakyapuri, New Delhi), J. A. Turpin, C.M.G.

CALCUTTA (1 Harington Street), R. G. Marlow.

MADRAS (150A Mount Road), R. G. Bartley.

BOMBAY (Mercantile Bank Building), J. H. Fawcett.

PAKISTAN.—KARACHI (Finlay House), R. W. B. Carter, C.M.G.

LAHORE (1st Floor Gardee Trust Building, Napier Road, P.O. Box 416), E. J. Freeman.

CHITTAGONG (Quaid-e-Azam Road), J. H. Chaplin, D.S.O., D.F.C.

DACCA (P.O. Box 90, Dilkusha), T. W. Robinson.

JAMAICA.—KINGSTON (Barclay's Bank Building), L. Reid.

HONG KONG.—(P.O. Box 528, 707 Shell House), M. P. V. Hannam.

IRISH REPUBLIC.—DUBLIN (30 Merrion Square), G. Miles.

SINGAPORE.—(P.O. Box 620, Maritime Building, Collyer Quay), L. F. Hope.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—PORT OF SPAIN (P.O. Box 225, 90 Independence Square), C. A. Thompson.

CYPRUS.—NICOSIA (P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street), E. R. Worsnop.

BARBADOS.—BRIDGETOWN (Roebuck Street, P.O. Box 676C), A. E. Farrell.

GAMBIA.—BATHURST (78 Wellington Street, P.O. Box 507), S. A. Downton.

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (continued)—

AREG (80), Wadi Natrun (75).

MELFA (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50).

ERITREA: Salt Plains depression (385).

ALGERIA-TUNISIA: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*

AMERICA: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).

AUSTRALIA: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

	Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population	
			Census, Mar. 22, 1966†	Estimated April 1, 1968
(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:				
North Island.....		44,281	1,893,326	1,956,411
South Island.....		58,093	783,593	798,681
Stewart Island.....		670	332*	*
Chatham Islands.....		372	520*	*
Minor Islands:				
Inhabited—				
Kermadec Islands.....		13	9*	*
Campbell Island.....		44	10*	*
Uninhabited—				
Three Kings.....		3	..	..
Snares.....		1	..	..
Solander.....		½	..	..
Antipodes.....		24	..	..
Bounty.....		1	..	..
Auckland.....		234	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories.....		103,736	2,676,919	2,755,092
(b) Island Territories:				
Tokelau Islands.....		..	1,861†	1,883†
Niue Island.....		..	5,157§	5,262§
Total, inclusive of Island Territories.....		103,939	2,704,456	2,781,488
(c) Cook Islands¶.....		19,251||
Ross Dependency.....		175,000	262	..

* Included in North Island and South Island totals.

† Excluding 1,936 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

‡ Sept. 25, 1967. § Mar. 31, 1968. || Sept. 1, 1966.

¶ The Cook Islands have had complete internal self-government since Aug. 4, 1965, but Cook Islanders remain New Zealand citizens.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—1966 Census, 201,159 (males 102,107; females 99,052); Mar. 31, 1968, 214,365 (males 108,754; females 105,611).

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1964	62,459	288,186	350,645	22,861	274,099	296,960	53,685	20,720
1965	60,178	326,462	386,640	22,976	314,385	337,361	49,279	21,702
1966	60,188	438,217	498,405	23,778	425,062	448,840	49,565	22,949
1967	61,169	468,372	529,541	23,007	471,854	494,861	34,680	23,515

Birth rate (1967) 22·41; death rate 8·43; marriage rate 8·62; infant mortality 18·02 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases.

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1956	1,093,211	1,080,851	2,174,062	234,590	+27,486
*1961	1,213,376	1,201,608	2,414,984	240,922	+68,726
*1966	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	261,935	+48,660

* Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1956 census, 2,559 at the 1961 census, and 1,936 at the 1966 census.

Races and Religions.

Races	1961	1966	Religions	1961	1966
Europeans.....	2,216,886	2,426,352	Church of England.....	34·6	33·7
Maoris.....	167,086	201,159	Presbyterians.....	22·3	21·8
Chinese.....	8,524	10,283	Roman Catholics.....	15·1	15·9
Polynesians (other than N. Z. Maoris).....	14,340	26,271	Methodists.....	7·2	7·0
Other races.....	8,148	12,854	Baptists.....	1·7	1·7



PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to south of 66° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,525 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 234 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 113; and Te Anau 133) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is

from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 to 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1770, 1774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

FLAG. Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. On June 20, 1968, a new naval ensign bearing the Southern Cross was adopted, replacing the British white ensign.

Governors and Governors-General of New Zealand since 1873

	Governors
Sir James Fergusson, Bt.	1873-74
Marquess of Normanby	1875-79
Sir Hercules Robinson	1879-80
Sir Arthur Gordon	1880-82
Lt.-Gen. Sir William Jervois	1883-89
Earl of Onslow	1889-92
Earl of Glasgow	1892-97
Earl of Ranfurly	1897-1904
Lord Plunket	1904-10
Lord Islington	1910-12
Earl of Liverpool	1912-17

Governors-General

Earl of Liverpool	1917-20
Viscount Jellicoe	1920-24
Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt.	1924-30
Lord Bledisloe	1930-35
Viscount Galway	1935-41
Lord Newall	1941-46
Lord Freyberg	1946-52
Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Norrie	1952-57
Viscount Cobham	1957-62
Brig. Sir Bernard Fergusson	1962-67
Sir Arthur Porritt	1967-

Governor General and Staff

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1967-72), His Excellency Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., born 1900	\$NZ 29,000.
Official Secretary, D. C. Williams	
Assistant Official Secretary, P. J. H. Purvis, M.V.O.	
Comptroller, Col. H. N. Hoare	

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. R. Innes, Coldstream Guards; Capt. P. J. Skogstad, Royal N.Z. Engineers.

Lady-in-Waiting, Miss Rowena Brassey.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and Commerce and Overseas Trade, Rt. Hon. J. R. Marshall.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Maori Affairs and Island Territories, Hon. J. R. Hanan.

Customs and Associate Minister of Industries and Commerce, Hon. N. L. Shelton.

Labour, Immigration, Mines and Electricity, Hon. T. P. Shand.

Works and Police, Hon. P. B. Allen.

Transport, Railways and Civil Aviation, Hon. J. B. Gordon.

Finance, Hon. R. D. Muldoon.

Defence, Hon. D. S. Thomson, M.C., E.D.

Agriculture and Science, Hon. B. E. Talboys.

Lands and Forests, Hon. D. MacIntyre, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.

Internal Affairs, Civil Defence and Local Government, Hon. D. C. Seath.

Housing, Hon. J. Rae.

Education, Hon. A. E. Kinsella.

Health, Social Security, and Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. D. N. McKay.

Postmaster-General and Marine, Hon. W. J. Scott.

Broadcasting, Hon. L. R. Adams-Schneider.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding \$10.50 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives \$11,500 per annum with a tax-free allowance of \$3,200 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is \$8,000 with tax-free expense allowance of \$1,100 and that of each Minister without portfolio \$6,500, with \$900 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

High Commissioners

Australia, J. L. Hazlett.

Canada, Sir Leon Götz, K.C.V.O.

India, Ceylon and Nepal, B. S. Lendum.

Malaysia, B. D. Zohrab.

Singapore, J. H. Weir.

United Kingdom, Sir Denis Blundell, K.B.E., New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

Ambassadors

Belgium, M. Norrish.

France, R. L. Hutchens, D.S.O.

German Federal Republic, Dr. R. A. Lochore.

Italy, A. D. McIntosh, C.M.G.

Japan and Korea, J. V. Scott.

Laos and Thailand, I. L. G. Stewart.

Netherlands, R. R. Cunningham.

United States, F. H. Corner.

Vietnam, P. K. Edmonds.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

High Commissioners

Australia, Sir Edwin Hicks, C.B.E.

Canada, R. M. Macdonnell.

India, S. N. Chopra.

Singapore, K. M. Byrne.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION Customhouse Quay (P.O. Box 1812), Wellington, C.I.R.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Ian (Morrison Ross) MacLennan, K.C.M.G. £6,300

Deputy High Commissioner, R. A. Daniell, C.B.E. (and Commercial Counsellor).

Counsellor, J. T. Williams (Head of Chancery).

Defence Adviser, Gp. Capt. R. K. Orrock, D.F.C.

Asst. do., Lt.-Cdr. A. Bishop, R.N.

1st. Secretaries, D. Tonkin; J. L. McGrath (Agriculture and Food); R. H. Morton, A.F.C., R. D. Wall, O.B.E. (Information); C. McLean, M.B.E. (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, A. H. G. Amy (Commercial); T. Stubbs.

British Council Liaison Officer, R. N. Hollyer, C.B.E.

Ambassadors

Austria (vacant).

Belgium, André Domus.

Brazil, Senhora M. Guedes Nogueira.

Burma, U. Nyo Tun.

China, Konsin C. Shah.

Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Matouš.

Denmark, N. C. Stenderup.

France, J.-F. Duflos.

German Federal Republic, Kurt Luedde-Neurath.

Greece, B. L. Tsamisis.

Indonesia, Lt.-Gen. Raden Hidajat.

Israel, S. Pratt.

Italy, Giulio Carnevale.

Japan, H. Takeuchi.

Korea, Dong Whan Lee.

Laos, O. Souvannavong.

Netherlands, H. M. van Walt van Praag.

Philippines, M. Ezpeleta.

Sweden, K. H. Andersson.

Switzerland, E. de Graffenreid.

Thailand, P. Bünchoem.

United States, J. F. Henning.

U.S.S.R., B. Y. Dorofeev.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1966, returned 43 National Party members, 36 Labour and 11 Social Credit. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1929. There are at present 6 women members. Members of the House receive \$4,300 per annum, with an allowance of \$900-\$1,450 per annum for expenses, depending on the size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives \$6,800 per annum and \$1,100 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of \$800.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon.

R. E. Jack (plus expense allowance of \$1,550 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House) \$6,800

Parliamentary Commissioner, Sir Guy Powles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Wild, R.C.M.G., E.D. £12,800

Court of Appeal, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred North, K.B.E. (President) £12,200

Judges, Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Turner; Rt.	
Hon. Sir Thaddeus McCarthy.....	\$11,600
Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir George McGregor; T. E. Henry; A. L. Haslam; R. Hardie Boys; I. H. Macarthur; C. P. Richmond; A. O. Woodhouse; A. C. Perry; J. N. Wilson; A. L. Tompkins; L. F. Moller; G. D. Speight; C. M. Roper.....	11,600
Judge, Court of Arbitration, Judge A. P. Blair.....	11,600
Judge, Land Valuation Court, Judge K. G. Archer.....	11,600

POLICE

On March 31, 1968, the strength of the Police Force was 2,847 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 968 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1967-68 was \$12,179,000.

DEFENCE

A unified Ministry of Defence was set up on Jan. 1, 1964. The Ministry is responsible, under the Minister of Defence, for the whole field of national defence. The former Navy, Army and Air Departments have been abolished, but the three Armed Services retain their separate identities within the Ministry. Defence expenditure in 1967-68 amounted to \$87,111,000.

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 4 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship, 1 minesweepers and 1 fleet auxiliary in commission; 2 frigates, and 2 ocean minesweepers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 321 officers and 2,554 ratings. A cruiser or a frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The strength of the Regular Force at August 31, 1967, was 5,807 and of the Territorial Force 12,717.

In 1962 selective national service was introduced to build the Territorial Force up to 10,000. The Army is now organized on the basis of one Regular Brigade Group, supported by three Territorial Brigade Groups. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaysia. An infantry company has been withdrawn from this battalion for deployment with the N.Z. artillery battery in South Vietnam.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. One Air Force transport unit is based outside New Zealand in Singapore. The strength of the Regular Force at August 31, 1967, was 4,353.

FINANCE

Into the Consolidated Revenue Account (New Zealand's main public account) are paid the proceeds of income tax, social security income tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties and other taxes. Revenue from taxation is also paid into the National Roads Fund principally from a tax on motor spirits and registration and licence

fees for motor vehicles. Figures of the Consolidated Revenue Account shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$NZ.	\$NZ.
1965	903,708,000	894,496,000
1966	974,462,000	970,940,000
1967	1,051,334,000	1,050,609,000*
1968	1,096,696,000	1,095,318,000

* Includes \$NZ.608,531,000 for the social services, \$NZ.63,191,000 for development of primary and secondary industries and \$NZ.87,111,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1967-68 amounted to \$NZ.1,022,400,000, of which \$NZ.949,400,000 represented receipts into the Consolidated Revenue Account, and \$NZ.63,000,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

DEBT.

The gross Public Debt amounted on March 31, 1968, to \$NZ.2,671,000,000, of which \$NZ.329,400,000 was domiciled in London and \$NZ.105,600,000 in the U.S.A., and \$NZ.65,100,000 represented World Bank loans.

CURRENCY.

On July 10, 1967, New Zealand changed to decimal currency. The basic unit is the N.Z. dollar, divisible into 100 cents. On Nov. 21, 1967, New Zealand devalued its currency by 19·45 per cent. in relation to the U.S. dollar, bringing the N.Z. dollar to parity with the Australian dollar. At IMF par value the \$NZ. became worth £0·4667 sterling.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At May 29, 1968, assets of all trading banks in respect of New Zealand business amounted to \$NZ.738,800,000; liabilities, \$NZ.744,800,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to \$NZ.116,500,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at June 26, 1968, amounted to \$NZ.209,300,000, of which \$NZ.121,600,000 and \$NZ.28,000,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and overseas investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts on July 31, 1968, totalled \$NZ.510,600,000 compared with \$NZ.513,100,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks in mid-July, 1968, amounted to \$NZ.741,000,000 (1967, \$NZ.735,100,000).

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1967-68, 3,323,000 accounts having \$NZ.1,242,133,000 to their credit. Private savings banks have been operated by the trading banks since Oct. 1964, and at March 31, 1968, deposits totalled \$NZ.237,222,000.

EDUCATION.

Schools are free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. There are opportunities for apt pupils to proceed to University.

In 1966 there were 2,262 public primary schools, with 412,561 scholars; there were also 342 registered private primary schools with 56,050 scholars and 122 Maori primary schools with 9,110 scholars. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 294 state secondary schools, 71 state secondary departments of district high schools, 125 private secondary schools and 7 Maori private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1966 was 162,138 and in addition there were 74,398 part-time students attending technical classes and 13,247 receiving part-time tuition from the Technical Correspondence School. The university system consists of the University of Auckland, the University of Waikato, Massey University of Manawatu, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. The Lincoln university college of agriculture is associated with the University of Canterbury. The university system is co-ordinated by the University Grants Committee. The Universities had a total of 26,313 students in 1967.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1967-68 was \$NZ.174,564,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Gross Farming Income

	1965-66	1966-67
	\$NZ.(000)	\$NZ.(000)
Wool.....	193,200	162,700
Mutton and Lamb.....	166,900	139,000
Beef.....	95,700	100,800
Dairying.....	251,800	251,600
Pigs.....	17,400	18,200
Grain and Field Crops, Poultry and Bees.....	125,500	134,000
All Farm Produce.....	850,500	806,300

Industrial Production

	1964-65	1965-66
	\$NZ.	\$NZ.

Added Value.....	841,200,000	958,044,000
Value of Production	2,185,200,000	2,374,400,000

Net Output (Net Value Added), consisting only of the rewards to the factors of production, i.e. salaries and wages, interest on borrowed capital, and proprietors' surplus, in 1965-66 amounted to \$NZ.709,200,000, compared with \$NZ.621,800,000 in the previous year.

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1965-66	1966-67
Wheat..... bushels	10,721,000	12,768,000
Wool..... lb.	695,000,000	709,000,000
Butter..... tons	254,000	255,000
Cheese..... tons	105,600	108,100
Stock slaughtered—	1965-66	1966-67
Lambs..... No.	22,326,000	24,158,000
Sheep..... No.	6,711,000	8,474,000
Cattle..... No.	1,172,000	1,212,000
Calves..... No.	1,102,000	1,217,000
Pigs..... No.	874,000	790,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres; of this, approximately 42,893,000 acres are occupied land, 22,591,000 acres being under cultivation. The output of sawn timber for 1967-68 was 674,900,000 board ft., of which 458,700,000 board ft. represented exotic varieties, mainly pine.

2 A*

Livestock.—Livestock on farms at Jan. 31, 1968, included 3,505,715 dairy cattle (of which 2,131,359 were dairy cows in milk during season), 4,241,152 beef cattle (of which 1,337,899 were beef breeding cows), and 602,695 pigs. At June 30, 1967, sheep numbered 60,003,000, including 41,273,000 breeding ewes.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1965-66) 9,945 factories in operation, employing 222,851 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to \$NZ.455,020,000; cost of materials used, \$NZ.1,416,403,000. Total value of production, \$NZ.2,374,447,000.

Minerals.—Coal output in 1967 was 2,369,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly in recent years. Gold produced in 1967 was 10,703 oz. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are copper, silver, iron ore, manganese ore, tungsten and asbestos. Valuable deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Taranaki, and this is to be piped to main North Island centres. New Zealand has large resources of potential iron ore in the black sands of many of its beaches and steelworks are being built near Auckland to utilize such deposits.

TRADE.

Provisional figures of New Zealand's trade in 1967 were: Imports, \$NZ.783,205,000, compared with \$NZ.792,771,000 in 1966; Exports, \$NZ.725,534,000 compared with \$NZ.767,281,000 in 1966.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£126,334,000	£99,404,000
Exports to U.K.	186,978,000	185,573,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in the months ending June 1967 was valued at \$NZ.314,047,000 and included butter, valued at \$NZ.91,407,000, cheese (\$NZ.30,362,000); meat (\$NZ.121,222,000); dried and condensed milk (\$NZ.6,725,000); wool (\$NZ.37,157,000); and fruit (\$NZ.3,884,000).

Railways.—In March, 1967, there were 3,212 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1967-68, including season-ticket holders, was 22,186,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,581,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were \$NZ.88,756,000 and \$NZ.87,878,000 in 1966-67.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1968, there were 1,110,354 motor vehicles licensed, including 87,765 cars, and 48,518 motor cycles and power cycles. The number of persons per motor vehicle was 2.5.

Shipping.—During 1967 the vessels entered from overseas ports numbered 3,331 (net tonnage 15,621,000) and those cleared for overseas 3,334, (net tonnage 15,648,000).

Post Office Statistics.—During 1967-68 internal postal services handled 568,248,000 items, including 269,069,000 letters and 282,913 items of printed matter. Overseas mails included 1,557,948 lb. of airmail received and 928,944 lb. dispatched. Telephones totalled 1,119,422.

Civil Aviation.—In 1967-68 domestic scheduled services flew 11,981,000 miles and carried 1,173,100 passengers. Freight carried amounted to 59,000 tons. In 1966-67 international services to and from New Zealand carried 362,800 passengers, 4,578 tons of freight and 1,148 tons of mail.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island (pop. April 1, 1968, Wellington-Hutt urban area, 291,600).

Other large centres: Ψ Auckland, 579,300; Ψ Christchurch, 256,300; Dunedin, 109,800; Palmerston North, 50,900; Hamilton, 68,000; Ψ Wanganui, 38,500; Ψ New Plymouth, 35,800; Ψ Napier, 39,900; Hastings, 39,200; Rotorua, 35,300; Tauranga, 33,500.

NATIONAL DAY (Waitangi Day).—February 6.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in $34^{\circ} 9'$ S. lat. and $172^{\circ} 8' 8''$ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in $50^{\circ} 32'$ S. lat. and $166^{\circ} 13'$ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (used as a weather station). *Antipodes Group* ($40^{\circ} 41' 15''$ S. lat. and $178^{\circ} 43'$ E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* ($47^{\circ} 4' 43''$ S. lat., $170^{\circ} 0' 30''$ E. long.). *Snares Islands* and *Solander* (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 10 in 1966) between $29^{\circ} 10'$ to $31^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., and $177^{\circ} 45'$ to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (9,895), Aitutaki (2,617), Mangaia (2,001), Atiu (1,328), Mauke (670), Matiaro (293), Manuae (15), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (85), Penrhyn or Tongareva (591), Manihiki (584), Rakahanga (321), Pukapuka or Danger (684), Suvarrow (6), Nassau (167). The population figures for individual islands are estimates of Sept. 1966, the total for the Group being 19,251. Niue, which is geographically part of Cook Islands, but which is administered separately, had a population (estimated March 31, 1967) of 5,227. The chief exports of the Cook Islands are fruit juice, clothing, copra, tomatoes, citrus fruit and pearl shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The exports in 1966 were valued at \$NZ.1,740,000; imports at \$NZ.3,196,000 for

Cook Islands, and at \$NZ.109,000 and \$NZ.526,000 for Niue Island.

The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands is employed in a dual rôle, since he represents both the Queen and the New Zealand Government. Since Aug. 4, 1965, the Islands have enjoyed complete internal self-government, executive power being in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and five other ministers. The new Constitution Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in November 1964, but did not come into force until it had been endorsed by the 22-member Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, elected in April 1965.

The New Zealand citizenship of the Cook Islanders is embodied in the Constitution, and assurances have been given that the changed status of the Islands will in no way affect the consideration of subsidies or the right of free entry into New Zealand for exports from the group.

A Resident Commissioner is also stationed at Niue and is assisted in the executive government of that island by the Niue Island Assembly.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1966–67, exclusive of grants from the New Zealand Government of \$NZ.1,747,000 was \$NZ.1,296,000, and expenditure, \$NZ.3,072,000. Revenue of Niue in 1966–67, exclusive of grants \$NZ.729,000 from the New Zealand Government, was \$NZ.577,000, and expenditure \$NZ.1,387,000.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofa, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,900 in Sept. 1966), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

THE ROSS DEPENDENCY.

The Ross Dependency, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between 160° E. and 150° W. longitude which are situated south of the 60° S. parallel. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. For some years there have been permanent bases in the area, staffed by survey and scientific personnel.

Barbados

Barbados, the most easterly of the West India islands, is situated in latitude $13^{\circ} 14'$ N. and longitude $59^{\circ} 37'$ W. The island has a total area of 166 square miles, the land rising in a series of tablelands marked by terraces to the highest point, Mt. Hillaby (1,104 ft.). It is nearly 22 miles long by 14 miles broad. Some 46 acres are covered by forest and 68,875 acres are cultivated. Climate.—Barbados has a pleasant climate with annual average temperature 26.5° C. (79.8° F.) and rainfall varying from yearly average of 75 inches in the high central district to 50 inches in some of the low-lying coastal areas. Population.—Since the Census held in 1960, the population has risen from 232,820 to an estimated total of 250,686 on March 31, 1967. The main population divisions in 1960 were: Negro, 207,156; White, 10,083; Mixed, 13,993; Others, 1,588. CAPITAL.— Ψ Bridgetown (population, estimated 1967, 12,161; with St. Michael (1960), 94,209). Other towns with 1960 populations are Christ Church (33,425); St. Philip (17,255); St. George (17,075); St. James (13,611); St. Peter (10,860) and St. Thomas (10,026). Bridgetown, the only port of entry, has a deep-water harbour with berths for 8 ships, opened in 1961. Some loading of sugar is done at Speightstown and oil is pumped ashore at one installation on the West Coast. NATIONAL DAY.—Nov. 30 (Independence Day).

Government.—Barbados was first settled by the British in 1627 and was a Crown Colony from 1652 until it became an independent state within the Commonwealth on November 30, 1966. The Legislature consists of the Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate comprises 21 members appointed by the Governor-General, of whom 12 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 by the Governor-General at his discretion to represent religious, economic or social interests in the Island or such other interests as the Governor-General considers ought to be represented. The House of Assembly comprises 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage. In 1963 the voting age was reduced to 18. Following the last General Election held on November 3, 1966, seats in the House of Representatives were held as follows: Democratic Labour Party, 14; Barbados Labour Party, 8; Barbados National Party, 2. Governor-General, Sir Winston Scott, G.C.M.G. (1967) (+ duty allowance \$9,600) \$19,200

CABINET

Premier and Minister of Finance and External Affairs, Hon. E. W. Barrow.
 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Caribbean and Latin American Affairs, Hon. J. C. Tudor.
 Health and Community Development, Hon. C. E. Talma.
 Communications and Works, Hon. N. W. Boxill.
 Agriculture, Labour and National Insurance, Hon. A. D. Edwards.
 Education, Senator L. E. Sandiford.
 Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives and Fisheries, Hon. G. G. Ferguson.
 Home Affairs, Senator P. M. Greaves.
 Attorney General, Senator F. G. Smith, Q.C.

President of the Senate, Senator E. S. Robinson, C.B.E.
 Speaker, House of Assembly, J. E. T. Brancker, Q.C.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
147-9, Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676C), Bridgetown

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Still Bennett, C.V.O., C.B.E. (1966). £4,625
 Deputy High Commissioner, A. G. Elgar, O.B.E.

BARBADOS HIGH COMMISSION
229-231 Kensington High Street, W.8.
 High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Lionel A. Luckoo, C.B.E., Q.C. (1966).
 Deputy High Commissioner, J. C. King, O.B.E.

JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a High Court and a Court of Appeal. In certain cases a further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of H.M. Privy Council. The Chief Justice is appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor-General, on the

advice of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.

Chief Justice, Hon. W. R. Douglas \$15,600
 Puisne Judges, A. J. H. Hanschell; D. H. J. Ward; D. Williams.

Education.—Primary and secondary education is free in Government-aided schools.

Communications.—Barbados has some 800 miles of roads, of which about 720 miles are asphalted. There is an international airport at Seawell, 12 miles from Bridgetown, and frequent scheduled services connect Barbados with the major world air routes. There are a television service, a radio broadcasting service operated by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation, and a wired broadcasting service operated by a local subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd.

Production, etc.—The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers. The tourist industry is an important source of revenue.

Goods to the value of \$72,309,480 were exported in 1967, including Sugar (\$37,332,410), Molasses \$3,775,838, Rum \$2,947,044, Margarine \$983,309 and Edible Oils \$118,259.

	TRADE	
	1966-67	1967-68
Total imports	\$132,595,700	\$134,311,260
Total exports.....	74,145,600	72,309,480

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K... .	£6,714,000	£6,952,000
Exports to U.K....	6,972,000	6,123,000

	FINANCE	
	1966-67	1967
Revenue.....	\$50,956,831	
Expenditure.....	56,118,581	
Public Debt.....	52,900,000*	

* At April 1, 1968

Botswana

Botswana (formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland) lies between latitudes 18° and 20° S. and longitudes 20° and 28° W and is bounded by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of South Africa on the south and east, by Rhodesia, the Zambezi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers on the north and north-east and by South West Africa on the west. Botswana extends some 500 miles by 550 miles, with a total area of 220,000 square miles. The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies considerably with latitude and altitude. A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet divides Botswana into two main topographical regions. To the east of the plateau streams flow into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the west lies a flat region comprising the Kalahari Desert, the Okavango Swamps and the Northern State Lands area. The Kalahari Desert is a level tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the west and bounded by the Makarikari salt pans and the Boteti River in the north. Its rainfall varies from 20 inches in the east to 9 inches in the south-west. The Okavango Swamps, 6,500 square miles in area, lie in the remote north-western corner of Botswana, and, apart from the Limpopo and Chobe Rivers, are the only source of permanent surface water in the country. North of the Boteti River and the Makarikari depression the Kalahari Desert gives way to forest and dense bush of the Northern State Lands. Large areas of the country support only herds of game. Elephant numbers have been estimated at 10,000. **Population.**—Botswana has a population estimated Jan. 31, 1967, at 593,000. The annual increase is believed to be about 3 per cent. The eight principal Botswana tribes (with population in 1964) are Bakgatla (32,118), Bakwena (73,088), Bangwakatse (71,289), Bamalete (13,861), Bamangwato (199,782), Barolong (10,662), Batawana (42,347) and Batlowka (3,735). The non-African population at the Census of 1964 numbered only 7,830. **CAPITAL.**—Gaborone, estimated population, 18,000. Other business centres are Francistown (11,000) and Lobatsi (8,000). The four largest towns are Serowe (34,182), Kanye (34,045), Molepolole (29,625) and Mochudi (17,712). **FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of blue, white, blue, with a black stripe on the white band.

Government.—On September 30, 1966, Bechuanaland became a Republic within the Commonwealth under the name Botswana. The President of Botswana is Head of State and appoints as Vice-President a member of the National Assembly who is his principal assistant and leader of Government business in the National Assembly. The Assembly consists of the President, 31 members elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage, 4 specially elected members, the Attorney-General (non-voting) and the Speaker. There is also a House of Chiefs. 28 seats in the House of Assembly were won by the Bechuanaland Democratic

Party at the first General Election in 1965 and its leader, Sir Seretse Khama, became the country's first Prime Minister and subsequently President. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and of the Organisation for African Unity.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET

President, Sir Seretse Khama, K.B.E., assumed office, Sept. 30, 1966.
Vice-President and Minister of Development Planning, Dr. Q. K. J. Masire.
Minister of Education, Health and Labour, B. C. Thema, M.B.E.
Works and Communications, A. M. Tsoebebe.
Minister of State, M. P. K. Nwako.
Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs, J. G. Haskins, O.B.E.
Agriculture, Tsheko Tsheko, M.B.E.
Home Affairs, A. M. Dambe, M.B.E.
Local Government and Lands, E. M. K. Kgabo.
Finance, M. K. Segoggo.

Assistant Ministers

Education, Health and Labour, E. S. K. Masisi.
Agriculture, R. D. Molefe.

BOTSWANA HIGH COMMISSION

3 Buckingham Gate (6th Floor), S.W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency M. D. Mokama.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Private Bag 23, Gaberones

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Stephen Gandee, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1966)..... £4,625

Chief Justice of Botswana, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. D. Young.
Attorney-General, A. G. Tilbury, C.B.E.

The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins, melons and some cotton are sown. Cattle thrive, in spite of the drought of 1965, during which some 200,000

died. At the end of that year they numbered 1,097,835.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal grapiaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

Education.—In 1966, there were 251 primary schools with enrolment of 76,000 and 9 secondary schools with enrolment of 1,409. There were also two teacher training establishments with enrolment of 296. The principal languages in use in the country are English and Setswana.

Communications.—The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses Botswana on its way to Rhodesia and Zambia. There are telegraph and telephone lines from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury.

FINANCE

	1967-68	1968-69
Estimated Revenue...	R14,660,211	R14,935,601
Estimated Expenditure	15,369,504	14,935,601
Rand = 10s sterling.		

TRADE

	1965	1966
Imports*	R16,591,000	R18,814,979
Exports.....	11,384,700	11,885,812

* Estimated

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£307,000	£116,000
Exports to U.K.	10,454,000	1,379,000

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 333 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1963, the population was 10,582,064, an increase of 30.7 per cent. over the 1953 Census.

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyans Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddas. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Southern (Chilaw) District and the Western parts of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.3 per cent. of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 28.8 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea on a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,281 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,857 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-aru (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87).

Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Hatton Plateau) and Perawella are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*pataanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year in the lowlands, falling off in the hills to 60° F. at elevations over 6,000 ft. Day humidity is over 70 per cent, and night humidity over 85 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In the hilly areas morning mists sometimes occur. Traces of ground frost appear occasionally at night, at the highest levels, and disappear at sunrise. Thunderstorms occasionally give hail, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; the heaviest falls (200–250 inches) are recorded on the south-west slopes of the central hills. Some depressional or cyclonic activity occurs generally during October to December.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815, all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act* 1947. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

FLAG.—Yellow lion of Kandy on a maroon ground; Sinhalese pinnacle at the corners; yellow border; two vertical stripes at the staff side.

Governor-General

Governor-General, His Excellency WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E., b. 1897 (March 2, 1962)..... £8,000

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Economic Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Hon. D. S. Senanayake.

Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. W. Dahanayake.

Justice, Hon. A. F. Wijemanne.

Finance, Hon. U. B. Wanninayake.

Education and Culture, Hon. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolla.

Lands, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House, Hon. C. P. de Silva.

Labour and Employment, Hon. M. H. Mohamed.

Health, Hon. E. L. Senanayake.

Communications, Hon. E. L. B. Hurulle.

Agriculture and Food, Hon. M. D. Banda.

Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Hon. M. Jayewickrema.

Commerce and Trade, Hon. H. Fernando.

Social Services, Hon. N. H. A. M. Karunaratne.

Local Government, Hon. M. Tiruchelvam, Q.C.

Industries and Fisheries, Hon. D. P. R. Gunawardena.

Nationalized Services, Hon. V. A. Sugathadasa, M.B.E.

Scientific Research and Housing, Hon. M. D. H. Jayawardene.

Minister of State (Chief Govt. Whip), Hon. J. R. Jayewardine.

The Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet receive remuneration of Rs.18,000 yearly.

CEYLON HIGH COMMISSION

13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Lalita Rajapakse, Q.C.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Galle Road, Kollupitiya (P.O. Box 1433), Colombo 3

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (Frank Stanley Tomlinson, K.C.M.G.)..... £5,375

Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. Dutton (and Commercial Counsellor).

British Council Representative, W. R. McAlpine (Counsellor).

Defence Adviser, Wing Cdr. M. A. N. Hills.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 157 members, of whom 152 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 appointed by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. A. Ratnayake.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. S. C. S. Corea.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Magistrates' Courts and Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The areas under cultivation in 1967 in acres, were:—Paddy, 1,331,052; tea, 598,814; rubber 572,431; coconuts, 1,152,418; areca nuts, 46,087; cinnamon, 36,543; tobacco, 19,525; cocoa, 27,226. Production in 1967 was: tea, 486,652,350 lbs.; rubber, 140,942 tons; areca nuts, 1,389,087* cwt.; cinnamon, 129,202* cwt.; tobacco, 430,209* cwt. and cocoa, 173,532* cwt. The livestock in 1967 included 1,659,266 cattle, 764,543 buffaloes, 579,896 sheep, 24,593 goats, 128,189 pigs and 6,255,774 poultry.

* Figures are for the Maha season, i.e. Oct. to April (1967).

Industry.—Factories established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic ware, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt, textiles, ilmenite and tiles.

FINANCE

	1965-66	1966-67
Revenue.....	Rs.1,877,586,030	Rs.1,954,805,869
Expenditure.*...	2,422,381,524	2,633,415,689
Gross public debt†:		

(Sept. 30)..... 4,743,301,253‡ 5,321,395,913‡

* Includes floating debt. † Excludes foreign aid expenditure. ‡ Includes commodities loan valued at (1965-66) Rs.18,920,922; (1966-67), Rs.73,416,605. R.1=15.6d.

BANKING

In 1966 there were 10 commercial banks doing business in the island with total deposits (Dec. 31, 1965) of Rs.1,684,146,000. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1966) deposits of Rs.91,245,217. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank had Rs.430,555,373 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1966.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total Imports	Rs.2,028,268,291	Rs.1,738,364,916
Total exports	1,675,959,312	1,630,864,091

Distribution of Trade, 1967

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
Australia.....	Rs.110,938,879	Rs.92,432,617
Canada.....	16,153,652	53,137,327
India.....	123,202,702	16,177,705
Pakistan.....	34,294,667	30,922,359
New Zealand.....	5,722,750	35,223,856
South Africa.....	7,570,816	83,530,014
Belgium.....	11,516,322	2,943,781
Burma.....	62,809,810	250,954
China.....	184,674,008	153,458,089
Egypt.....	31,760,685	27,473,103
France.....	51,739,370	14,567,546
West Germany.....	94,005,129	51,958,041
Italy.....	69,707,943	30,350,143
Japan.....	97,130,603	42,124,477
Netherlands.....	41,214,478	38,110,208
Thailand.....	55,972,437	337,006

Cyprus

Area, Climate and Population.—Cyprus with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length is 140 miles and greatest breadth 60 miles. It is situated at the extreme north-east corner of the Mediterranean in latitude 35° N. and longitude 33° 30' E. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, 60 miles from Syria and 240 miles from Port Said. The main topographical features of Cyprus are: (a) A narrow limestone range of mountains extending in an unbroken chain for nearly 100 miles along the north coast, at an average height of 2,000 feet; (b) A broad central plain, running for some 60 miles from west to east; (c) An extensive igneous massif rising to over 6,000 feet in the west of the island; and (d) Narrow coastal plains between the mountains and the sea. The rivers are little more than mountain torrents. There is no permanent stream of any volume.

Cyprus has a somewhat intense Mediterranean climate (with a hot dry summer and a variable warm winter). There are two contrasted seasons, winter and summer, while the intermediate ones are short and transitional. The winter is generally sunny with frequent cold spells between the beginning of December and end of February. The mean temperatures of the coldest month range from 35° to 50° F.

The rainy season lasts from October to April with average total rainfall of about 20 inches. The summers are hot, dry and almost cloudless. July and August are the warmest months, with mean temperatures ranging from 80°-85° F in the lowlands, to 70° in the mountains. At the end of 1967 the estimated population was 614,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78 per cent) and Turkish Cypriots (18·2 per cent); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. The population increases on the average at about 1·7 per cent. annually. Birth rate is moderately high (24·4 per thousand in 1966) and the death rate (6· per thousand) is one of the lowest in the world. Infant mortality rate is about 29 per thousand.

CAPITAL.—Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with a population of 109,000 (including suburbs); the other principal towns are Limassol (population 49,000), Famagusta (40,000), Larnaca (21,000), Paphos (11,000) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

FLAG.—Gold map of Cyprus on a white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).

President.—Archbishop Makarios, elected Dec. 14, 1959; assumed office Aug. 16, 1960; re-elected Feb. 25, 1968.

CABINET

A joint Greek-Turkish Cabinet was formed in 1960, but the three Turkish members ceased to attend, following events in Dec. 1963, and their Ministries were taken over by Greek Ministers.

Trade with U. K.

	1965	1966
Imports from U.K.....	£23,293,000	£20,504,000
Exports to U.K.....	36,334,000	39,612,000

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 11,700 miles of motorable roads in Ceylon, of which 9,450 miles are bitumen surfaced. In December 1967 there were 156,754 motor vehicles on register—83,743 private cars and cabs, 8,846, coaches, 28,511 lorries, 11,352 tractors, 6,322 trailers, 17,704 motor cycles and 277 others.

In 1967, 2,486 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 10,117,542 entered the port of Colombo.

In 1967 there were 2,335 Money Order Offices, 1,288 Telegraph Offices and 30,632 Telephones.

A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 2,000 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Since 1965 Air Ceylon has been chartering a VC-10 aircraft from B.O.A.C. for operation on a weekly service on the route: London—Rome—Karachi—Colombo—Kuala Lumpur—Singapore. Air Ceylon's regional services are operated direct to Madras four times weekly. Services between Jaffna and Tiruchirappalli operate thrice weekly and two services a week are operated to Bombay.

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.—Ψ Colombo (population (1963 Census), 511,644). Other principal towns are Ψ Jaffna (94,670), Ψ Galle (65,236), Kandy (68,202), Negombo (46,908), Kurunegala (21,179) and Nuwara Eliya (15,482).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles; transit 17 days; by air 13½ hours.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 4.

CYPRUS HIGH COMMISSION

93 Park Street, W.R.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Costas Ashiotis, M.B.E.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Alexander Pallis Street (P.O. Box 1978)
Nicosia

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Norman
Costar, R.C.M.G..... £5,375

Deputy High Commissioner, J. F. S. Phillips.

Representative of the British Council, G. A. Bridges.

GOVERNMENT

Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain Nov. 5 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925 to 1960 it was a crown colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected Legislative Council. A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots which provided that Cyprus would be a Republic.

Constitution.—Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. The House of Representatives elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, consists of 35 Greek and 15 Turkish members. The 1960 Constitution proved unworkable in practice and, following the submission of proposals for its revision presented by President Makarios, intercommunal troubles started in December 1963.

British Sovereign Areas.—The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas—Akrotiri-Episkopi-Paramali and Dhekelia-Pergamos-Ayios Nicolaos-Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

Production and Industries.—About 40 per cent. of those gainfully employed take part in agriculture, the chief agricultural products being:—cereals, vine products, potatoes, carrots, carrots, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, principally sheep, goats, pigs and poultry. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1967 was about £17,286,000. Mining is an important industry in Cyprus; the value of minerals exported in 1966 was £12,225,000. The principal minerals are cupreous and copper concentrates, copper and iron pyrites, and asbestos. There is no heavy industry, but a wide variety of light manufacturing industries. Tourism is becoming an increasingly important source of revenue.

Communications.—Famagusta is the main seaport. In 1967, 2,370 steam and motor ships (net tonnage 4,304,534) and 32 sailing vessels (tonnage 3,538) engaged in the foreign trade. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia airport totalled 236,890 persons and freight amounted to 3,395 metric tons.

FINANCE

	1966	1967
Ordinary Revenue....	£27,054,928	£28,838,102
Ordinary Expenditure....	19,926,893	21,497,809
Public Debt.....	14,003,057	14,182,862

TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£55,368,000	£59,712,000
Exports.....	28,238,000	29,697,000
Imports from U.K....	16,463,000	16,419,000
Exports to U.K.....	12,372,000	14,478,000



The Gambia

The West African river Gambia was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and in early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It consists of a narrow strip of land, estimated at 4,003 sq. miles, lying on both sides of the River Gambia to a distance of about 300 miles, mainly between $13^{\circ} 15' - 13^{\circ} 45'$ N. and $13^{\circ} 45' - 13^{\circ} 65'$ W. The river is navigable to ocean-going vessels for 150 miles and to river steamers up to 300 miles from its mouth. The capital and chief port, Bathurst, is situated on the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the River. The total population of the country was 315,486 at the 1963 Census. The climate of Bathurst is extremely pleasant except during the rainy season from June to October, when it sometimes becomes uncomfortably warm. Rainfall 30-60 inches a year.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Bathurst. Population (1963 census), 27,809.

FLAG.—Three equal horizontal stripes; the top stripe red, the bottom stripe green, and the central stripe blue with a white band on either side one quarter of the width of the blue stripe.

Governor-General. His Excellency Alhaji Sir Farimang Singhateh, G.C.M.G. £4,100

Government.—On February 18, 1965, the Gambia became an independent state within the Commonwealth. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Parliament which elects its own Speaker consists of 32 elected members, 4 elected Head Chiefs, 11 nominated members and the Attorney-General who is a public officer. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and Ministers appointed from among Members on his advice.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Sir Duada Jawara.

Minister of Agriculture, Y. Ceesay.

Attorney-General, P. R. Bridges, Q.C.

Minister of Education and Welfare, K. Singhateh.

Finance, S. M. Dibba.

Health, I. M. Garba-Jahumpa.

Local Government, Labour and Lands, Alhaji A. B. N'Jie, M.B.E.

Works and Communications, A. S. Kanyi.

External Affairs, A. D. Camara.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph Wiseham.... £2,300

GAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION

28 Kensington Court, W.8

High Commissioner, His Excellency L. F. Valentine, C.B.E.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

78 Wellington Street, Bathurst

High Commissioner, His Excellency James Granville

William Ramage (1967) £4,625

Deputy High Commissioner, E. Sullivan.

Communications.—Bathurst is 2,600 miles from London; the mail boat from Liverpool takes seven days. There is one direct air service weekly via Las Palmas and three weekly, changing at Dakar. Ocean-going vessels entering the ports in 1965 totalled 189 (tonnage 608,695). Civil aviation movements at the international aerodrome of Yundum 17 miles from Bathurst, numbered 1,092. Internal communication is by road and river. There are some 730 miles of motor road, including about 120 miles of bituminous surface road communicating between Bathurst and areas on South Bank. There are eight Government wireless stations and a V.H.F. telephone service linking

Bathurst with the principal towns in the provinces. In 1962 a broadcasting service was started.

Education.—There are 90 primary schools (70 Government and 20 others), 12 post-primary schools or departments, and 4 secondary schools, all recognized for School Certificate Examination. The total school enrolment in 1966-67 was 17,907 pupils, including 5,190 girls. The vocational training centre in Bathurst offers courses in carpentry, metal work, shorthand and typing. Yundum College provides training for teachers.

Production.—Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, the chief product being ground-nuts which is the single important cash crop. Other crops are rice, millet and various kinds of fruit and vegetables. Fishing and livestock production are considerable. No minerals are at present being exploited and there are practically no manufactures other than ground-nut processing.

	FINANCE	1965-66	1966-67
	(Revised Estimate)	(Estimate)	
Revenue.....	£3,054,160	£2,695,980	
Expenditure.....	2,484,000	2,693,380	

The recurrent revenue excludes grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury.

In 1965 the Government financial year was changed from the calendar year to the months beginning July 1.

	TRADE	1965	1965-66
Total imports.....	£5,744,119	£5,814,290	
Total exports.....	4,756,930	5,110,369	
	1966	1967	
Imports from U.K....	2,391,000	2,574,000	
Exports to U.K....	3,149,000	3,535,000	

The chief exports are ground-nut products, which account for over 90 per cent. of total exports, the main markets being Italy and United Kingdom. Other exports are palm kernels, dried fish and hides. Foodstuff imports include rice, sugar, flour and kola nuts. Manufactured goods of all kinds are imported, the chief being textiles and apparel, vehicles, machinery, metal goods and petroleum products.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between $3^{\circ} 15' W.$ long. and $1^{\circ} 12' E.$ long. It is bounded on the north by the Republic of Upper Volta, on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to $11^{\circ} N.$ lat. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

Area and Population.—Ghana has ■ total area of 92,100 sq. miles with a total population of 7,945,000. Distribution by administrative regions is as follows:—

Region	Area Sq. miles	Population Census, 1960
Eastern	8,750	1,094,196
Western and Central	13,150	1,377,547
Ashanti	9,750	1,109,133
Bronz Ahafo	14,900	587,920
Volta	8,000	777,285
Northern and Upper	37,600	1,288,917

Figures for the Eastern Region exclude the population of the Greater Accra (Accra Capital) District, which has ■ population of 532,600. This area has now been created a region, bringing the total number of regions to nine.

CAPITAL.—Ψ ACCRA. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Tema City Council area, and Accra Rural area) (estimated, 1966), of 532,600. Other towns are Kumasi, Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani, Ho, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba. Accra is 3,920 miles by sea from Liverpool, transit 12 to 30 days.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, green and yellow. **FORCES DAY.**—July 1 (Republic Day).

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Trans-Volta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Trans-Volta-Togoland, part of Togo, ■ former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as ■ United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. After a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act*, 1957 and adopted ■ Republican constitution on July 1, 1960.

On Feb. 24, 1966, the Army seized power and Dr. Nkrumah and his ministers were dismissed. The National Liberation Council is the ultimate political and military authority in Ghana performing the functions of ■ Presidential Council. There is an Executive Council (its membership is predominantly civilian) in which, subject to the powers of the N.L.C., executive power of the State is vested and which is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government of Ghana.

A National Advisory Committee co-ordinates general policy and proposals for presentation to the N.L.C. The Committee consists of the non-N.L.C. members of the Executive Council and 15 other civilians.

A draft constitution, published on Jan. 26, 1968, proposed the election of a President who would have no executive powers, an elected National Assembly of 140 members and an independent judiciary. Appointment of an *Ombudsman* was also proposed.

NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

Lt.-Gen. Joseph A. Ankrah (Chairman); John W. K. Harley (Vice-Chairman); Maj.-Gen. A. K. Oeran;

Brig. A. A. Afrifa; A. K. Deku; B. A. Yakubu; J. E. O. Nuno.

Executive Council

Minister of Defence and N.L.C. Office, Lt.-Gen. J. A. Ankrah.

Interior, J. W. K. Harley.

External Affairs, P. D. Anin.

Finance, Brig. A. A. Afrifa.

Agriculture, A. Adomako.

Forestry, J. O. Torto.

Communications, J. M. Poku.

Economic Affairs, E. N. Omaboe.

Education, M. Dowuona.

Health, Dr. E. Akwei.

Information, I. Mahama.

Industry and State Enterprises, J. V. L. Phillips.

Justice, V. Owusu (Attorney-General).

Labour and Social Welfare, S. T. Nettey.

Lands and Mineral Resources, R. S. Amegashie.

Local Government, Dr. A. A. Y. Kyerematen.

Trade, F. R. Ayeh.

Works and Housing, I. Ali.

Cultural Affairs, A. K. Deku.

GHANA HIGH COMMISSION

13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency S. K. Anthony.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 296, High Street, Accra

High Commissioner, His Excellency Horatio Keith Matthews, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967) £5,375
Counsellor, A. H. Birch, O.B.E. (Economic and Commercial).

British Council Representative, M. R. Snodin, O.B.E.

LEGISLATURE

The Republican constitution of Ghana came into effect on July 1, 1960. It provides for a Parliament consisting of the President and the National Assembly of 198 members, with a maximum term of 5 years. At least one session of a month's duration is held each quarter. Voting is on a basis of adult suffrage. The National Assembly was dissolved after the military take-over in 1966.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of a House of Chiefs in each of the ■ Regions. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is ■ international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern, Ashanti and Western Regions. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agrometeorological services.

Railway communications consist of ■ main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles, with branches from Kojokrom to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Prestea (18 miles) and Achimota to Tema (16 miles). A link of 51 miles between the Huni-Valley-Kade line at Achias Junction and the Accra-Kumasi line at Kotoku was opened in 1956. Total route mileage is 501 miles 3' 6" gauge track. On Dec. 31, 1964, the mileage of all-weather roads was 5,519, comprising 3,388 miles of bitumen surface and 2,131 miles

gravel surface. In addition there are 700 miles of roads at present maintained by the regional organization and local authorities.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing a water area of 220 acres. Seven quay berths are situated on the lee breakwater—five are used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is used for shallow draft colliers. Tema Harbour—Africa's largest artificial harbour and a prospective major port of the South Atlantic—was opened in 1962. There are 12 berths for larger ocean going vessels. An oil berth has also been built to serve the Ghaiip refinery which has been constructed at Tema. As part of the Tema Harbour project, a new township has been built where many industries are already operating.

FINANCE		
Revenue.....	1966-67 N£282,600,000	1967-68 N£363,000,000
Expenditure.....	280,800,000	359,200,000
Financial year is from July 1-June 30.		
Currency of Ghana is the New Cedi (N£) (of 100 New Pesewa), equivalent to 7s. sterling.		
At Dec. 31, 1963, the public debt amounted to £237,653,000.		

TRADE		
Total imports.....	1967 N£261,522,556	
Total exports.....		245,122,062
Trade with U.K.		
Imports from U.K.	1966 £30,609,000	1967 £30,364,000
Exports to U.K....	18,489,000	24,124,000

Guyana

GUYANA, the former colony of British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1967, was estimated at 691,900. There are about 31,460 aboriginal Indians. The territory is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastline is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the Guyana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in Guyana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the Kaieteur Fall, with a clear drop of 742 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the Horse Shoe Falls (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the Marina Fall, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Kamarang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast is pleasant and healthy for the greater part of the year. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is nearly 7 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Government.—Guyana, which became independent on May 26, 1966, is a sovereign democratic state with a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. The constitution makes provision for a Republican system to be adopted after January 1, 1969, if the majority of the National Assembly is in favour, and provides for citizenship and the safeguard of fundamental freedoms of the individual. It retains the electoral system of Proportional Representation or "single list" system, each voter casting his vote for a party list of candidates. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are responsible collectively to a National Assembly of 53 members elected by secret ballot; the voting age is 21. Amendments to important sections of the Constitution require the support of a majority of voters in a referendum, or in certain circumstances, a two-thirds majority of all members of the National Assembly.

An important feature of the Constitution is its provision for the appointment of an *Ombudsman*. The life of the existing Assembly, presided over by a Speaker, who may or may not be a Member of the Assembly is four years, but future Assemblies will continue for up to five years from the date of the first meeting after the dissolution of the previous Assembly. The present Government, which came to power following the General Election on December 7, 1964, is a coalition of the People's National Congress (22 members) and United Force (7 members) with the People's Progressive Party (24 members, 3 of whom have since resigned, 2 joining the People's National Congress and one sitting as an Independent member) as the Opposition. The Attorney-General and the Ministers of Information and Trade are members of the Cabinet but not elected members of the National Assembly.

CAPITAL.—Georgetown. Estimated population, including environs, 176,100. New Amsterdam has a population of 15,000.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir David James Gardiner Rose, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1966).

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister for Economic Development, Public Service and Community Development, L. F. S. Burnham, Q.C.
Minister of Finance and 1st Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. P. A. Reid.
Parliamentary Affairs and 2nd Deputy Prime Minister, N. J. Bissember.
Local Govt. and 3rd Deputy Prime Minister, R. E. Cheeks.
Communications, E. F. Correia.

Education, Mrs. W. Gaskin.
Home Affairs, C. M. L. John.
Agriculture and Natural Resources, R. J. Jordan.
Health and Housing, W. O. R. Kendall.
Labour and Social Security, C. A. Merriman.
Works and Hydraulics, M. F. Singh.
Attorney General and Minister of State, S. S. Ramphal, C.M.G., Q.C.
Information, M. W. Carter.
Trade, H. C. Spence.

GUYANA HIGH COMMISSION
28 Cockspur Street, S.W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Lionel A. Luckhoo, C.B.E., Q.C.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
44 Main Street (P.O. Box 625),
Georgetown
High Commissioner, His Excellency Kenneth Gordon Ritchie (1967) £4,625
Deputy High Commissioner, H. M. S. Reid.

British Council Representative, R. Lodge.

JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of ■ Court of Appeal and a High Court. There are also Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor, as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30, 1966. *Chancellor and President of the Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Stevewright Stoby.*

Chief Justice, Hon. H. B. S. Bollers.

Justices of Appeal, Hon. E. V. Luckhoo, Q.C.; Hon. G. L. B. Persaud; Hon. P. A. Cummings.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, as President, and nine Puisne Judges. It is ■ court with unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty, and certain other matters. It also sits ■ a Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court of Judicature comprising not less than 2 Puisne Judges and then its jurisdiction is almost entirely appellate.

Chief Justice and President of the High Court, Hon. H. B. S. Bollers.

Puisne Judges, Hons. Akbar Khan; V. E. Crane; A. Chung; G. A. S. Van Sertima; D. Jhappan; C. J. E. Fung-a-Fatt; H. L. Mitchell; F. Vieira; K. M. George.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 600,000 acres, of which 98,000 are under sugar-cane and 311,000 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 12,070 telephones in use in 1967; the Georgetown Automatic Exchange had 5,474 direct extension lines involving

9,256 stations. 17 sub-automatic and 3 manual exchanges provided an additional 1,677 direct extension lines with 2,814 telephone stations. 39 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown a central radio station, operated by the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation, provides radio-telephone communication with 5 branch offices, 14 stations operated by other Government departments, and 35 private concerns. Overseas radio and telephone services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation. At the end of 1967, there were 47 district post offices at which all classes of postal business were transacted and 13 travelling post offices and postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, which are operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the Guyana Airways Corporation (Government) provides internal air-services.

Education.—On August 31, 1967, there were 381 Government-owned and Government-aided all-age schools in the country. These had an enrolment of 167,905 pupils. The 25 Government-owned and 14 Government-aided Secondary Schools had an enrolment of 17,615 students, while there were about 34 private Secondary Schools with ■ estimated 9,450 students. At the Government Training College and the 5 vocational schools there were 600 and 1,926 students respectively. The University of Guyana has an enrolment of 630.

FINANCE

	1965	1966
Public revenue.....	\$77,281,038	\$85,151,081
Public expenditure....	81,998,035	84,205,645
Public Debt (Dec. 31)..	144,200,000	151,300,000

TRADE

	1965	1966
Total imports.....	\$178,830,509	\$202,005,058
Total exports.....	164,663,706	184,430,708

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£11,649,000	£10,635,000
Exports to U.K.....	6,036,000	11,059,000

The leading exports are sugar, rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice, alumina and manganese.

India

AREA AND POPULATION.—The land area of the Republic of India is 1,261,816 sq. miles, and the population, at the census of 1961, was 439,072,582. The estimated population at June 30, 1967, was 511,298,000.

FLAG.—The National Flag is ■ horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

CAPITAL.—Delhi (2,658,612, including Delhi, New Delhi and Cantonment).

NATIONAL DAY—January 26 (Republic Day).

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, elected May 9, 1967.
Vice-President, V. V. Giri.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministers

Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy, Planning and External Affairs, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Morarji R. Desai.
Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
Home Affairs, Y. B. Chavan.
Labour and Rehabilitation, Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
Food and Agriculture, Jagjivan Ram.
Petroleum and Chemicals, and Social Welfare, Asoka Mehta.

Law, P. Govinda Menon.

Railways, C. M. Poonacha.

Transport and Shipping, V. K. R. V. Rao.

Education, Triguna Sen.

Information and Broadcasting, K. K. Shah.

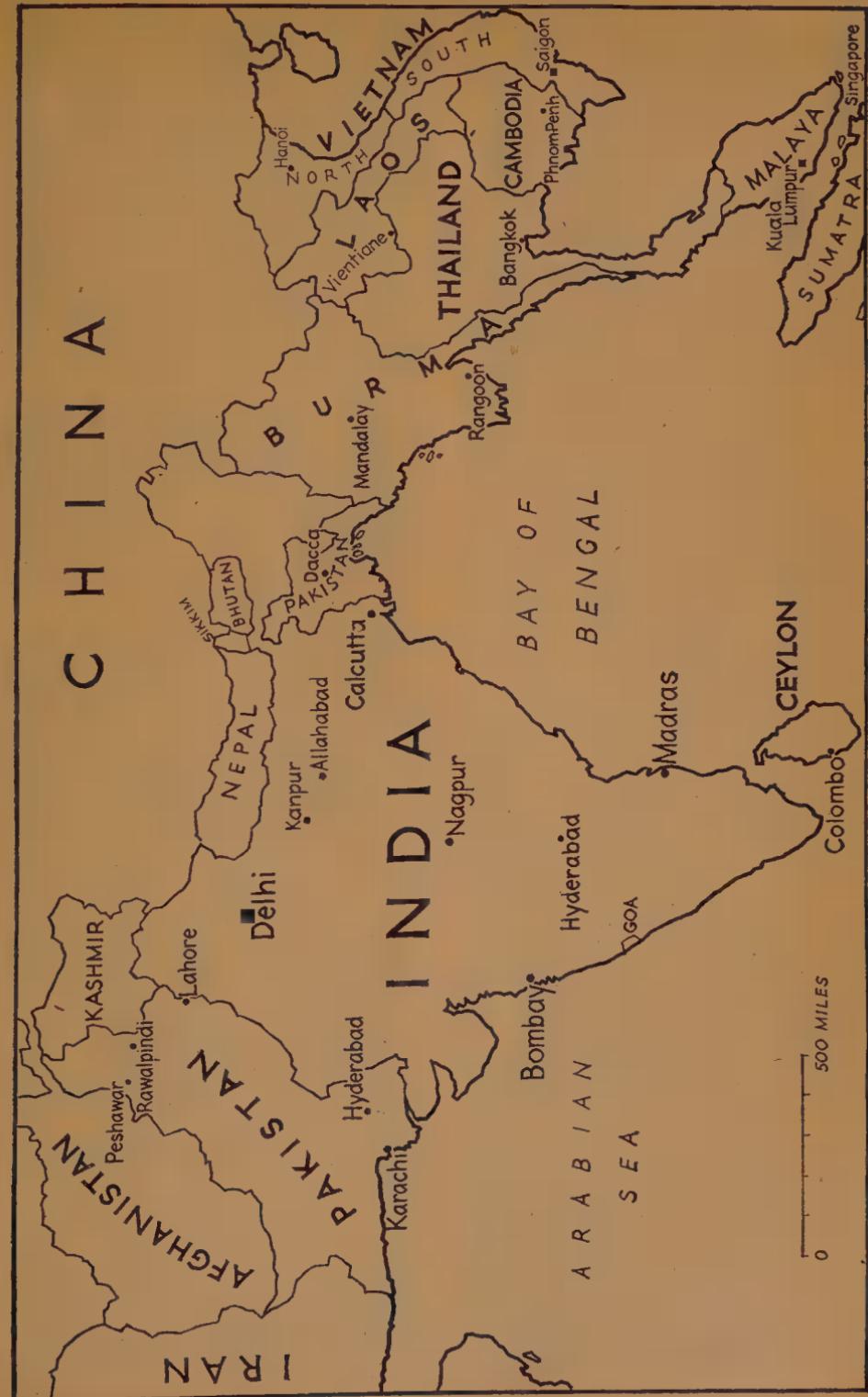
Commerce, Dinesh Singh.

Tourism and Civil Aviation, Karan Singh.

Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, Ram Subhag Singh.

Defence, Swaran Singh.

Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, Satya Narayan Sinha.



Ministers of State

Education, Bhagwat Jha Azad.
External Affairs, Bali Ram Bhagat.
Health, Family Planning and Urban Development,
 S. Chandrasekhar.
Railways, Parimal Ghosh.
Social Welfare, Mrs. Phulrenu Guha.
Parliamentary Affairs and Communications, I. K.
 Gujral.
*Food, Agriculture, Community Development and
 Cooperation*, M. S. Gurupadaswamy.
Works, Housing and Supply, Jagannath Rao.
Defence Production, Lalit Narayan Mishra.
Finance, Krishna Chandra Pant.
Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare,
 K. Raghu Ramaiah.
Irrigation and Power, K. L. Rao.
Industrial Development and Company Affairs, K. V.
 Raghunatha Reddy.
Steel, Mines and Metals, Prakashchand B. Sethi.
Home Affairs, Vidya Charan Shukla.
Education, Sher Singh.

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION
India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Shanti S. Davan.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, II.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (John)
 Morrice (Cairns) James, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
 (1968)..... £8,600
Ministers, D. L. Cole, C.M.G., M.C. (Political); J. A.
 Turpin, C.M.G. (Economic).
Deputy High Commissioners, A. Wooller, C.B.E.
 (Bombay); J. McKenzie, M.B.E., Ph.D. (Calcutta);
 C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.E. (Madras).

British Council Representative in India, W. H. Earle,
 C.B.E., 21 Jor Bagh, New Delhi.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from

territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament provides. The House has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English, which was originally to continue as the official language for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950), will, under the Official Language Act, 1963, still be used after that time in addition to Hindi.

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and not more than 13 associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, Mohammad Hidayatullah (1968) Rs. 60,000
Judges, J. C. Shah; S. M. Sikri; R. S. Bachawat;
 V. Ramaswami; J. M. Shelat; V. Bhargava;
 G. K. Mitter; C. A. Vaidialingam; K. S. Hegde;
 A. N. Grover..... each Rs. 48,000

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 4 Commands, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central, with headquarters at Poona, Calcutta, Simla and Lucknow respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' divisions, has also been raised.

The Indian Navy consists of an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up.

The Indian Air Force is organised in five major formations, the Western, Eastern and Central Air Commands, and the Training and Maintenance Commands.

EDUCATION

In 1964-65, there were 2,898 pre-primary schools, 385,250 primary schools, 96,150 secondary schools, 266,080 vocational and technical schools including special education schools, 1,606 arts, science and commerce colleges, including research institutions and 2,370 colleges for professional and other education. There were 70 universities at the end of 1967.

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 176,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Production of Principal Crops, 1966-67

Crop	Production (lakh tonnes)
Rice.....	304.4
Jowar.....	89.4
Bajra.....	45.0
Maize.....	49.9
Wheat.....	115.3
Barley.....	24.5
Ragi.....	16.0
Small millets.....	16.7
Pulses.....	357.9
Total food grains.....	750.5
Groundnuts.....	44.8
Castor seed.....	0.8
Sesame.....	4.0
Rape and mustard.....	12.4
Linseed.....	2.7
Cotton.....	40.3*
Jute.....	53.5*
Sugarcane.....	927.3
Tobacco.....	3.5
Tea.....	3.7

* Lakh bales.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1966-67 was 709 lakh tonnes; iron ore 193 lakh tonnes; finished steel 44.3 lakh tonnes; aluminium 72.9 thousand tonnes; cement 110.7 lakh tonnes; machine tools Rs. 3,540 lakhs; mill machines (cotton, textile, sugar and cement), Rs. 3,120 lakhs; automobiles (commercial vehicles, passenger cars, etc.) 75.2 thousand, diesel engines (stationary) 112.2 thousand; diesel engines (vehicular) 6.7 thousand; sewing machines 400 thousand; sulphuric acid, 7.02 thousand tonnes; fertilizers 437 thousand tonnes; petroleum, refined, 119 lakh tonnes; cotton cloth 73,030 lakh metres; cotton yarn 9,020 lakh kg.; rayon yarn 80.6 thousand tonnes.

TRADE

Distribution of Trade, 1966-67

	Imports Rs. lakhs	Exports Rs. lakhs
U.K.....	1,635	2,019
U.S.A.....	7,707	2,191
U.S.S.R.....	1,103	1,233
Western Germany.....	1,613	259
Italy.....	393	153
Netherlands.....	325	117
France.....	322	181
Japan.....	1,078	1,073
Australia.....	546	261
Canada.....	918	309
Kenya.....	59	73
Czechoslovakia.....	335	285
Egypt (U.A.R.).....	222	249
Burma.....	416	37

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£95,405,000	£81,583,000
Exports to U.K....	119,105,000	125,946,000

(Board of Trade figures series.)

Imports from All Countries, 1967

	Rs. lakhs
Iron and steel.....	1,075
Copper.....	422
Metal manufactures.....	157
Instruments, appliances and apparatus.....	197
Machinery.....	4,206
Transport equipment.....	649
Minerals, fuels, etc.....	695
Chemical elements and compounds.....	711
Textile yarn and thread.....	48
Raw cotton.....	912
Cereals.....	4,821

Exports to All Countries, 1967
(Jan.-Nov.)

	Rs. lakhs
Iron ore.....	648
Mica.....	135
Manganese ore.....	121
Engineering goods.....	249
Chemical and allied products.....	106
Handicrafts.....	441
Manufactures of coir and jute.....	2,341
Fish.....	173
Tea.....	1,604
Cashew kernels.....	404
Tobacco.....	321

FINANCE

Total net revenue of the Government of India estimated in the Budget for 1968-69 is 29,76,57 lakhs of Rupees, compared with ■ revised estimate of 28,12,54 lakhs of Rupees for 1967-68. Expenditure in 1968-69 is estimated at 28,96,38 lakhs of Rupees; 1967-68 revised estimate, 27,25,45 lakhs of Rupees. The major heads of revenue and expenditure were ■ follows:—

	Revenue 1967-68 Lakhs of Rupees	1968-69 Lakhs of Rupees
Customs.....	5,22,69	5,19,97
Union excise duties*.....	11,63,48	12,49,05
Corporation tax.....	3,19,65	3,24,35
Taxes on income.....	3,00,35	3,05,05
Estate duty.....	7,25	7,50
Taxes on wealth.....	11,00	11,00
Other heads.....	35,51	38,91
Debt services.....	4,17,32	4,49,19
Administrative services.....	10,05	10,00
Social and developmental services.....	26,22	25,95
Transport and communications.....	11,12	11,38
Currency and mint.....	78,55	86,05
Miscellaneous.....	27,41	22,49
Contribution and miscellaneous adjustments...	46,82	44,47
Deduct State Share: Income Tax.....	—1,74,52	—1,48,34

* 1968-69 figures subject to deductions in respect of Union Excise Duties payable to States.

	Expenditure Taxes and duties.....	36,14	39,90
Debt services.....	5,08,29	5,50,32	
Administrative services.....	1,36,67	1,40,41	
Social and developmental services.....	2,27,82	2,52,17	
Public works, etc.....	27,72	32,09	
Transport and communications.....	15,28	12,82	
Currency and Mint.....	23,43	24,45	
Miscellaneous.....	1,71,63	1,82,37	
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments...	7,08,33	7,52,37	
Extraordinary items.....	9,28	11,47	
Defence services (net).....	8,56,82	8,94,46	

Banks and Banking.—The number of scheduled banks was 73 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 6,816 in Dec., 1967. Advances by scheduled banks totalled Rs. 272,534 lakhs at Dec. 31, 1967.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International (now Air India). At the end of 1967, 85 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into nine administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western,

Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern, South-Eastern and South-Central.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1966-67) Rs 76,878 lakhs. Working expenses, Rs. 63,925 lakhs. Net railway revenues, Rs. 11,412 lakhs.

Ports.—The chief seaports are ♀Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, ♀Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, (Kutch), Paradeep and Mormugao. There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—On April 1, 1968, 236 ships totalling 18,79 lakh gross tons were on the Indian Register.

Postal.—In 1966-67 there were 97,060 post offices, 13,019 telegraph offices, and 933,000 telephones.

Broadcasting.—In 1967 there were 36 radio stations in India; receiver licences in force on Dec. 31, 1967 totalled 7,019,687.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

ANDHRA PRADESH

Governor, Paltoom Thaum Pillai.

The State of Andhra, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool ■ capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State, comprising 20 districts, assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has ■ area of 106,286 sq. miles with ■ population of 35,983,447.

The Legislature consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Chief Minister, K. Brahmananda Reddi.

CHIEF CITY. Hyderabad. Population 1,251,119.

ASSAM

Governor, B. K. Nehru.

Assam, which has an area of 47,098 sq. miles (exclusive of the North-East Frontier area); pop. 11,872,722 (1961 census) first became a British territory in 1926 and was constituted ■ separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became ■ separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan).

A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals. The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products.

CAPITAL.—Shillong.

CABINET

B. P. Chaliha (Chief Minister); K. P. Tripathy; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury; C. S. Teron; Abdul Matlib Mazumdar; Biswadeb Sarma; J. B. Hagjer; R. C. Barooah; L. P. Goswami; S. M. Dev.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, H. Goswami.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, S. K. Dutta.

Judges, K. C. Sen; P. K. Goswami; M. C. Pathak.

BIHAR

Governor, K. Kanungo, appointed May 26, 1967.

This state has an area of 67,197 sq. miles and a population (1961 census) of 46,455,610. It comprises 4 administrative divisions, Patna, Bhagalpur,

Tirhut and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is notable for extreme temperatures and for high density of population—691 to the square mile in 1961. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, barley, jute, oilseeds, sugar cane and tobacco are cultivated. 84·7 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The majority of the population speak Hindi, of which there are various dialects. The railway systems are the Eastern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern and North-East frontier Railways.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population 364,594 (1961).

CABINET.

Chief Minister, B. P. Shastri.

K. B. Sahay; D. N. Sinha; B. C. Patel; S. N. Sinha; M. P. Sinha; H. N. Mishra; A. Q. Ansari; R. L. Singh Yadav; J. Imam; M. Lal; S. K. Bagé; Sumitra Devi.

GUJARAT

Governor of Gujarat, Nityanand Kanungo.

On May 1, 1960, the new state of Gujarat, consisting of the northern part of Bombay State, was set up with a temporary capital at Ahmedabad, the remainder of the former Bombay state adopting the name of Maharashtra (see p. 749). Gujarat, consisting of the districts of Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Dangs and Gandhinagar has a total area of 72,226 square miles and a population of 20,633,350 (1961 census).

Chief Minister, Hitendra K. Desai.

HARIANA

Governor, B. N. Chakravarty.

The most recent State of India to be created, Haryana was formed on a linguistic basis from part of the former State of Punjab on Nov. 1, 1966. Haryana has an area of 16,670 sq. miles and a population of 7,600,000.

10,930,000 acres of land under crops out of ■ total of 30,300,000 acres in the former Punjab is included in the new State, which also contains 4,133 of the smaller industrial units out of the undivided Punjab's total of 17,000.

Government.—Ministries were formed by Mr. B. D. Sharma (Nov. 1966 and March 10, 1967), and by Mr. Rao Birendra Singh on March 24, 1967, the latter holding office as Chief Minister until the United Front majority was lost on Nov. 20, 1967. On Nov. 21, 1967, the President dismissed the Singh Ministry, dissolved the State Legislature and

imposed Presidential rule on the recommendation of the Union Government.

CAPITAL.—Chandigarh (also capital of Punjab State) (90,000).

KERALA

Governor., V. Viswanathan, appointed April 27, 1967.

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. The State stretches along the Arabian Sea for 360 miles. The North-Eastern part of Kerala is rich in plantations producing rubber, tea and pepper. Area, 15,002 sq. miles. Population, 16,903,715.

On March 6, 1967, the President's Rule in Kerala, which had been in force since 1964, was revoked and a popular Ministry headed by E. M. S. Namboodiripad assumed office.

CAPITAL., Ψ Trivandrum.

MADHYA PRADESH

Governor., K. C. Reddy.

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has ■ area of 171,210 sq. miles and ■ population of 32,372,408. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with 17 Hindi-speaking districts of former Madhya Pradesh and the Sironj sub-division of Kota district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mandsaur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses, juwar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The State has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond, limestone, dolomite, fireclay, ochres, silica sand, marble, fluorspar and shale. It is also rich in forest and agricultural resources.

There are 28 cotton mills, 4 cement factories, 5 sugar mills, a newsprint mill, ■ steel plant, a heavy electrical equipment factory, 2 strawboard factories and several other large and small industries.

CAPITAL., Bhopal.

Chief Minister., D. P. Mishra.

MADRAS

Governor., H. H. Maharaja Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

Madras has an area of 50,331 sq. miles and population of 33,686,953. In spite of its long coast-line the state has no natural harbour. Madras has the only artificial harbour; a deep-sea harbour is now under construction at Tuticorin. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil. Rice, millet, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. The production of electricity has been greatly intensified. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 91 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The language principally spoken is Tamil, though Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Urdu are also spoken. Madurai (424,810) and Tiruchirapalli (249,862), famous for their Hindu temples, and Coimbatore (286,305), an important industrial centre, are the chief cities after the capital.

CAPITAL., Ψ Madras. Population, 1,729,141.

Chief Minister., M. Bhaktavatsalam.

MAHARASHTRA

Governor.—Dr. P. V. Cherian.

The State of Maharashtra was formed ■ May 1, 1960, as a result of the bifurcation of the former Bombay State into Gujarat and Maharashtra States.

It stretches on the west coast of India between $22^{\circ}1^{\prime}$ and $16^{\circ}4^{\prime}$ N. latitude and $72^{\circ}6'$ and $80^{\circ}9'$ E. longitude. The State is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Gujarat in the north-west, Madhya Pradesh in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south-east and Mysore and Goa in the south. The region is drained by a number of rivers, large and small, most of them forming tributaries of the Tapi, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Wardha and Wainganga. The relief of the land shows high plateaux with plains on the western coast and along the river basins. Maharashtra has ■ coastline of 720 kilometres with 49 minor ports and one major international port, Ψ Bombay.

Area and Population.—Maharashtra State contains 118,717 square miles, with a population of 39,553,718. It is a predominantly urban and industrial State. According to the 1961 Census, 28.2 per cent. of the population is urban. Marathi is the principal language.

According to the 1961 Census 69.91 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture, 2.16 per cent. in mining, forestry and quarrying, etc., 4.39 per cent. in household industry, 6.88 per cent. in manufacture other than household industry, 1.24 per cent. in construction, 4.52 per cent. in trade and commerce, 2.36 per cent. in transport, storage and communication and the remaining 8.54 per cent. in other services.

Government.—Maharashtra has four main administrative divisions containing the 26 districts into which the State is divided:

Bombay Division.—Greater Bombay, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Dhulia and Jalgaon.

Poona Division.—Ahmednagar, Poona, Satra, Sangli, Sholapur and Kolhapur.

Aurangabad Division.—Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Osmanabad.

Nagpur Division.—Rudhiana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda.

Chief Minister.—Shri V. P. Naik.

Communications.—Bombay is an international airport used by all the main airlines. Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur are used for local services. Three railways pass through Maharashtra. The Western and Central railways (whose headquarters are in Bombay) serve western, northern, north-eastern, central and southern parts of India. The Southern railway which starts from Poona runs to Bangalore in the southern part of India. Road transport in Maharashtra has been nationalized. Passengers carried per day was 1,021,000. 202,424 motor vehicles were in use ■ Jan. 1, 1968, compared with 89,127 in 1960.

Public Health.—In Maharashtra State there are 392 hospitals and 997 dispensaries, with 37,220 beds. The total number of doctors in Maharashtra is 15,982. There are 9 medical and 2 dental colleges and 4 mental hospitals.

Education.—Literacy in the State of Maharashtra according to the 1961 population census, is 29.8 per cent. There are 6 universities with 26 affiliated colleges and 193 post-graduate departments. It was also proposed to open one agricultural university in the State from June, 1968. In 1965-66 there were 41,781 primary schools with 5,535,000 students and 4,032 secondary schools with 1,500,000 students.

Production.—Maharashtra is a highly industrialized State. On Dec. 31, 1965 there were 9,472 factories with an average daily employment of 903,203 persons, including 95 cotton textile mills with an installed capacity of 454,927 spindles and 78,351 looms. There are 17 woollen mills and 2 viscose filament yarn factories. Other important industries are sugar and the oil industry. The engineering industry is also expanding. Owing to the absence of consuming factories the mines are not being developed fully. Iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite and salt are found.

Electricity Production.—Installed capacity reached 1,304,000 kW in 1965–66. In 1966–67 consumption totalled 2,720 million kWh, including 3,408 m. kWh by industry.

CAPITAL.—♀ Greater Bombay (4,152,056). Eleven other cities in the State had a population of more than 100,000 at the 1961 Census: Poona (597,562), Nagpur (643,659), Sholapur (337,585), Kolhapur (187,442), Amravati (137,875), Nasik (131,103), Malegaon (121,408), Ahmednagar (119,020), Akola (115,760), Ulhasnagar (107,760) and Thana (107,107).

MYSORE

Governor., G. S. Pathak, appointed March 29, 1967.

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore, Coorg and parts of the former Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad States. The State brings together the Kannada speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is 74,170 sq. miles and population (1961 census) 23,586,772. The State consists largely of an elevated table land. It is rich in hydro-electric power and fairly rich in minerals; it is the major gold producing State of the Republic of India.

CAPITAL., Bangalore.

NAGALAND

The State of Nagaland, inaugurated on Dec. 1, 1963, has an area of 6,366 sq. miles and a population of 370,000. It has a Legislative Assembly of 46 members, 40 of whom are popularly elected, and 6 elected by the Regional Council of Tuensang District. The Governor of Assam is also Governor of Nagaland.

CAPITAL., Kohima.

CABINET.

T. N. Angami (*Chief Minister*); Hokiske Sema; Jasoki Angami; Chiten Jamir; K. A. Imlong; M. Kithan.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly., K. Shikhu.

ORISSA

Area, 60,136 sq. miles; pop. (1961) 27,548,846, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces and Madras. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. A large majority of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. The Hirakud dam across the Mahanadi river is now irrigating 3.80 lakh acres of land and generating about 100 m.W. of power. Paradeep is being developed as a port.

CAPITAL., Bhubaneswar.

Governor., Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Sadasiva Tripathy (*Chief Minister*); Nilamani Routroy; P. V. Jaganatha Rao; Satyapriya

Mohanty; Brundaban Nayak; T. Sanganna; Banamali Babu; Ram Prasad Misru.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly., Lingaraj Panigrahi.

PUNJAB

Governor.—D. C. Pavate, appointed Aug. 26, 1967.

On November 1, 1966, the former State of Punjab was divided into three on a linguistic basis. That part of the State retaining the ■■■ of Punjab has an area of 21,630 (out of the original 47,304 sq. miles) and a population of 11,400,000. A new State under the name of Haryana was formed and the remaining part of the undivided Punjab was added to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The new Punjab retained some 11,320,000 acres of the total area under crops in the former State (24,000,000 acres) and 75 per cent. of the former industrial capacity. Income per head of population in the Punjab greatly exceeds the all-India average.

Government.—President's rule in the former Punjab ended on Oct. 31, 1966, when a new Ministry of 11 led by Mr. G. G. S. Musafir (*Congress Legislative Party*) took office. After the General Elections of February, 1967, ■■■ Ministry under Mr. S. G. Singh held office until Nov. 25, when its majority in the Punjab Assembly was lost through defections from the United Front Party. A new Ministry of 7 members took office, headed by Mr. L. S. Gill who had been promised the support of the Congress Party.

CABINET

Chief Minister., Lachhman Singh Gill.

Ministers., M. R. Prakash; P. S. Majithia; B. N. Makkar; J. Singh; H. Singh; F. C. Gupta.

Ministers of State., Natha Singh; R. N. Singh; Jasdev Singh.

CAPITAL.—Chandigarh (90,000), the common capital of the States of Punjab and Haryana, was raised to the status of a Union Territory at the time of the partition in 1966.

RAJASTHAN

Governor., Sardar Sukam Singh, appointed March 29, 1967.

The State of Rajasthan was formed between March 1948 and Nov. 1956 through the integration of 22 former princely States, including 3 Chiefships, the former state of Ajmer and parts of the former States of Bombay and Madhya Bharat. The State has ■■■ area of 132,147 sq. miles and ■■■ population of 20,155,602.

CAPITAL., Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Governor., Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,654 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 73,746,401), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Renares have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed.

The State was under direct Presidential rule in 1968, the office of Chief Minister having been vacant since Feb. 25, 1968.

Agriculture.—employs 72 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 84.7 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.6 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief lan-

guage. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway.

CAPITAL.—Bareilly (254,409). Other cities of importance are: Agra (462,020), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (471,258), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (881,177), Lucknow (595,440), and Allahabad (411,955).

WEST BENGAL

Governor, Shri Dharma Vira, appointed May 26, 1967.

West Bengal has an area of 33,829 sq. miles and a population (1961 census) of 34,926,270. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal.

Government.—The United Front Ministry led by Mr. A. K. Mukherji since March, 1967, was dismissed by the Governor on Nov. 21, 1967, the party having lost considerable support in the State Assembly, following prolonged industrial disputes and agrarian unrest in West Bengal. Dr. P. C. Ghosh formed a Progressive Democratic Front Ministry on Dec. 4, 1967.

CABINET

Chief Minister, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh. **Ministers,** H. N. Mazumdar; Dr. A. A. Molla; N. Sanyal; D. Tah; G. Pramanick; A. K. Kishku. **Ministers of State,** K. Banerji; R. S. Singh; C. Mitra; J. Roy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 280 elected members from 280 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 12 nominated by the Governor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA

Chief Justice, D. N. Sinha.

Production.—The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, tobacco, jute, silk, tea, coal, mesta and potatoes.

Railways.—West Bengal is now served by four State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway, the North-East Frontier Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

CHIEF CITY Ψ Calcutta. Population (including Howrah) 3,439,887; Calcutta proper 2,927,289.

Howrah (pop. District 2,038,477; Town, 512,598), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

TERRITORIES

Delhi.—The Union Territory of Delhi (area 573 sq. miles; pop. (census 1961) 2,658,612). Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, a 61-member Metropolitan Council (56 elected and 5 nominated), with legislative functions, has been set up. Four executive councillors, headed by a Chief, assist and

advise the Lieut.-Governor in the exercise of his administrative functions.

Lieut.-Governor, A. N. Jha.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The Andamans are a group of 204 islands of various sizes, lying between the 6th and 14th parallels in the Bay of Bengal. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, viz., North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Islands, generally known as the Great Andamans. There are several good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabunder and Port Elphinstone.

The Nicobar Islands, from Car Nicobar in the north to Great Nicobar in the south, lie between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The most important harbour in the area is Nancowrie.

The total area of the Territory is 3,215 sq. miles, with a population of 63,548.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner. **Chief Commissioner,** Mahabir Singh.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Port Blair. Population, 14,075.

Chandigarh.—A new Territory created in 1966 to serve as the capital area for the two States of Punjab and Haryana under their 1966 constitution. The Territory surrounds the city of Chandigarh to a distance of about 10 miles. The city was inaugurated in 1953 and built to the plans of Le Corbusier to replace the former capital, Lahore, now in Pakistan. An outstanding example of modern town-planning, it is still under construction. Population (1966), 89,000.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli.—A territory formed in 1961 from Portuguese territory, formerly administered as part of Damão. Area, 189 sq. miles. Population, 57,922. An Administrator appointed by the Government of India resides at Silvassa. **Administrator,** K. R. Damlee.

Goa, Daman and Diu.—Three widely separated areas on the west coast of India, formerly Portuguese enclaves since the 16th century, which were taken over by the Indian Government in December, 1961, and have since been centrally administered. Total area of the Territory, 1,431 sq. miles, of which Goa (1,394 sq. miles), with a coastline of 65 miles, forms the largest part. Population (1960), 634,584 (Goa, 595,569). Diu is an island with a small mainland area on the south-east coast of Gujarat. Daman (Damão) lies on the Gujarat coast, 70 miles north of Bombay.

CAPITAL (of the Territory).—Panjim (*Nova Goa*).

Himachal Pradesh.—Himachal Pradesh came into being in 1948. Its area is 10,879 sq. miles and population (1961 census) 1,351,144. The territory is divided into six administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kinnaur. **Lieut.-Governor,** V. Viswanathan.

CAPITAL, Simla.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.—A group of small islands 100–200 miles off the south-west coast of India, formerly administered by the State of Madras. Total area, 11 sq. miles. Population, 24,000.

CAPITAL.—Kozhikode (*formerly Calicut*).

Manipur.—Manipur is an inland territory in the extreme east of India and having a common boundary with Burma. The former Princely State was taken over by the Government of India on Oct. 15, 1949, and since then has been centrally administered through a Chief Commissioner. There is a Legislative Assembly of 30 elected members.

CAPITAL.—Imphal.

Chief Commissioner, B. Prasad. (Direct Presidential rule was introduced late in 1967.)

Pondicherry.—The former French establishments in India, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yamam and Mahé, ceded to the Government of India in 1956 by treaty, having been administered by India since 1954. The Territory has a total area of 186 sq. miles; population, 369,000.

Lt.-Governor, S. L. Silam.
Chief Minister, V. Reddy.

Tripura.—A small territory north-east of the Ganges delta, Tripura has common boundaries with Assam on the east and with East Pakistan. An ancient Hindu Princely State, Tripura came under Indian Government administration on Oct. 15, 1947. Area, 4,000 sq. miles; population, 1,140,000. **CAPITAL**—Agartala.

Administrator, U. N. Sharma.
Chief Minister, S. L. Singh.

PROTECTORATE

Sikkim.—A small Himalayan State, Sikkim is bounded by Tibet on the north and east, by Bhutan

on the south-east, by Assam on the south and by Nepal on the west. It has an area of 2,745 sq. miles and at the Census of India, 1961, had 161,080 inhabitants. Sikkim has internal autonomy and the Government of India is responsible for its external relations, defence and communications.

Ruler of Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of Sikkim, O.B.E., b. 1923; s. Dec. 2, 1963.

CAPITAL.—Gangtok.

Jammu and Kashmir.—A Himalayan State with an area of 86,000 sq. miles, having common boundaries with both India and West Pakistan on the south. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to the Dominion of India in 1947, but in view of Pakistan claims, the matter of sovereignty is still in dispute, and has been under discussion by the United Nations since 1948. There is a cease-fire line between India and Pakistan forces in the state and the latter occupy some 31,250 sq. miles of Kashmir territory.

Jamaica

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea south of the eastern extremity of Cuba and lies between latitudes $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ North, and longitude $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 21'$ West. The island was discovered by Columbus on May 4, 1494, and occupied by the Spanish from 1509 until 1655 when a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. Jamaica became an independent state within the British Commonwealth on August 6, 1962.

Area and Population.—Jamaica is 4,411 square miles in area and is divided into three counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The surface of the island is extremely mountainous, the highest peak being 7,402 ft. above sea level. The greatest length from east to west (Morant Point to Negril Point) is 146 miles and the extreme breadth 51 miles. At the end of 1967, Jamaica's population was estimated to be 1,893,000. Jamaica, for climatic and other reasons is a popular tourist resort, attracting visitors mainly from the U.S.A. The total number of visitor arrivals in 1967 was 332,838. Tourist expenditure in 1967 was estimated at £28,700,000, compared with £28,000,000 in 1966.

Physical Features.—The topography consists mainly of coastal plains, divided by the Blue Mountain Range in the east, and the hills and limestone plateaux which occupy the central and western areas of the interior. The central chain of high peaks of the Blue Mountains is over 6,000 feet above sea level, and the Blue Mountain Peak, the highest of these, reaches an elevation of 7,402 feet. The rivers flow down from the central mountainous area. Most of the rivers are narrow and fast flowing, and some have rapids. In general those flowing south are longer and are fed by more tributaries than those flowing north. None is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

CAPITAL.—The seat of government is Kingston, the largest town and seaport (estimated population of the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew in 1967, 525,290). Other towns are Montego Bay (28,000) and Spanish Town (17,000).

NATIONAL DAY.—First Monday in August (Independence Day).

GOVERNMENT

The Legislature consists of a Senate of 21 nominated members and a House of Representatives consisting of 53 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The number of members cannot be fewer than 45 nor more than 60. The Senate has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides for a Leader of the Opposition.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Clifford Campbell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Hon. Hugh Shearer.
Ministry of Finance and Planning, Hon. E. Seager.
Trade and Industry, Hon. R. C. Lightbourne.
Education, Hon. E. L. Allen.
Housing, Hon. W. Hill.
Development, Youth and Community, Hon. A. Douglas.
Health, Hon. Dr. H. W. Eldemire.
Labour and National Insurance, Hon. L. G. Newland.
Agriculture and Lands, Hon. J. P. Gyles.
Home Affairs, Hon. R. A. McNeill.
Communications and Works, Hon. N. C. Lewis.
Local Government, Hon. L. A. Lynch.
Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Hon. V. B. Grant, Q.C.
Minister without Portfolio and Leader of Government Business, Senate, Hon. Sir Neville Ashenheim, C.B.E.
Minister of State for Education, Hon. H. Wynter.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. E. C. L. Parkinson.

JAMAICAN HIGH COMMISSION

6-10 Bruton Street, W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Laurence Lindo, C.M.G.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 628, 58 Duke Street, Kingston
High Commissioner, His Excellency James Dalton Murray, C.M.G. (1965)..... £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, R. M. Blaikley.
Defence Adviser, Lt.-Col. A. G. Way, M.C. (resident in Bermuda).
British Council Representative, D. Hardwick.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir Herbert Duffus.
Judges of the Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Cyril Henriques, C.B.E. (President); Hon. Sir Joseph Luckhoo;

G. E. Waddington; L. T. Moody; I. D. Eccleston; H. J. Shelley.

Senior Puisne Judge, L. B. Fox.

Puisne Judges, Hons. R. H. Small; A. M. Edun; U. N. Parnell; H. S. Grannum; L. Robinson; H. Graham-Perkins; R. M. Hercules; K. G. Smith; E. Zaccia.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are several excellent harbours, Kingston being the principal port. The island is intersected by 2,682 miles of main road, of which 1,730 are asphalted. There are 241 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages.

There are two international airports capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft, the Palisadoes Airport on the south coast serving Kingston, and the Montego Bay Airport on the north coast serving the major tourist areas. In addition there are licensed aerodromes at Port Antonio and Ocho Rios which are used by Jamaica Air Service on scheduled domestic flights. There are nearly 40 private airstrips.

Air Jamaica, the national airline formed by the Government of Jamaica in association with B.O.A.C. and British West Indian Airways, which was inaugurated on May 1, 1966, operates scheduled services between U.S.A. and Jamaica. Ten other international carriers provide air communication with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands. They are:—B.O.A.C., British West Indian Airways, Air Canada, Pan American World Airways, K.L.M., Delta, Lufthansa, Cayman Brac Airways, Mexicana Airlines and Air Caribbean Transport Ltd.

Scheduled internal routes are operated by Jamaica Air Services Ltd. There is also an air taxi service.

PRODUCTION

Most of the staple products of tropical climates are grown. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported (the latter is still counted the best in the world), and fine quality coffee is grown in certain areas of the Blue Mountains. Sugar production in 1967 amounted to 449,000 tons. There is trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with U.K. Citrus, cocoa, coffee, pimento and ginger are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle

known as Jamaica Hope and a beef breed, the Jamaica Black. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world; output for 1967 was 9,085,000 tons. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and three U.S. companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Further expansion of the industry is in progress. Gypsum is also mined, production in 1967 being 199,423 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 330,000 tons in 1967. The Esso Oil Refinery processes 26,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation is responsible for implementing the Government's industrial development programme. This Corporation administers incentive legislation which was enacted to stimulate the establishment of industries locally. In addition to undertaking promotional activities both locally and abroad, the Corporation maintains branch offices in Montego Bay, Jamaica, in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. In the last decade, manufacturing has grown from the processing of a few agricultural products into the production of a whole new range of commodities dependent on both local and foreign raw materials.

FINANCE

	1967-68	1968-69*
Revenue.....	£77,866,565	£41,329,135
Expenditure.....	81,109,276	93,356,650
Public Debt (March 31, 1968)....		90,692,040

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total Imports.....	£116,900,000	£126,300,000
Total Exports.....	81,400,000	81,800,000
Imports from U.K....	£23,767,000	£23,200,000
Exports to U.K....	28,733,000	28,884,000

Chief exports (1967), Bauxite, £18,500,000; alumina, £20,900,000; sugar, £16,200,000; rum, £1,200,000; molasses, £1,200,000; bananas, £6,644,000; citrus and citrus products, £2,668,000; cocoa (beans), £145,000; cocoa (processed products), £101,000; coffee, £245,000; pimento, £1,430,000; ginger, £127,000; clothing, £2,888,000; mineral fuels and lubricants, £2,538,000.

Kenya

Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somalia in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie Uganda and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanzania. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). At the end of June, 1967, the population was estimated at 9,948,000, including small Asian, European and Arab minorities. The country is divided into 7 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern).

CAPITAL.—Nairobi, situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 49' E. at 5,453 feet above sea level, covers an area of 266 sq. miles and has a population of about 400,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the country's main port. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi: transit from London about 26 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

NATIONAL DAY.—December 12.

GOVERNMENT

Kenya became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 12, 1963, after six months of internal self-government. The National Assembly has two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Kenya became a Republic on Dec. 12, 1964.

President, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Jomo Kenyatta (1964).

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs, D. T. Arapa Moi.

CABINET

Finance, J. S. Gichuru.
Economic Planning and Development, T. J. Mboya.
Defence, Dr. N. Mungai.
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, B. R. McKenzie,
 D.S.O., D.F.C.
Health, J. D. Otiende.
Local Government, L. G. Sagini.
Works, D. Mwanyumba.
Labour, E. N. Mwendwa.
Tourism and Wild Life, S. O. Ayodo.
Lands and Settlement, J. H. Angaine.
Housing, P. J. Ngei.
Attorney General, C. Njonjo.
Information and Broadcasting, J. C. N. Osogo.
Natural Resources, J. J. M. Nyagah.
Co-operatives and Social Services, R. G. Ngala.
Commerce and Industry, M. Kibaki.
Education, Dr. J. Kiano.
Ministers of State, Foreign Affairs, C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek; Communications J. Nyamweya.

KENYA HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON
45 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-636-2371]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. J. N. Karanja.*BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Shell-B.P. House, P.O. Box 30465
Harambee Avenue, Nairobi.

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Eric George Norris, C.M.G. (1968)..... £6,300
 Deputy High Commissioner, B. Greatbatch, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.*

British Council Representative, R. A. Hack.

JUDICATURE

*Chief Justice, Sir John Ainley, M.C.
 Puise Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; B. R. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks; C. Madan, Q.C.; P. N. Dalton; E. Trevelyan; Chanan Singh; C. H. E. Miller; L. G. E. Harris.
 Registrar, G. Waddell.*

Production.—Agriculture provides about 38 per cent. of the national income; the principal exports in 1966 included: coffee, £18,780,099; tea, £8,714,061; petroleum products, £5,678,340; sisal, £3,340,089; meat products, £2,993,846; pyrethrum, £2,396,634; wattle extract, £1,111,181; hides and skins, £2,573,208. The great variation in altitude and ecology provide conditions under which a wide range of crops can be grown. These include wheat, barley, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, sisal, coco-nuts, cashew nuts, cotton, maize, and a wide variety of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables. The total area of high potential land on which concentrated alternate husbandry can be practised, amounts to only 16,761 sq. miles, or 11·9 per cent. of the total land area. The remainder is arid or semi-arid country suitable for stock raising. In the areas of high potential, many of the old, large scale farms, formerly farmed by Europeans, have been bought by the Government for settlement of landless people.

In 1966 Kenya's forest area totalled 4,159,304 acres, of which 228,228 acres were under plantation. Timber exports in 1966 were valued at £601,920, including charcoal (£48,715) and wood carvings, £383,911.

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the country, the principal minerals produced being soda ash, salt and limestone. Small amounts of gold and silver are also mined. Value of all minerals produced in 1965 was £2,500,000.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana and Mathioya Rivers. Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda is connected to Nairobi and electricity is available throughout the

country. The first stage of an important national hydro-electric project was inaugurated by the President in 1965—the Seven Forks Project, which is expected to produce 280 mW on completion within 12 years. Total cost of the project was estimated at £37,000,000.

There has been considerable industrial development over the last 15 years and Kenya has a wide variety of industries processing agricultural produce and manufacturing an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials. New industries have recently come into being such as an oil refinery, three textile mills, dehydrated vegetable processing and motor battery manufacture as well as many smaller schemes which have added to the country's already considerable consumer goods. The market served comprises all the East African territories and the volume of exports to adjoining African and Indian Ocean countries is increasing year by year. Industrial areas have been developed in all the principal towns and light industrial areas exist in many rural areas. The Kenya Government is actively encouraging investment in the industrial sector and has recently passed a Foreign Investments Protection Act to protect such investments.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related fuels, food and chemicals.

Communications.—The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East African Common Services Organization; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,670 miles (1,270 miles in Kenya). In addition the East African Railways and Harbours operate a marine service on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, with a route mileage of 3,469 miles. There are also 2,367 miles of road services providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands of Tanzania, and beyond the railhead at Pakwach in Uganda. East African Railways and Harbours control the four seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga is a lighterage port.

Scheduled trunk airline services are operated to and from Kenya, through Nairobi airport, by East African Airways, B.O.A.C., Air India, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System, British United Airways, Alitalia, Ethiopian Airlines and El Al Israel Airlines, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Aden Airways, Central African Airways, Air Congo, Air Malawi and Zambia Airways.

The country has approximately 26,000 miles of road including 3,850 miles of trunk roads and 6,200 miles of secondary roads. There is a total of 1,336 miles of bitumen-surfaced roads, apart from town streets, etc.

	1965-66	1966-67*
Revenue.....	£71,889,400	£72,896,000
Expenditure.....	79,421,627	82,067,000

The total public debt at June 30, 1965 was £95,438,000.

* Estimated.

Trade.—A large part of Kenya's trade is with the United Kingdom which in 1966 took 21 per cent. of her exports and supplied 34 per cent. of Kenya's imports.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K..	£43,384,000	£47,493,000
Exports to U.K....	19,800,000	19,785,000

Lesotho

Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land, which is mountainous, rising to over 11,000 ft. in places, is held in trust for the Basotho by the King. The population of Lesotho is approximately 1,000,000. **CAPITAL.**—Maseru, population (1967), 10,000. Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles. Transit via the Cape about 20 days; by air, 3 days.

Government.—Lesotho consists of nine districts each with its Principal Chief working in close co-operation with an Administrative Secretary. It is governed under parliamentary democracy and has two houses of Parliament, a Senate composed of 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who are members by virtue of their position as Chiefs and 11 Nominees of the King; and a Legislative Assembly composed of 60 Elected Members and a Cabinet. The Parliament has power to legislate for all persons in Lesotho in respect of all matters. The Lesotho Courts of Law consists of: (a) The Court of Appeal, (b) The High Court, (c) The Subordinate Courts including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and the Basotho Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of Lesotho.

Head of State, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, acceded 1966.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Defence and Internal Security, Development and Planning, Hon. Leabua Jonathan.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Hon. Serhonyana 'Maseribane.

Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Labour, Hon. Peete Peete.

Justice, Hon. Benedict M. Leseteli.

Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing, Hon. Matete Majara.

Health and Social Welfare, Hon. Patrick 'Mota.

Education and Cultural Affairs, Hon. Anthony C. Manyeli.

Works, Posts, Telecommunications, Communications and Civil Aviation, Hon. Selbourne R. Letsie.

Minister of State, Hon. S. M. Letsie.

LESOTHO HIGH COMMISSION

16A St. James's Street (1st Floor), S.W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency J. R. L. Kotso-koane.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 521, Maseru

High Commissioner, His Excellency Ian Buchanan Watt, C.M.G. (1966) £4,625

British Council Representative, P. J. Hall.

Education.—In 1966 there were 1,111 primary schools and 24 secondary schools. The total enrolment at secondary schools in 1966 was 2,776. 220 Lesotho students entered university courses in 1966.

Communications.—There are no railways in Lesotho with the exception of 1 mile of the South

African Railways which enters Lesotho at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Buthe Buthe in Northern Lesotho to Quthing in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and there is a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong. There are 28 air-strips in the Territory, of which 5 are used by a regular internal air service. One of the 5 in Maseru is now being used by a twice weekly external service between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport. The service began on October 2, 1967. The internal air service carries mail and goods to and from otherwise inaccessible mountain regions and in addition there is a Flying Doctor service. The remaining air-strips are used mainly by traders and missions.

Production, etc.—The economy of Lesotho is mainly agrarian. At the last enumeration (1966) live stock numbers were: Cattle, 278,940; Sheep, 1,477,340; Goats, 817,257; and Horses, 80,000. 9,494,051 lb. of wool, valued at R1,996,861, and 2,351,443 lb. of mohair, valued at R942,904 were exported in 1965-66.

FINANCE

Lesotho is a poor and unproductive country. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise duty, taxes, and wool and mohair export duty.

The total estimated revenue for 1966-67 was R9,856,311 including a United Kingdom grant of R5,733,431. The expenditure is R9,615,351. There is no direct trade between the Territory and the U.K.

Malawi

MALAWI, formerly the Nyasaland Protectorate, comprises Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) and its western shore, with the high table-land separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, the watershed forming the western frontier with Zambia; south of the lake Malawi reaches almost to the Zambezi and is surrounded by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) the frontier lying on the west on the watershed of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers, and to the east on the Ruvo, a tributary of the Shire and Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa. This boundary reaches the eastern shore of Lake Malawi and extends up to the mid-point of the lake for about half its length where it returns to the eastern and northern shores to form a frontier with Tanzania.

Malawi has a total area of 45,411 sq. miles (land area, 36,145). The provisional population total from the Census of August 1966 is 4,042,412 (52 per cent. female) (Africans, 4,023,193, Asians 10,880, Europeans 7,046). Coloureds are classified as Africans.

CAPITAL.—Zomba (population 19,616). The city of Blantyre, incorporating Blantyre and Limba, is the major commercial and industrial centre and headquarters of the Southern region. Other main centres are: Lilongwe, headquarters of the Central Region and the site chosen for the new capital of Malawi for which an initial loan of £4,700,000 has been promised by the South African Government; Mzuzu, headquarters of the Northern Region; Cholo, Mlanje, Fort Johnston, Mzimba and Nkhotakota.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of black, red and green, with rising sun in centre of the black stripe.

Government.—Malawi became a republic on July 6, 1966, having assumed internal self-government on February 1, 1963 and is a member of the Commonwealth. There is a Cabinet consisting of the President and 8 other Ministers. The National Assembly consists of 50 members, each elected by universal suffrage. Under the Constitution Act, 1966, the President exercises power to nominate in addition up to five members to represent special interests. Being a one-party State (the Malawi Congress Party), all elected members

are required to be members of the Party. The Assembly, which usually meets three times a year, is presided over by a Speaker, who need not himself be a member of it.

President, Minister of External Affairs, Justice, Works and Supplies, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

CABINET

Minister of Finance, Hon. J. Z. U. Tembo
Transport and Communications, Hon. J. D. Msonthi.
Local Government and Health and Minister for the Southern Region, Hon. G. W. Kuntumanji.
Minister of State (External Affairs), Hon. A. M. Nyasulu.
Minister of State in the President's Office, Hon. A. A. Muwalo.
Education, including Information, Hon. G. Chakwamba.
Labour, Hon. A. B. J. Chiwanda.
Economic Affairs, Hon. A. K. Banda.

Ministers not in the Cabinet, Hon. M. Q. Y. Chibambo (Northern Region); Hon. J. T. Kumbweza (Central Region).

MALAWI HIGH COMMISSION

47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency Timon Sam Mangwazu.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Mkulichi Road (Private Bag No. 10), Zomba
High Commissioner, His Excellency Thomas Stuart Tull, C.B.E., D.S.O. (1967)..... £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, J. Bourn.
Defence Adviser, Lt.-Col. R. H. Garnett, M.B.E.

British Council Representative, R. P. K. Harrison, M.B.E., Glyn Jones Road, Blantyre.

Education.—Primary education is the responsibility of local authorities in both urban and rural areas. The Ministry is responsible for policy, school curricula, secondary education, teachers' and technical training. Religious bodies, with Government assistance, still play an important part in primary and secondary education and teacher training. Further training is pursued at the University of Malawi, opened in September 1965. In January 1967, there were 177 students studying for degrees and 300 for diplomas at five constituent colleges.

Communications.—A single-track railway runs from the south-western area of Lake Malawi (itself

served by two passenger and a number of cargo boats) through Blantyre to the southern frontier into Mozambique, crossing the Zambezi River by a bridge 12,050 feet long, and connecting with the Mozambique port of Beira, which handles the bulk of the country's imports and exports. Work started in May, 1968, on a rail link with the Northern Mozambique port of Nacala which is planned to be complete by the end of 1970. A good-class earth road system covers the whole country and is already tarmacadamized from Mlanje through Blantyre and Zomba to Liwonde where the new Nacala rail link will cross the Shire River and run in an easterly direction, and also from Lilongwe to the lake-shore at Salima, northern terminus of the railway. Construction has already started on a double width bitumen road from Liwonde through Lilongwe and will eventually extend to the Zambian border at Moinjini.

FINANCE

	1967	1968*
Revenue.....	£19,192,823	£17,049,262
Expenditure.....	19,301,000	20,499,188

* Estimates.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£27,068,000	£25,548,000
Exports.....	13,820,000	16,615,000
Re-exports.....	3,529,000	3,902,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£6,020,000	£5,976,000
Exports to U.K.	9,297,000	9,292,000

Agriculture is the country's mainstay, the principal exports being tea, tobacco, cotton and ground-nuts. The value of exports of these crops in 1967 was: tea, £4,525,000; tobacco, £4,232,000; groundnuts, £3,434,000; maize, £1,638,000; cotton, £716,000; dried vegetables, £764,000. Other agricultural exports include tung oil, rice, sisal, casava and coffee. Sugar production started in the Lower Shire, Southern Region, in August 1966. Imports are mainly clothing materials, vehicles, fuels and machinery.

Malaysia

Malaysia, comprising Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, forms a crescent well over 1,000 miles long between latitudes 1° and 7° North latitude and longitudes 100° and 119° East. It occupies two distinct regions—the Malay Peninsula which extends from the Isthmus of Kra to the Singapore Strait and the North-West Coastal area of the Island of Borneo. Each is separated from the other by 400 miles of the South China Sea. The total area is about 130,000 square miles of which about 75 per cent. is still forest and underdeveloped.

Climate.—The whole region is open to maritime influences and is subject to the interplay of wind systems which originate in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The year is commonly divided into the Southwest and Northwest monsoon seasons. Rainfall averages about 100 inches throughout the year, though the annual fall varies from place to place and from year to year. The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from 70° Fahrenheit to 90° Fahrenheit, though in higher areas temperatures are lower and vary widely.

CAPITAL.—Kuala Lumpur, also capital of Selangor (estimated population, 500,000). Chief town of Sarawak is Kuching (51,403). Chief town of Sabah is Jesselton 21,497.

LANGUAGE.—Malay is the national language. In Sabah and Sarawak English continues to be the official language until the State Legislatures decide otherwise. **RELIGION.**—Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, each Ruler being the head of religion in his State, though the Heads of State of Sabah and Sarawak are not heads of the Muslim religion in their States. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the head of religion in Malacca and Penang. There is no State religion in Sabah or Sarawak and the Constitution guarantees religious freedom. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 31 (*Hari Malaysia*).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of red (7) and white (7); 14 point yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

Area and Estimated Population (Dec. 31, 1966)

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru)	7,360	1,278,289	174
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,660	913,595	249
Kelantan (Kota Bharu)	5,780	665,711	115
Malacca (Malacca)	640	404,275	632
Negri Sembilan (Seremban)	2,590	503,323	194
Pahang (Kuantan)	13,920	418,720	30
Penang (George Town)	400	743,833	1,860
Perak (Ipoh)	8,030	1,613,728	201
Perlis (Kangar)	310	116,393	375
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)	3,150	1,386,251	440
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu)	5,000	371,370	74
Sarawak (Kuching)	48,250	886,834	18
Sabah (Jesselton)	29,388	577,812	19
Total	128,478	9,880,134	74

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation. After prolonged discussions in Kuala Lumpur and London, the Federation was enlarged on Sept. 16, 1963, by the accession of the further states of Singapore, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) and Sarawak, and the name of MALAYSIA was adopted from that date. In view of strong opposition by Indonesia and the Philippines to Sabah and Sarawak joining Malaysia, its establishment was postponed briefly to allow the Borneo territories to be visited by United Nations' official observers who reported that the people of Sarawak and Sabah were in favour of joining Malaysia. On Aug. 9, 1965, Singapore seceded from the Federation.

The Constitution was designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) to be similarly elected. The Malay Rulers are either chosen or succeed to their position in accordance with the custom of the particular state. In other states of Malaysia choice of the Head of State is in the discretion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State. The first heads of state appointed for Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore jointly by H.M. the Queen and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong were the Governor of Sarawak, the Yang di-Pertua Negara (Sabah) and the Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Singapore). Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

SUPREME HEAD OF MALAYSIA

His Majesty Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (*Sultan of Trengganu*).
Deputy Supreme Head, His Highness the Sultan of Kedah.

MINISTRY

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, C.H.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, National and Rural Development and Home Affairs, Abdul Razak bin Hussein.
Finance, Tan Siew Sin.
Works, Posts and Telecommunications, V. T. Sambanthan.
Transport, Sardon bin Jubir.
Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mohamed Ghazali bin Jawi.
Health, Dr. Ng Kam Poh.
Education, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.
Commerce and Industry, Dr. Lim Swee Aun.
Welfare Services, Abdul Hamid Khan bin Sakhawat Ali Khan.
Local Government and Housing, Khaw Kai Boh.
Sabah Affairs, Temenggong Juga Anak Barieng.
Labour, V. Manickavasagam.
Information, Broadcasting, Culture, Youth and Sports, Senu bin Abdul Rahman.
Lands and Mines, Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub.
Justice, Bahaman bin Samsudin.

Ministers without Portfolio, Ong Yoke Lin (*Ambassador to U.S.A.*); Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman (*Ambassador to W. Germany*); Ghaffa bin Baba.

MALAYSIAN HIGH COMMISSION

45 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Tan Sri Jamil bin Abdul Rais (1967).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

1 St. Clement's Road, Kuala Lumpur.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir (Charles) Michael Walker, K.C.M.G..... £6,300
Deputy High Commissioner (vacant).

British Council Representatives, J. Goatly, O.B.E., Jalan Bluff, Kuala Lumpur; J. Lawrence, Jesselton, Sabah; J. Mutholland, Kuching, Sarawak.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 58 members under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 26

elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 32 appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The House of Representatives (Dewan Ra'ayat), consists of 144 members (States of Malaya, 104; Sarawak, 24; and Sabah, 16). Members are elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll. Sabah had its first direct elections in 1967, and direct elections to the Legislative Assembly in Sarawak were due in 1968. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker who is either a member of the House or is qualified to be elected as a member.

Speaker, C. M. Yusoff.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the Menteri Besar or Chief Minister and a single chamber Legislative Assembly. Three *ex officio* members sit in the Executive Council besides these elected members. They are the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer. The State Constitutions provide for the Ruler or Governor to appoint as Menteri Besar or Chief Minister, to preside over the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis ■ the Federal Parliament.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and ■ Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

JUDICATURE

The Judicial System consists of a Federal Court and two High Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction and status, one in the States of Malaya and one in the Borneo States. The Federal Court is presided over by the Lord President. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of a High Court. The High Court consists of ■ Chief Justice and other judges. Subordinate Courts consist of Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts called Penghulus Courts.

*Lord President of the Federal Court, Tan Sri Syed
Sheh Barakbah.*

*Chief Justice of the High Court of Malaya, Tan Sri
Azuri bin Haji Mohamed.*

*Chief Justice of the High Court in the Borneo States,
Dato P. E. H. Pike.*

DEFENCE

The Malaysian Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration under the general authority of the Supreme Head of Malaysia, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the

Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The Chief of the Armed Forces Staff is the senior military member of the Council.

A Committee of the Cabinet known as the National Defence Council is responsible for policy connected with higher defence. This Council is under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Malaysia on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in Malaysia such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary to enable it to meet its obligations. The Australian and New Zealand Governments are associated with this agreement.

	1967*	1968†
Revenue.....	\$1,667,392,000	\$1,674,900,000
Expenditure.....	1,878,451,000	1,932,180,000

* Revised estimates. † Estimates.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Malaysia is essentially an agricultural country. It is the world's leading producer and exporter of natural rubber, tin and palm oil. Other major export commodities are timber and timber products, canned pineapples, iron ore, copra, palm kernels, pepper, sago and crude petroleum. With the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sector, Malaysia is also increasing her export of manufactured and semi-manufactured products. Another commodity which is produced throughout Malaysia is rice, the staple food of Malaysians. In 1967 Malaysia produced about two-thirds of its domestic rice requirements with the remaining portion being imported, mainly from Thailand. To achieve self-sufficiency, various measures aimed at increasing output and productivity including wider use of improved seeds and fertilizers, expansion of double-cropping through the provision of more irrigation facilities and research programmes to improve rice yields, are being introduced.

Imports, on the other hand, consist mainly of foodstuffs, manufactured consumer goods, machinery, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles and tobacco—both for feeding her growing population and to accelerate the pace of her economic growth and development. However, with increasing industrialization and fairly rapid industrial expansion, her imports of manufactured consumer goods are steadily declining.

Foreign Trade of Malaysia

Malaysia's total trade has declined in value from \$7,224·5 million in 1966 to \$7,946·3 million in 1967—a direct result of the decline in the prices of her primary exports, in particular, rubber, tin, palm oil and iron ore. Imports also declined as a result of rapid expansion in industrialization, thereby increasing import substitution of consumer goods.

	1966	1967
	\$M'000,000	\$M'000,000
Imports.....	3,378·7	3,324·9
Exports.....	3,845·8	3,721·4
Balance of trade..	+467·1	+396·5

Trade with U.K.*

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£50,474,000	£43,080,000
Exports to U.K.	£32,136,000	£28,137,000

* Including Singapore.

Malaysia's Trade by Countries (\$M'000,000)

Countries	1965			1966			1967		
	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
Singapore.....	371·3	905·9	1,227·2	390·3	948·1	1,338·4	482·9	845·4	1,328·3
Japan.....	344·3	593·4	937·7	406·5	698·1	1,104·6	432·6	758·7	1,191·3
E.E.C.....	303·7	392·8	696·5	307·4	396·2	703·6	303·8	340·8	644·6
U.K.....	658·7	279·8	938·5	633·9	273·9	907·8	496·6	241·5	738·1
U.S.S.R.....	6·2	225·6	231·8	5·6	248·5	254·1	6·1	195·9	202·0
China (Mainland).....	228·6	4·3	232·9	239·8	3·5	243·3	266·4	20·2	286·6

Malta, G.C.

Malta lies in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94·9 square miles. Malta includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25·9 sq. miles); Comino and minor islets. The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1966 was 318,109.

Malta was in turn held by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs. In 1090 it was conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and the island was subsequently blockaded by the British fleet. The Maltese people freely requested the protection of the British Crown in 1802 on condition that their rights and privileges would be preserved and respected. In 1806 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withheld by Grandmaster La Vallette. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withheld the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. In recognition of the part played by the Maltese people, King George VI awarded the George Cross to the island.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 835, but its suburb, Rabat, has 12,250 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Ψ Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The Grand Harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call and ship repairing centre for vessels, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said.

Government.—Following the report of a Constitutional Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hilary Blood, a new Constitution for Malta was introduced by the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, under which the Island became known as "the State of Malta". On Sept. 21, 1964, the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, was revoked and replaced by the Malta Independence Order, 1964, by the terms of which Malta became an independent state within the Commonwealth. Elections under the Malta Independence Order, 1964, were held in March, 1966, for the 50 seats in the House of Representatives and they resulted as follows: Nationalist Party, 28 seats; Malta Labour Party, 22 seats. Maltese and English are the official languages of administration and Maltese is ordinarily the official language in all the courts of law and the language of general use in the islands.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (Census of 1967), 25,362.
Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1964) £7,000

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, G. Borg Olivier, LL.D.

Minister of Finance, Customs and Port, G. Felice, LL.D.

Public Building and Works, C. Caruana, LL.D.

Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, T. Caruana Demajo, LL.D.

Trade, Industry and Agriculture, J. Spiteri, LL.D.

Health, A. Cachia Zammit, M.D.

Education, Culture and Tourism, P. Borg Olivier, M.D.

Employment, Labour and Welfare, V. Tabone, M.D.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

7 St. Anne Street, Floriana, Malta, G.C.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geofroy (William) Tory, K.C.M.G. (1967) £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, A. J. Brown.

British Council Representative, I. P. Allnut.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Anthony Mamo, O.B.E., LL.D.
Vice President of the Constitutional Court and of the Court of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Cremona, Q.C., LL.D., D.Litt., Ph.D. £2,430
Judges, Hons. J. Flores, LL.D.; J. Xuereb, LL.D.; A. P. Gauci Maistre, LL.D.; V. R. Sammut, LL.D.; M. Caruana Curran, LL.D.; E. Magri, LL.D. each £1,890

MALTA HIGH COMMISSION

24 Haymarket, S.W.1

High Commissioner, His Excellency John F. Axisa, M.B.E.

Education.—In 1967-68 there were 113 primary and infant schools with 45,078 pupils, 4 grammar schools for girls with 3,084 students, a lyceum (grammar schools for boys) with 1,534 students, 4 secondary technical schools (2,508 boys, 950 girls), ■ technical institute (and 3 technical centres) with 1,426 students and ■ industrial training centres with 235 trainees, ■ College of Arts, Science and Technology with 1,148 students and two teacher training colleges with an enrolment of 130 men students and 262 women students respectively. During the same year, 574 students were registered with the Royal University of Malta. There were 78 private schools with 9,049 boys and 8,547 girls, of which 26 were subsidized by the Government. Adult education classes had an attendance of 662 in 1966-67. English and Maltese are taught in all classes in Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phoenician tongues. There is ■ Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

	FINANCE AND TRADE	1966-67	1967-68
Public revenue.....	£17,702,139	£18,245,151	
Ordinary expenditure	16,089,159	19,349,095	
Capital expenditure.....	5,023,897	6,134,105	

Notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are legal tender and British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins.

Trade.—The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, hosiery, beer, mineral waters, edible oil, tallow and fresh flowers. To these may be added these exports effected by newly created industries, *viz.* fibres and yarns, rubber seals, flower cuttings, plastic goods, wine, mattresses and knitwear.

	Trade with U.K.	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£13,216,000	£14,769,000	
Exports to U.K.	2,865,000	3,427,000	

Mauritius

Mauritius is an island group lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'-57° 46' E. long. and lat. 10° 58'-20° 33' S., and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1962 was: Mauritius, 681,619; Rodriguez, 18,335; Lesser Dependencies, 1,062, made up of Europeans (mainly of French extraction), Asiatic races and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1966) at: Mauritius 782,044; Rodriguez, 20,600.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese; the Dutch visited it in 1508, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. From 1638 to 1710 it was held as ■ small Dutch colony and in 1715 the French took possession but did not settle it until 1721. Mauritius was taken by ■ British force in 1810. A British garrison remained on the island until its withdrawal in June 1960. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule.

Climate.—Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony; further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts.

CAPITAL.—Port Louis, population (1967), 136,200; other centres are Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (60,800); Curepipe (50,500); Vacoas and Phoenix (47,450) and Quatre Bornes (44,150). **FLAG.**—Red, blue, gold and green stripes.

Government.—A Crown Colony for 158 years, Mauritius became an independent state within the Commonwealth on March 12, 1968. The Constitution defined by Order in Council in 1964 was slightly altered in 1966 on the recommendation of the Banwell Commission, the effect being to increase the membership of the Legislative Assembly to 70, 62 elected by block voting in multi-member constituencies (including ■ members for Rodriguez) and 8 specially-elected members. Of the latter, 4 seats go to the "best losers" of whichever communities in the island are under-represented in the Assembly after the General Election and the four remaining seats are allocated on the basis of both party and community. The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. At the General Election held in August, 1967, the Independence Party led by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam obtained 39 seats and the Parti Mauricien led by Mr. Gaetan Duval, 23 seats. After appointment of the specially elected members the composition of the Legislative Assembly was: Independence Party, 43; Parti Mauricien, 27. Mauritius became the 124th member of the United Nations on April 24, 1968.

Governor-General. His Excellency Sir Arthur Leonard Williams, G.C.M.G. (1968).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Defence and Internal Security, Dr. Hon. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.
 Finance, Hon. V. Ringadoo.
 Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning, Hon. A. R. Mohamed.
 Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hon. S. Boolell.
 Local Government and Co-operative Development, Hon. S. Bissoondoyal.
 Education and Cultural Affairs, Hon. R. Jomadar.
 Labour, Hon. H. E. Walter.
 Works, Hon. A. N. M. Osman.
 Commerce and Industry, Dr. Hon. B. Ghurburrun.
 Communications, Hon. G. Gangaram.
 Health, Hon. K. Jagatsingh.

Information and Broadcasting, Hon. R. Jeetah.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. Jugnauth.

Social Security, Hon. P. G. R. Rault.

(The Premier receives remuneration of Rs. 48,000 and Ministers each Rs. 36,000.)

MAURITIUS HIGH COMMISSION

153 Grand Buildings,
 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. L. Teelock,

C.B.E. (1968).

1st Secretary, K. Abraham.

2nd Secretary, D. G. Facknath.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Cerne House, Chausée Street,
Port Louis

High Commissioner, His Excellency Arthur Wooller,
C.B.E. (1968).

1st Secretaries, H. Arthington-Davy, O.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); E. G. Wickens (*Commercial*); K. A. F. Woolverton (*Aid*).

British Council Representative, D. H. Pritchard.

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice, Sir Michael Rivalland, M.B.E.
Puisne Judges, J. G. H. Glover; M. J. G. Lalouette.

Defence.—A defence agreement signed between Britain and Mauritius on Mar. 12, 1968, provides for joint consultation on any request by the Government of Mauritius for assistance in the event of a threat to the island's internal security. The agreement runs for six years. It provides various rights and defence facilities in Mauritius for the United Kingdom, which agrees to help in training and equipping local police and security forces.

Education.—Regular classes are run up to University entrance level, but facilities are available for the preparation of University external degrees. Primary education is provided in 340 schools of which 168 are government and 55 aided. Secondary education is given in four government schools—one with a technical stream—13 aided and 127 private schools. There are also 3 senior primary schools one of which is co-educational, 5 vocational training centres, and a teacher training college. Education is not yet compulsory but over 89 per cent. of children in the primary age group go to primary school and more than 1 child in 4 in the secondary age group goes to secondary school. Recurrent expenditure on education in 1965–66 totalled Rs.26,882,866.

Communications.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1966 amounted to 1,847,628 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,856,875 tons. There were 78 post-offices and postal agencies, 51 telegraph offices, 19 telephone-exchange offices and 14,399 telephone installations in the island. Mauritius is served by the international airport situated at Plaisance, in the south-east of the island, about 5 miles from Mahébourg. Scheduled services are operated by B.O.A.C., Air France, Qantas, South African Airways, Central African Airways and East African Airways. There are 8 daily newspapers published, mostly in French with occasional articles in English, and 4 Chinese daily papers. The Mauritian Broadcasting Corporation has a monopoly of radio broadcasting in the country. Television was introduced in February, 1965.

Production, etc..—Of the total cultivable area of about 227,000 acres, 216,000 are under sugar, about 250 under aloe (regular plantations), 450 under maize, 7,100 under tea, 1,300 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1967 was 638,300 metric tons, 3,118 metric tons per acre.

Finance.—The main sources of revenue are income tax, customs and excise duties (mainly on imports) and there is an export tax on sugar.

	1965–66	1966–67*
Public revenue	Rs.182,175,126	Rs.217,312,560
Public expenditure	213,943,112	217,029,990

*Estimated.

The Public Debt, at June 30, 1966,
Rs.285,896,798.

Currency.—Rs. = Rupee = 15. 6d.

Trade.—The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Apart from local consumption (about 26,500 metric tons), the sugar produced is exported, mainly to Britain, Canada and U.S.A.

	1964	1965
Total imports	Rs.367,278,798	Rs.333,220,509
Total exports	306,467,092	330,622,516

	Trade with U.K.	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£5,403,000	£5,446,000	
Exports to U.K.	23,222,000	20,246,000	

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1966) 20,600. Cattle, salt fish, sheep, goats, pigs and onions are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. Magistrate, P. Y. Espitalier-Noël.

Trade with Mauritius

	1965	1966
Total imports	Rs.5,096,462	Rs.6,248,026
Total exports	1,892,228	1,822,692

Other Dependencies.—Two of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The other islands, including Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Salomon, Diego Garcia and Trois Frères, are now known as British Indian Ocean Territories and are no longer dependencies.

Republic of Nigeria

(For MAP, see Index).

Area and Population.—The Republic of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and Niger and on the east by the Cameroons Republic. It has an area of 356,669 square miles with a population of approximately 55,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 28,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work.

A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palms. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy

season is from about April to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 250 inches on the eastern coast line. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is cool and laden with fine particles of dust.

CAPITAL.—Ψ LAGOS, estimated population, 700,000. Other important towns are Ibadan (1,000,000), Kano (295,432), Iwo (158,583), Ogbomosho (319,881), Oyo (112,349), Oshogbo (208,966), Onitsha (163,032), Ife (130,050), Abeokuta (187,292), Illesha (165,822), Enugu (138,457), Aba (131,003), Maiduguri (139,965), Katsina (90,538), Port Harcourt (179,563), Sokoto (89,817), Zaria (166,170). **FLAG.**—Three equal vertical bands, green, white and green. **NATIONAL DAY.**—October 1 (Republic Day).

GOVERNMENT

Following the military take-over of January 16, 1966, the Federal and Regional Constitutions were suspended, in relation to the offices of President, Prime Minister, Regional Governors and Regional Premiers, and Parliament and the Regional Legislatures were dissolved. The country was divided into 12 new States by decree in May, 1967—six in the former Northern Region, three in the former Eastern Region, the former Mid-West Region remaining as before, the Colony Province of the former Western Region and Lagos forming a new Lagos State, and what remains of the former Western Region. A Federal Military Government, made up of a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council perform the functions of the former Federal Government and Council of Ministers, while a Regional Military Governor administers each of the 12 States with an Executive Council comprising senior representatives of the Armed Forces and Police in each State and civilians appointed by the Military Governor in his discretion. See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The President

The office of President was suspended in Jan. 1966.

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

Head of Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. Yakubu Gowon.
Chief of Staff, Brig. Hassan Usman Katsina.
Head of the Navy, Cdre. J. E. A. Way.
Head of the Air Force, Lt.-Col. S. A. Alao.
 (and 12 State Military Governors)
Inspector-General of Police, Kam Selem.
Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. E. O. Ekpo.
Military Secretary, Col. I. D. Bissala.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The *ex officio* members of the Federal Executive Council are the Head of the Federal Military Government, who is the Chairman of the Council, the Heads of the Services and the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Attorney-General of the Federation. In addition there are 12 civilian members of the Council representing the 12 States, with Chief Obafemi Awolowo (West) Vice-Chairman. Each civilian member is designated Commissioner, and is responsible for certain government departments and ministries.

NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.1
 [01-839-1244]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Brig. B. A. Ogundipe.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir David Hunt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1966) £6,300
Deputy High Commissioners, E. G. Willan (Minister); E. O. Laird, M.B.E. (Kaduna); J. E. Smallwood (Ibadan); G. D'Arnaud-Taylor (Benin).
Defence Adviser, Col. R. E. Scott, M.B.E., M.C.

British Council Representative in Nigeria, F. H. Cawson, O.B.E., 8-10 Broad Street, Lagos.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.
Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, J. I. C. Taylor.
President, Western States Appeal Court, Mr. Justice A. Kester.
Chief Justice, Western States High Court, Mr. Justice O. Somolu.
Chief Justice, Mid-West State, Mr. Justice Mason Begho.
 [Chief Justices of nine Nigerian States to be appointed.]

Education.—The University of Ibadan became a fully independent university on Oct. 1, 1962 (2,687 full-time students in 1966). The University at Nsukka, E. Central State (1966) had 2,579 full-time students in 1966. The Universities of Lagos, Zaria and Ife were formally established in 1962. In 1965-66 the University of Lagos had 656 full-time students, Ife 923 and Zaria 956. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Territory of Lagos.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in Africa. There are 1,870 route miles of lines. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway-road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line runs to Bauchi, Gombe and Maiduguri.

Roads.—There are 45,000 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 5,500 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out. A road bridge over the lower Niger between Onitsha and Asaba, providing a through trunk road between East and Mid-West Nigeria, was opened on Jan. 4, 1966.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by Nigerian and the principal international airlines bring Nigeria within less than 12 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also services to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. Several flying strips are also in use by light aircraft. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Four of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton and ground nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Since the economic blockade of the Eastern States, oil has been succeeded as the principal source of export revenue by cocoa and ground-nuts. Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Some of the country's more important industrial installations include a steel rolling mill, a tin smelter, a petroleum refinery, a flour mill, a sugar factory, several cement plants and textile factories. Of growing importance is the local assembly of motor vehicles, bicycles, radio sets, fans and sewing machines. Other major manufactures include soap, cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, vegetable oils, canned food, confectionery, metal containers, plywood, footwear, tyres and tubes, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastic goods, glass containers, cement products, and roofing sheets.

Trade.—The principal imports are cotton piece goods, unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes, jute

bags and sacks, artificial silk piece-goods, motor-vehicles and spares, bicycles and spare parts, other machinery, cement, corrugated iron sheets, stock-fish, and petroleum products. The principal exports are cocoa, groundnuts, palm-kernels, palm oil, timber (sawn and logs), hides and skins, cotton, columbite, tin ore, rubber and crude oil.

	1965	1966*
Total imports.....	£275,322,000	£256,265,000
Total exports.....	268,367,000	283,026,000

* Provisional

Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£65,941,000	£58,459,000
Exports to U.K.	112,048,000	78,962,000

Finance.—Revenue and Expenditure figures include statutory appropriations from Federal to Regional revenues.

	1965-66	1966-67*
Revenue.....	£246,100,000	£293,700,000
Expenditure.....	202,100,000	223,000,000

* Estimated.

Pakistan

Area and Population.—The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of Indian territory. Pakistan has a total area of 365,529 sq. miles (W. Pakistan, 310,403 sq. miles; East Pakistan, 55,126 sq. miles). Total population of the Republic was estimated at 102,876,000 on June 30, 1965.

Government.—Pakistan was constituted a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) were defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Viscount Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan State of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1968, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General (now Field Marshal) Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammed Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan. On March 1, 1962, the President announced a new Constitution, setting up a system of Government in which all executive authority vests in the President.

CAPITAL.—Rawalpindi (population 1961, 340,175). Pending construction of the proposed new federal capital (Islamabad), Rawalpindi is the seat of government. The National Assembly sits at Dacca. **FLAG.**—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical stripe at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star. **NATIONAL DAY.**—March 23.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan. **Law and Parliamentary Affairs,** Syed Mohammad Zafar.

Communications, Khan Abdul Sabur.

Foreign Affairs, Mian Arshad Husain.

Commerce, Abdul Ghafoor Khan.

Finance, N. M. Uquali.

Education, Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Kazi Anwarul Haque.

Defence, Home and Kashmir Affairs, A. R. Khan.

Industries and Natural Resources, Ajmal Ali Chowdhury.

Information and Broadcasting, Khawaja Shahabuddin.

Agriculture and Works, A. H. M. Shams-ud-Doha.

Attorney-General, Sharifuddin Pirzada

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Mahmud Haroon (1968).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Adil Chambers, Napier Road, Rawalpindi
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cyril Pickard, K.C.M.G. (1966) £6,300

Deputy High Commissioners, H. A. Twiss, C.M.G., O.B.E.; S. C. Stout (Karachi); J. Stafford (Lahore); R. Fox, O.B.E. (Dacca).

Defence Adviser, Brig. J. D. W. Millar.

British Council Representative, N. N. Tett, O.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman.

Defence.—The Army has ■ Infantry Regiments, ■ Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, 5 destroyers, ■ frigates, 6 minesweepers, 1 survey ship, ■ salvage vessel, 1 harbour oiler and auxiliary vessels.

Education.—School education in Pakistan is organized into 4 stages: Primary stage (5-10); Middle or Lower Secondary stage (10-12); Secondary stage (12-14), Higher Secondary stage (14-16). Institutions of higher education include colleges and universities for general as well as professional and technical education.

Teacher Training institutions are of three levels, turning out teachers for each of the stages above. Examinations for the first two stages are conducted by the Education Department for award of certificates. For the third stage examinations are conducted by the Universities and degrees are awarded upon successful completion of the courses. Funds for the maintenance of the Government institutions and for grants to non-government institutions and the universities are provided in the Provincial budgets. The Central Government annually makes development grants to provincial governments towards the implementation of their Five Year Plan.

There are about 61,000 primary and 9,000 secondary schools, 400 arts and science colleges, 18 medical colleges, 130 teachers' training institutions, 44 polytechnics and 12 universities, including 2 engineering and 2 agricultural universities.

Production.—Pakistan's economy is chiefly based on agriculture, which is the occupation of about 85 per cent. of the population. Production (in thousands) of principal crops in 1966-67 was: rice, 10,767 tons; wheat, 4,324 tons; sugar cane, 29,705 tons; cotton, 2,573 bales; jute, 6,400 bales; tobacco, 392 million lbs. and tea, 64.5 million lbs. Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 30.3 million acres.

Other Products: Pakistan also produces burlap, hides and skins, leather, wool, ammonium sulphate, natural gas, soda ash, paper, newsprint, cement,

fish, sports goods, surgical appliances and engineering goods, including switchgear, transformers, cables and wires.

Trade.—Pakistan imported manufactured goods and raw materials to the value of Rs.5,192,252,000 in 1966-67 and exported mainly agricultural products valued at Rs.2,912,726,000. Principal imports are listed as: machinery, food grains, iron and steel manufactures, transport equipment, electrical goods, mineral oils, chemicals, drugs and medicines, and vegetable oils. Principal exports are raw jute and jute manufactures, raw cotton and yarn and piece goods, rice, leather and leather goods, and fish.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£52,574,000	£50,768,000
Exports.....	31,916,000	32,926,000

Finance.—The exchange rate of the Pakistan rupee is Rs.100 = £8.835 (August, 1968).

The State Bank has a capital of about Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Total bank deposits in Pakistan on December 31, 1967, were Rs.1,001.87 crores.

The 1968-69 Budget showed income receipts of Rs.688,930,000 and expenditure (including development expenditure) of Rs.557,210,000.

Communications.—There are 13,021 post offices, 172,000 telephones, 12,500 miles of metalled roads, 13,300 miles of gravel roads, and over 100,000 miles of earth road, and about 5,000 miles of perennial and seasonable navigable channels in Pakistan. Railways have a total route mileage of 7,115. Roads in West Pakistan and waterways in East Pakistan, together with the railways, are the principal means of transportation.

Main seaports are Karachi (annual handling capacity 4,500,000 tons of cargo) serving West Pakistan and Chittagong (annual handling capacity over 3,000,000 tons of cargo) serving East Pakistan. The Chalna Anchorage, established in East Pakistan in 1960, has a handling capacity of about 1,500,000 tons a year. The main airport at Karachi occupies an important position on international trunk routes and is equipped with modern facilities and equipment. Pakistan International Airlines (P.I.A.) operates air services between the principal cities within the country ■ well as abroad. It has recently started flights to the U.S.S.R., China, Nepal and the U.A.R.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

x. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of West Pakistan with effect from October 14, 1955.

At the 1961 Census the total population, excluding the Federal Territory of Karachi, was 42,947,835 (including 97,540 non-Pakistanis).

West Pakistan (including the Federal Territory), has an area of 310,403 square miles; 97.2 per cent. of the population are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste

Hindu; 1.0 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.4 per cent. Christian. Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by ■ hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and tobacco are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the Pakistan Western Railway. The Pakistan International Airlines network covers practically the whole of the Province.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population, 1961 census 1,206,477).

Karachi is the chief city and port, with a population of 1,916,000.

Governor, Muhammad Musa, M.B.E.

2. EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area, 55,126 sq. miles, population (1961 census), 50,840,235 (of whom 80·4 per cent. are Muslim; 8·6 per cent. Caste Hindu; 0·8 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0·7 per cent. Buddhist; 0·3 per cent. Christian and 0·1 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding

certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division).

East Pakistan is the principal producer of raw jute in the world. Other chief agricultural products are rice, tea, oilseeds, pulses, areca nuts and sugar cane. The chief industries are jute and cotton mills, paper, newsprint and chemical fertilizer.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan):
Dacca. Population 556,712 (1961 census).

Governor, Abdul Monem Khan.

Sierra Leone

Area and Population, etc.—The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The total area of Sierra Leone is about 27,925 sq. miles, and the total population (1963 Census provisional figures) is 2,183,000, of whom about 2,000 are Europeans, 3,000 Asiatics, 30,000 non-native Africans, and the remainder native Africans. For administrative purposes, the interior portion of Sierra Leone is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Resident Minister. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the South.

CAPITAL.—Freetown (population 85,000). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone. FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of leaf green, white and cobalt blue. NATIONAL DAY—April 27.

Government.—Sierra Leone became a fully independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on April 27, 1961. Under the 1961 Constitution, Her Majesty the Queen's representative is the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and not fewer than 60 members, elected from constituencies established by an Electoral Commission. The House has full power to legislate. The Governor-General is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 other ministers, who must be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

In March, 1967, general elections were held, but before the results had been announced the Chief of the Sierra Leone Army declared martial law and placed the Governor-General and the Prime Minister under house arrest. On March 23 a group of Army and police officers assumed power, dissolving the House of Representatives and suspending the Constitution. This group subsequently formed the National Reformation Council, with Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith as Chairman. The Council constitutes the supreme authority, and has taken over the powers vested in the Governor-General.

It was announced that on April 26, 1968, Mr. Siaka Stevens, formerly Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, had been sworn in as Prime Minister and had formed a new Cabinet. Governor-General, Mr. Justice Banjo-Tejan Sie (Acting).

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Hon. Siaka P. Stevens.

Finance, Hon. Dr. Mohammed Sorie Forna.

External Affairs, Hon. L. A. M. Brewah.

Interior, Hon. S. W. G. Capio.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hon. F. S. Anthony.

Lands, Mines and Labour, Hon. C. A. Camara-Taylor.

Trade and Industry, Hon. S. I. Koroma.

Communications, Hon. D. F. Shears.

Information and Broadcasting, Hon. J. Hadson-Taylor.

Development, Hon. S. A. J. Pratt.

Works (vacant).

Education, Hon. R. B. Kowa.

Health, Hon. J. Barthes-Wilson.

Social Welfare (vacant).

Housing and Country Planning, Hon. S. A. Fofana.

Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. P. C. Bai Kablo Pathbana; P. C. Gibao Gaima; P. C. Jaia Kai Kai.

Deputy Ministers:

Prime Minister's Office, Hon. S. B. Kawusu-Konteh.

Social Welfare, Hon. George G. Lamin.

Interior, Hon. Banjali Mansarey.

Lands, Mines and Labour, Hon. F. B. Turay.

Education, Hon. Mannah M. Kpaka.

SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSION

33 Portland Place, W.1.

[01-636-6483-6]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Ambrose Genda (1968).

Counsellor, D. E. George.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Standard Bank of West Africa Building,
Oxford Street, Freetown.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Stanley James Gunn Fingland, C.M.G. (1966) £5,375

Deputy High Commissioner, J. D. Massingham.

Defence Adviser, Cdr. M. B. Edwards, R.N.

British Council Representative, J. A. Danford, O.B.E.

JUDICATURE

President of the Supreme Court, Sir Samuel Bankole Jones.

Chief Justice, Hon. Banja Tejan-Sie, C.M.G.

Puisne Judges, R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; J. B. Marcus Jones; S. C. W. Betts.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. A mining company, the Sierra Leone Development Company, owns a railway which runs for 52½ miles from the iron ore

deposits at Marampa to the shipping port of Pepel. There are about 4,250 miles of road in the country, of which about 330 miles are bitumen-surfaced. There is a trunk line network of radio, and overhead telephone and telegraph routes of approximately 3,000 miles, linking the Western areas with the other provinces.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where there is a deep water quay, capable of berthing two large or three small ships. There are smaller ports at Pepel and Bonthe. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service operates a direct service, and is responsible for the Freetown Transistor Radio Service. Broadcasts are made daily in several of the more important indigenous languages, in addition to English.

Education.—In 1963 primary education was provided in a total of 700 schools, of which all but 21 were assisted from public funds. The total enrolment was 105,800. Primary education is neither free nor compulsory, but the fees are small and equipment is provided free of charge. The percentage of children attending school varies considerably in different parts of the country. There are 44 secondary schools in the country, with an enrolment in 1963 of 10,283. One school provides a secondary technical education; the remainder are grammar schools. Technical educa-

tion is provided in the two Government Technical Institutes, situated in Freetown and Kenema, in two Trade Centres and in the technical training establishments of the mining companies. Teacher training is carried out in two Government and four Church Mission training colleges in the Provinces, and in the Milton Margai Training College near Freetown. The University College (Fourah Bay College) was founded by the Church Missionary Society and is affiliated to the University of Durham. It has faculties of pure and applied science and of arts.

Trade.—In the Western area, farming is largely confined to the production of cassava and garden crops, such as maize and vegetables, for local consumption. In the Provincial areas, the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, and export crops such as palm kernels, cocoa beans, coffee and ginger.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£9,465 000	£8,247,000
Exports to U.K...	19,514 000	22,521,000

Finance.—In August, 1964, Sierra Leone adopted decimal currency. The basic unit is the leone (worth 10s.). It is divided into 100 cents.

	1967-68†	1968-69*
Revenue.....	Le41,716,542	Le41,705,528
	(£20,858,276)	(£20,852,528)
Expenditure....	Le41,701,151	Le41,701,151
	(£20,850,576)	(£20,850,576)

† Revised Estimate. * Estimate.

Singapore

The Republic of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and a number of smaller islands, covering a total area of 224·5 square miles. Singapore Island is 26 miles long and 14 miles in breadth and is situated just north of the Equator off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Straits of Johore. A causeway, carrying a road and railway, crosses the three-quarters of a mile to the mainland. The highest point of the island is 581 feet above sea level. **Climate.**—The climate is hot and humid and there are no clearly defined seasons. Rainfall averages 95 inches a year and temperature ranges from 21°-34° C. (70°-93° F.). **Population.**—Estimated at 1,955,600 on June 30, 1967, the population is multi-racial with a preponderance of Chinese. The racial groups were estimated in 1967 to be divided as follows: Chinese—1,454,500; Malays—283,500; Indians and Pakistanis—159,400; Other (Europeans, Eurasians, etc.), 58,200. At least 8 Chinese dialects are used and Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English are the official languages. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 9.

Government.—Singapore, where Sir Stamford Raffles had first established a trading post under the East India Company in 1819, was incorporated with Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements in 1826. The Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony in 1867. Singapore fell into Japanese hands in 1942 and civil government was not restored until 1946, when it became a separate colony. Internal self-government and the title "State of Singapore" were introduced in 1959. Singapore became a state of Malaysia when the Federation was enlarged in September, 1963, but left Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on August 9, 1965. Singapore adopted a Republican constitution from that date, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara being re-styled President. There is a Cabinet collectively responsible to a fully-elected Parliament of 51 members.

HEAD OF STATE

President, Yusof bin Ishak, assumed office as President, Aug. 9, 1965.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

Minister for Science and Technology, Dr. Toh Chin Chye.

Finance, Dr. Goh Keng Swee.

Foreign Affairs and Labour, S. Rajaratnam.

Education, Ong Pang Boon.

Communications, Yong Nyuk Lin.

Interior and Defence, Lim Kim San.

Culture, Jek Yeun Thong.

Social Affairs, Enche Othman bin Wok.

Law and National Development, E. W. Barker.

Health, Chua Sian Chin.

Speaker of Parliament, P. Coomaraswamy.

Singapore exchanges High Commissioners with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia, and Canada, India and Pakistan are represented in Singapore.

SINGAPORE HIGH COMMISSION

26 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
High Commissioner, His Excellency Arumugam Ponnu Rajah.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Maritime Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore 1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Arthur James de la Mare, K.C.M.G. (1967)..... £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, P. C. H. Holmer.
Defence Adviser, Lt.-Col. G. F. Sharland.

British Council Representative, T. F. S. Scott.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice of the High Court, Hon. Mr. Justice Wee Chong Jin.
Judges, Tan Ah Tah; F. A. Chua; M. Buttrose; J. W. D. Ambrose; A. V. Winslow; T. Kulasekaram; Choor Singh.

Communications.—Singapore is one of the largest seaports in the world, with deep water wharves and ship repairing facilities. Ships also anchor in the roads, unloading into lighters. 26,640,000 tons of cargo was handled in 1966. Singapore Airport, 6½ miles from the centre of the city, has a runway 9,000 feet long. There are 24 miles of railway connected to the Malaysian rail system by the causeway across the Straits of Johore, and 966 miles of roads, 524 miles of which are metalled roads maintained by the Government. There are both wireless and wired broadcasting services carrying commercial advertising. Television was introduced in 1963.

Production, etc.—Manufactures comprise a wide range of industries including the processing of rubber, pineapples, coconut oil, shipbuilding and repairing, saw-milling, steelrolling, motor assembly, printing and the manufacture of rubber foot-wear, soap, dry cell batteries, beer, soft drinks, tin containers, glassware, shoe polish, yarn, aluminium utensils, bricks, tiles and metal windows. The traditional concentration on the processing of primary products (rubber, tin, rattan), the provision of shipbuilding, docking and facilities, light engineering works and motor assembly plants have been supplemented in recent years by various industrial projects relating to chemical, mechanical, electrical, metal working, engineering, building materials and food industries.

Singapore's Second Development Plan, 1966–70, is in progress at a total estimated cost of

\$1,500,000,000. Under the first Plan, 1961–65, 50,000 subsidized housing units were constructed and several industrial estates. The largest of these, at Jurong, forms the nucleus of a new town, with 3,000 acres zoned for light and heavy industries and its own deep water port under construction. Major projects of the 1966–70 Plan include an extension to the East Lagoon of the Singapore Harbour (\$50m.), the Johore River Water Supply Scheme (\$40m.) and a new electric power station at Jurong.

FINANCE

	1967	1968
Revenue.....	S\$630,000,000	S\$646,730,000
Expenditure.....	628,400,000	646,450,000

Currency.—On June 12, 1967, the Singapore Currency Board began issuing its own currency, the \$ Singapore (of 100 cents), equivalent to 2s. 4d. sterling. The \$ is freely interchangeable with the \$ Malaysian and the \$ Brunei (also issued on June 12, 1967).

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total imports ..	S\$4,065,670,268	S\$4,397,900,000
Total exports...	3,373,602,436	3,491,600,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£39,583,000	£35,749,000
Exports to U.K....	15,810,000	15,829,000

Swaziland

Swaziland is the smallest of the former three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower and the Lowveld, a hot woodland region, bounded on the east by the Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Mbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect. The total area is 6,705 sq. miles and the population in May 1966 was 389,000.

CAPITAL.—Mbabane (population, 14,000), the headquarters of the Government, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 3,800 ft. There are townships in the districts of Manzini (population 16,000), Hlatikulu (1,000); Stegi (1,400), Geodgegung (1,700), Pigg's Peak (1,400), Havelock Mine (4,100), Big Bend (2,900) and Mhlume (2,200). **FLAG.**—One crimson, two blue, two yellow bands; black and white shield in centre.

Government.—The Kingdom of Swaziland came into being on April 25, 1967, under a new internal self-government constitution and became an independent kingdom in membership of the Commonwealth on September 6, 1968. Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 24 elected members and six members who are nominated by the King. The Attorney-General is also a member but has no vote. The Senate has 12 members—six elected by the House of Assembly and six appointed by the King.

King of Swaziland, His Majesty Sobhuza II, K.B.E.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini Dlamini.

Deputy Prime Minister, M. Sukati.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, L. Lovell.

Local Administration, Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini.

Agriculture, A. K. Hlope.

Education, The Rev. Dr. A. B. Gamedze.

Health, Dr. A. Nxumalo.

Works, Power and Communications, P. L. Dlamini.

SWAZILAND HIGH COMMISSION

58 Pont Street, S.W.1.

[or-589-5447]

High Commissioner, His Excellency N. D. Ntwami.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Mbabane

High Commissioner, His Excellency Peter Gautrey,
C.V.O. (1968)

Education.—In 1967 there were 380 schools, with 63,000 pupils of all races.

Communications.—Swaziland's first railway was completed in 1964. It is about 140 miles long, starting at Ngwenya, 13 miles north-west of Mbabane, and connecting at the Mozambique frontier with an extension to the existing line between Lourenco Marques and Goba. Principal export traffic on the railway is the iron ore mined at Bomvu Ridge, near Ngwenya, by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company. A large part of the country's passenger and goods traffic is carried by privately-owned motor transport services. Besides these, the South African Railways Road Motor Services maintain regular goods and passenger services between Mbabane and Manzini and the main railheads in South Africa which serve Swaziland—Breyton, Piet Retief, Komatipoort, Hectorspruit and Golela. There are post offices,

telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

Production.—Iron ore, which is sold to Japan, is the country's largest single export and in 1967 was worth R.11,320,800. Other major exports are sugar (R.9,547,100 in 1967), asbestos (R.5,858,000) and wood pulp and other forest products (R.6,880,200).

Finance.—Total revenue for 1968–69 was estimated at R.10,774,487, compared with R.8,392,180 in 1967–68. Expenditure was estimated at R.15,263,977 (1967–68, R.11,097,589). There is a United Kingdom grant-in-aid of R.4,478,490 for the year (1967–68, R.1,800,000). Public debt amounted to R.29,270,000 on March 31, 1967.

Tanzania

Tanganyika, the mainland part of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), occupies the east-central portion of the African continent, between 1°–11° 45' S. lat. and 29° 20'–40° 38' E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on the S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Malawi and Zambia; on the S. by Mozambique; on the W. it is bounded by Ruanda, Burundi and the Congoese Republic; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coastline of about 500 miles and an area of 362,820 sq. miles (including 20,650 sq. miles of water). The greater part of the country is occupied by the Central African plateau from which rise, among others, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point on the continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 sq. miles in the Arusha, Mwanza and Mara Regions, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The African population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The total population of Tanzania was estimated in 1967 at 12,231,342, of which the Africans form a very large majority, while the Europeans, the Asians, and other non-Africans form a small minority. The total population of Zanzibar at the 1967 census was 354,360, including Pemba (164,243). Swahili is the national and official language. English is the second official language, both for educational and government purposes.

Zanzibar.—Formerly ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and a British Protectorate until Dec. 10, 1963, Zanzibar consists of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu. It has a total area of approximately 1,000 square miles. The islands produce a large part of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil, and coconuts, coconut oil and copra are also produced.

Zanzibar became internally self-governing on June 24, 1963 and fully independent on Dec. 10, 1963. A revolutionary party seized power on Jan. 12, 1964, and the Sultan was forced to leave the country. Later Zanzibar united with Tanganyika (see below).

CAPITAL.—Ψ Dar es Salaam (population 272,515). Other towns are Ψ Tanga (60,935); Mwanza (34,855); Tabora (20,994); Mtewara (20,414); Arusha (32,348); and Moshi (26,969). In Zanzibar, the chief town and seaport of that name (population, 45,284) provides facilities for shipping and trade. There are also aerodromes at Zanzibar and at Pemba.

FLAG.—Green, yellow, black and blue, with black diagonal centre stripe, and two small yellow diagonal stripes dividing upper triangle part which is green, and lower triangle part which is blue. **NATIONAL DAY.**—December 9.

President of the United Republic, Julius Kambarage Nyerere, b. 1922; elected Nov. 1962; took office Dec. 9, 1962.

GOVERNMENT

Following a constitutional conference held in Dar es Salaam in March, 1961, Tanganyika became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 9, 1961.

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on December 9, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved, and the presidency is closely linked with the official party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), since Tanzania is a one-party state. The National Assembly is composed of 107 elected members from the mainland, 10 members appointed by the President (from both Tanganyika and Zanzibar), 25 National Members (elected by the National Assembly after nomination by various national institutions), 20 Regional Commissioners, up to 32 members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, and up to 20 other Zanzibar members appointed by the President in agreement with the President of Zanzibar.

On April 25, 1964, following a parliamentary ratification of an agreement signed by the President of the Republic of Tanganyika and the President of the People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form a new sovereign state. By this agreement, the President of the United Republic is Julius K. Nyerere; the First Vice-President is Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume (former President of Zanzibar

and Pemba) and the Second Vice-President is Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa (of Tanganyika) who is also the leader of the Government business in the National Assembly of the United Republic. The Vice-Presidents and Ministers form the Cabinet of the Union Government, which is presided over by the President. There are 8 Zanzibar Ministers and junior Ministers in the Union Government and 10 other Zanzibar members in the National Assembly of the United Republic.

Zanzibar has its own legislature which legislates for matters which are not under the Union Government, e.g. education, agriculture, health and community development.

First Vice-President, Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume.

Second Vice-President, R. M. Kawawa.

Ministers of State, A. Z. N. Swai; (*East African Community Affairs*) B. Munanka; C. Y. Mgonja; A. Jumbe; L. N. Sijaona.

Minister of Health and Housing, A. Shaba.

Communications, Labour and Works, J. M. Lusinde.

Finance, A. H. Jamal.

Lands, Settlement and Water Development, A. M. Babu.

Home Affairs, S. A. Maswanya.

Commerce and Industry, A. M. Maalim.

Education, S. N. Eliufoo.

Agriculture and Co-operatives, D. N. M. Bryceson.

Local Government and Rural Development, P. Kisumu.

Information and Tourism, H. Makame.

Economic Affairs and Development Planning, P. Bomani.

TANZANIA HIGH COMMISSION
43 Hertford Street, W.1.
tel-499-8951

High Commissioner (vacant).

1st Secretary, Acting High Commissioner, P. M. Rupia.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Dar-es-Salaam.

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Horace Phillips,
C.M.G. (1968).*

*British Council Representative.—M. W. Jones (Dar es
Salaam).*

Chief Justice of Tanzania, Hon. P. T. Georges.

EDUCATION

Education is a joint undertaking by the Government, local authorities and voluntary agencies, including missions. Most schools are either wholly or partly financed by Government or by local authorities.

Technical and vocational education is provided at two Government trade schools and at the Dar es Salaam Technical College. A college has been

established at Chang'ombe, Dar es Salaam. For higher education Tanganyika students go to Makerere University College in Uganda, the Royal Technical College in Kenya, the University College of Dar es Salaam or to Universities and Colleges outside East Africa—mainly in Britain.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, cotton, coffee and oilseeds. The most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption. There is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries, including factories for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear, knitwear, razor blades, cigarettes and textiles, and a wheat flour mill.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1966	1968
Imports from U.K.	£14,886,000	£14,128,000
Exports to U.K....	22,597,000	24,204,000

Trinidad and Tobago

AREA AND POPULATION

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close in the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between $10^{\circ} 2'$ — $10^{\circ} 51'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 56'$ — $61^{\circ} 56'$ W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population (Census of 1960) of 827,957 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1960 census were: African 43 per cent., East Indian 36 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 16 per cent., European 2 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., E. Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90° F. and rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north-east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Tobago lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ N. lat. and between $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 116 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1960) of 33,333. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and popular tourist resort. The main town is Ψ Scarborough.

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 93,954), one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, omnibus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Ψ San Fernando (pop. 39,830), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 10,982).

NATIONAL DAY.—August 31 (Independence Day).

GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 31, 1962, under the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act, 1962. There is a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives with an elected Speaker. The Senate has 24 members nominated by the Governor-General, 24 appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 4 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 to represent religious, economic or social interests, chosen after consultation with appropriate organizations.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development, Dr. Rt. Hon. Eric Williams.
Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1962).

External Affairs, Hon. A. N. R. Robinson.
Education and Culture, Senator Hon. D. Pierre.
Housing, Hon. Mrs. I. Teshea.
West Indian Affairs, Hon. K. Mohammed.
Industry, Commerce and Petroleum, Hon. J. H. O'Halloran.
Local Government and Social Welfare, Hon. A. Thompson.
Labour, Hon. A. C. Alexis.
Works, Hon. V. L. Campbell.
Attorney-General and Minister for Legal Affairs, Senator Hon. G. A. Richards.
Home Affairs and Personnel, Hon. A. G. Montano.
Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. L. M. Robinson.
Health, Dr. Hon. M. P. Awon.
Minister and Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Senator Hon. W. J. Alexander.

Ministers of State. Hon. R. E. Wallace; Hon. B. B. Pitt; Hon. F. Prevatt.

President of the Senate, Hon. J. H. Maurice.
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. A. Thomasos.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO HIGH COMMISSION
51 South Audley Street, W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency W. Andrew Rose.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
Port of Spain
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Peter Hampshire, K.C.M.G. (1966) £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, C. A. Thompson.

Education.—The system of education has been reformed to co-ordinate more closely the interlocking levels—primary, post-primary/secondary and higher. The system provides for education of the pupils from 5 to 12 in primary schools and from 12 plus to 18 in Government and assisted secondary schools—grammar, modern and 2 technical schools. The Government Polytechnic Institute was established in 1959.

Communications.—There are 108 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained is 2,527. There are 179 post offices and postal agencies, 51 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is

an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Eleven international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Air transit to London, 14 hrs.; to New York, 17 hrs.

Production.—Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, citrus and coffee.

	FINANCE	
Revenue.....	\$261,14,000	1965
Expenditure.....	264,615,000	\$256,639,000
Gross public debt...	214,358,000	250,715,000

	TRADE	
	1965	1966*
Imports.....	\$813,035,000	\$783,105,000
Exports.....	688,873,000	730,462,000

* Provisional.	1966	1967
Imports from U.K..	£23,268,000	£19,822,000
Exports to U.K....	22,057,000	23,349,000

Uganda

Situated in Eastern Africa, Uganda is flanked by the Congolese Republic, the Sudan, Kenya and on the south by Tanganyika and Rwanda. Large parts of Lakes Victoria, Edward and Albert are within its boundaries, as are Lakes Kyoga and Salisbury and the course of the River Nile from its outlet from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Despite its tropical location, Uganda's climate is tempered by its situation some 3,000 ft. above sea level, and well over that altitude in the highlands of the Western and Eastern Regions. Temperatures seldom rise above 85° F. (29° C.) or fall below 60° F. (15° C.). The rainfall averages about 50 inches a year, which means that the country is covered in a lush green cloak for most of the year. Uganda has excellent tourist facilities, including three National Parks with a wide variety of wildlife and flora, good hotels, air and land communications to service these Parks, and a wide range of scenery. The revenue from tourism is at present about £3,700,000 but the potential is much greater.

Area and Population.—Uganda has an area of 91,000 square miles (water and swamp 16,400 square miles) and population estimated at a little over 7,740,000. The total includes some 9,000 Europeans and 93,000 Asians. The official language of Uganda is English. The main local vernaculars are of Bantu, Luo and Hamitic origins. KI-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. **CAPITAL**—Kampala (population of Greater Kampala, 200,000). **FLAG.**—Six horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red (repeated) with a crested emblem on a white orb in the centre. **NATIONAL DAY**—October 9 (Independence Day).

Government.—Uganda became an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth on October 9, 1962, after some 70 years of British rule. Parliament consists of the President and the National Assembly, composed of the Speaker, 82 elected members and 11 specially elected members. Uganda became a Republic on September 8, 1967. Under the 1967 Constitution, the executive authority of Uganda is vested in the President, who is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers. Unlike the Presidential system in the United States and other countries, in Uganda the President is a Member of the National Assembly, and takes an active part in the Assembly's deliberations.

President and Prime Minister, Dr. A. Milton Obote. **Vice-President,** Hon. J. K. Babiha.

CABINET

Minister of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, J. K. Babiha.	Defence, F. K. Onama.
Minister of Internal Affairs, B. K. Bataringaya.	Foreign Affairs, S. N. Odaka; Dr. E. Babumba (Minister of State).
Finance, L. Kalule-Settala.	Economic Development and Planning (vacant).
Health, J. W. Lwamata.	Labour, L. Lubowa.
Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, A. A. Ojera.	Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, J. N. K. Wakholi; E. Y. Lakidi (<i>Minister of State</i>).
Commerce and Industry, W. W. Kalema.	There are also 9 Deputy Ministers not in the Cabinet.
Works, Communications and Housing, S. K. Nkutu.	
Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives, J. B. T. Kakonge.	
Mineral and Water Resources, M. L. Choudry.	
Community Development and Culture, C. B. Katiti.	
Regional Administrations, J. S. M. Ochola.	
Education (and acting Attorney-General), Dr. J. S. Luyimbazi-Zake.	

UGANDA HIGH COMMISSION

Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. Solomon B. Asea.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

10-12 Obote Avenue (P.O. Box 7070),
Kampala

High Commissioner. His Excellency David Aubrey Scott, C.M.G. (1967) £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner. P. M. Foster.
Defence Adviser. Col. T. R. Newton Dunn, M.C.

British Council Representative in Uganda. A. G. Hamer, M.B.E.

Education.—Education is a joint undertaking by the Government, Local Authorities and, to some extent, Voluntary Agencies. The education system is divided into three distinct sectors—Primary, Secondary and Post-Secondary. The Primary course covers the first seven years of schooling. There were 434,995 pupils in grant-aided Primary Schools in 1962, which rose to 641,639 pupils in 1967. Education at secondary level falls into four categories—Secondary schools, which are of the Grammar type of school with a course extending over six years to Higher School Certificate; Technical Schools; Farm Schools; and Primary Teacher Training Colleges. Further education is provided at the Uganda Technical College, the National Teachers' College, the Uganda College of Commerce; and Agricultural Colleges. There is also in addition to these, several departmental training schools training staff for different departments. The Medical Department alone has eight such schools training nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health inspectors, and other medical staff.

University level education is available at Makerere University College and the two other constituent colleges of the University of East Africa; the University College, Nairobi, in Kenya, and the University College, Dar es Salaam, in Tanzania.

Uganda students also go to universities and colleges outside East Africa for higher education.

Communications.—There is a first-class international airport at Entebbe, with direct flights to many places in Africa, America, Asia and Europe. There are 10 other state airports in Uganda. There are 3,702 miles of all-weather and 11,230 miles of other roads. Nearly 45 per cent. of the trunk roads are metalled, the remainder and all feeder roads are gravel roads of good standard. A railway network joins the capital to the western, eastern and northern centres. Lake, marine, road and rail services are operated by the E. African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Finance.—Currency is the Uganda shilling (= 1s. sterling). Total revenue in 1966-67 was, U.S. \$17,233,000 and expenditure U.S. \$602,325,000. Estimated capital account revenue 1966-67, U.S. \$6,112,000; expenditure, U.S. \$397,722,000.

Trade, etc.—The value of the principal foreign export commodities in 1967 were: coffee, £34,600,000; cotton, £15,161,000; copper, £5,467,000; and tea, £3,476,000. Other crops grown include tobacco, sugar and groundnuts. Hydroelectric power is produced from the Owen Falls power station which has a capacity of 150,000 kWh. Plans are under way for the building of a second hydroelectric power station to produce 180,000 kWh.

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£42,947,000	£41,327,740
Exports.....	65,936,000	64,636,123

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£8,962,000	£8,097,000
Exports to U.K.	11,153,000	13,772,000

Zambia

The Republic of Zambia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 290,586 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers, and the Luano valley, the greater part of Zambia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 6,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country.

Although Zambia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

At Dec. 31, 1966, the estimated population of Zambia was 3,894,400, including some 79,400 non-Africans.

Government.—At the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on December 31, 1963, Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia was then known) achieved internal self-government under a new constitution which contained provisions for the protection of fundamental rights, a Constitutional Council, the office of a Governor, a Legislature, a House of Chiefs, the Cabinet, the Judiciary, the Public Service and finance. Zambia became an independent republic within the Commonwealth on October 24, 1964—75 years after coming under British rule and nine months after achieving internal self-government. The country has a democratic constitution with a President as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He must be a citizen of Zambia and be at least 30 years old.

Parliament.—Parliament consists of the President and a National Assembly of 75 members elected for 5 years on a basis of universal suffrage by all citizens of 18 years of age and over. The President has the power to nominate up to five additional special members in order to enhance the representative character of the Assembly, or to obtain services of particular value. President Kaunda, under this section of the constitution, has nominated five members, one of whom has been made a member of the Cabinet. The President is not a member of the National Assembly but may address it at any time. After the 1969 general election the National Assembly will have 105 members. Under transitional provisions the present 10 reserved roll (non-African) seats will continue until the first dissolution of the Assembly. If that dissolution takes place before the expiry of the full term of the existing Parliament (March, 1969), the President can decide whether the reserved seats should continue up to that date. The National Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, elected by the Members of the Assembly. The United National Independence Party has 66 of the 75 elected seats. There is also a House of Chiefs, representing 230 chiefs throughout Zambia, with advisory functions.

CAPITAL.—Lusaka, situated in the Central Province (estimated population, Dec. 1966, 151,400). Other centres are Livingstone, Kabwe (*formerly* Broken Hill), Chipata (*formerly* Fort Jameson), Mazabuka, Mbala

(formerly Abercorn), Kasama, Solwezi, Mongu, Mansa, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe (formerly Bancroft), Kalulushi and Kitwe, the last six towns being the main centres on the Copper-belt.

President, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, assumed office October 24, 1964.

CABINET

The President.

Vice President and Leader of the National Assembly,

Hon. S. M. Kapwepwe.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. R. C. Kamanga.

Finance, Hon. E. H. Mudenda.

Home Affairs, Hon. A. G. Zulu.

Without Portfolio, Hon. M. M. Chona.

Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development, Hon. H. D. Banda.

Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade, Hon. J. M. Chimba.

Transport, Power and Communications, Hon. S. Kalulu.

Agriculture, Hon. M. Sipalo.

Education, Hon. A. N. L. Wina.

Local Government and Prisons, Hon. S. Wina.

Lands and Mines, Hon. J. M. Mwanakatwe.

Works and Housing, Hon. P. Matoka.

Legal Affairs, Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Skinner.

Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Dr. D. K. Konoso.

Besides Cabinet Ministers, the President appoints Ministers of State whose portfolios are Provincial Administration. Through them and their Resident Secretaries, Government policy is explained down to the village. They are stationed at the headquarters of each of the eight provinces:

Ministers of State

Southern, Hon. H. Shamabanse.

Central, Hon. J. H. Monga.

Western, Hon. P. Chanda.

Eastern, Hon. A. K. Shapi.

Barotse, Hon. F. Chitambala.

North-western, Hon. N. Tembo.

Northern, Hon. M. M. Sakubita.

Luapula, Hon. M. Ngalande.

ZAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION

7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1
High Commissioner, His Excellency Elias M. Chipimo (1967).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Waddington Road (P.O. Box R.W.50),
Lusaka

High Commissioner, His Excellency John Laurence Pumphrey, C.M.G. (1967). £5,375
Deputy High Commissioner, G. A. Crossley.
Defence Adviser, Col. J. S. Bade, T.D.

JUDICATURE

There is ■ Chief Justice appointed by the Presi-

WESTERN SAMOA
Head of State, H.H. Malietoa Tanumafili II, C.B.E.

Prime Minister, Hon Fiame Mata'afa Faumuina Mulinu'u II, C.B.E.

Formerly administered by New Zealand (latterly with internal self-government), Western Samoa became, on January 1, 1962, the first fully-independent Polynesian State. It is for the present being treated as ■ member country of the British Commonwealth, pending a final decision by the Government.

Western Samoa consists of the islands of Savai'i (662 sq. miles) and of Upolu, which with its adjacent islands, has an area of 435 sq. miles. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Apia and Saluatafa. The islanders are mostly Christians of

dent, all other judges being appointed on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, a senior Justice of Appeal and one Presidential nominee.

Chief Justice of Zambia, J. R. Blagden, O.B.E., T.D.

Justice of Appeal, B. Doyle.

Puisne Judges, T. Pickett; I. M. Evans; N. J. G. Ramsey; F. J. Whelan; M. McCall.

Education.—In 1967 there were 539,353 pupils in primary schools and 34,139 in secondary schools. In 1967-68 the estimated Government expenditure on education, including both recurrent and capital fund expenditure, was K48,600,000.

Production and Employment.—The total value of marketed farm produce in 1965-66 was K31,000,000. Principal products were tobacco, maize, groundnuts, cotton, livestock and vegetables.

Mineral production was valued at K442,982,000 in 1967. The production of copper totalled 679,300 short tons. Ore reserves in the Copper-belt exceed 883,000,000 tons. On August 24, 1968, the first diesel fuel arrived by the new pipeline running 1,058 miles through Tanzania and Zambia to Ndola, the terminal.

In Dec. 1966, 344,401 persons were estimated to be in full employment. Included in this figure are: mining and quarrying, 54,982; agriculture, forestry and fishing, 35,359; construction, 77,550; commerce, 28,480; manufacturing, 32,253.

Finance and Currency.—Zambia adopted decimal currency on Jan. 16, 1968, the unit being the Kwacha, equivalent to 10s. of the former currency. Since devaluation of sterling the Kwacha = 11s. 8d. sterling.

	1966-67*	1968†
Revenue.....	K417,969,000	K250,124,000
Expenditure‡.....	407,605,000	249,791,000
Capital receipts.....	147,006,000	161,540,000
Capital expenditure.....	158,471,000	168,820,000

* Covers 18 months period as result of change of financial year; † estimated; ‡ includes appropriations from revenue to capital fund of K104,000,000 for 1966-67, and K54,000,000 for 1968.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£26,315,000	£26,103,000
Exports to U.K.....	79,924,000	71,271,000

different denominations. A census held on Sept. 25, 1961, showed ■ total population of 114,427, of whom 101,288 were Samoans and 11,813 part-Samoans, 522 other Pacific Islanders and 668 Europeans.

The chief exports are copra, cocoa and bananas. In 1965, the total trade was valued at: exports £2,030,000 (copra £839,100, cocoa £454,400 and bananas £609,900); imports £3,290,030.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£187,000	£230,000
Exports to U.K.....	110,000	270,000

CAPITAL.—Apia (population 25,000).

FLAG.—Five white stars (depicting the Southern Cross) on a quarter royal blue at top next staff, and three quarters red.

Associated States, Colonies, Protectorates, etc.

ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahama Islands are an archipelago lying in the Atlantic Ocean between $20^{\circ} 55' - 27^{\circ} 22' N.$ Lat; $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 20' W.$ Long. They extend from the coast of Florida on the north-west almost to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of 700 islands, with 30 of these inhabited, and 2,400 cays comprising an area of more than 5,380 square miles. The population, at the 1963 census, was 130,220 (estimated, Dec., 1967, 145,896). The principal islands include: Abaco, Acklins, Andros, Berry Islands, Bimini, Cat Cay, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, Grand Bahama, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence (on which is located the capital, Nassau), Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador and Spanish Wells. San Salvador was the first landfall in the New World of Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492.

The Bahamas were settled by British subjects when the islands were deserted. The ownership of the Bahamas was taken over in 1782 by the Spanish, but the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 restored them to the British.

Tourism is the economic mainstay of the Bahamas, whose salubrious climate and fine beaches attracted 915,273 visitors in 1967.

Industries.—A plant for the manufacture of cement has been established in Freeport, Grand Bahama, where there are also a number of light industries. A rum distillery has commenced production in New Providence. Other industries are those associated with the treatment of local agriculture (including sugar production) and marine produce, salt extraction and handwork, and timber-felling for plywood.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14. There are 311 state-maintained or aided schools with a total roll of 34,504; there are also 76 unaided schools with a total roll of 10,953.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American World Airways, B.O.A.C., Air Canada, Bahamas Airways Ltd., Eastern Air Lines and North-East Air Line, while Bahamas Airways, Bahamas Air Traders Island Flying Service and Colony Airlines provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are 14 return flights between Nassau and Miami, several daily flights between Nassau-Palm Beach-Fort Lauderdale and Tampa, and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There is a General Post Office in Nassau, 3 branch offices in New Providence and 109 sub-offices in the Out Islands. In 1967, 25,450,000 letters and prints were handled. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 87 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966	1967
Public revenue.....	B\$52,264,463	B\$57,249,859*
Expenditure.....	44,741,720	53,506,000
Public debt.....	18,149,943	33,228,000
Total imports.....	142,634,703	165,988,255
Total exports.....	23,720,026	32,448,619
Imports from U.K.	£6,812,000	£7,741,000
Exports to U.K.	904,000	991,000

* Estimated. B\$ = 8s. 2d.

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, manufactured articles, building material, lumber and machinery. The chief exports in 1967 were pulpwood, cement, rum, crawfish and salt.

GOVERNMENT

Internal self-government, with Cabinet responsibility, was introduced in Jan. 1964. There are a Senate of 15 members and an elected House of Assembly of 38 members. The Governor retains reserved powers in the sphere of foreign relations, defence and internal security.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency the Hon. Sir Francis Edward Hovell-Thurlow Cumming-Bruce, K.C.M.G. (1968)..... B\$27,142
Chief Justice. Hon. Sir Ralph Campbell.. 15,228
Puisne Judges. Hon. H. C. Smith; Hon. J. A. Smith, C.B.E., T.D. 13,600
Premier and Minister for Tourism and Development. Hon. L. O. Pindling.
Deputy Premier and Minister of Trade and Industry. Hon. A. D. Hanna.

Minister of Finance. Hon. C. E. Francis.
Out Island Affairs. Hon. W. J. Levatty.
Education. Hon. C. V. Wallace-Whitfield.
Communications. Hon. A. A. Foulkes.
Labour and Welfare. Hon. M. B. Butler.
Health. Dr. Hon. C. C. McMillan.
Internal Affairs. Hon. J. M. Thompson.
Works. Hon. C. T. Maynard.
Without Portfolio. Hon. C. A. Bain; Senator Dr. Hon. D. L. Johnson.

CAPITAL.—Nassau. Estimated population (1967), 100,000. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in $32^{\circ} 15' N.$ lat. and $64^{\circ} 51' W.$ long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2-3 sq. miles leased to, or re-claimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population (1967) was 50,097. The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. and the growing shortage of arable land made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within two hours' air travel from New York, and in 1967 a total of 281,167

visitors arrived in Bermuda. The airport is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Air-Canada, Eastern and Qantas air lines and most cruise ships dock at Hamilton.

Education cost £1,913,496 in 1967. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. Free secondary education was introduced in 1965 for those children in the aided and maintained schools who were below the upper limit of the statutory school age (16 from 1969 onwards), and also for those children entering the secondary academic schools who were awarded "free" places as a result of an examination.

There are 2 broadcasting and television services, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

GOVERNMENT

Internal self-government was introduced on June 8, 1968. There are a Legislative Council of 11 Members and an elected House of Assembly of 40 Members. The Governor retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the police.

Voters must be British subjects of twenty-one years of age or older at the time of registration, and if they do not possess Bermudian status, they must have been ordinarily resident in Bermuda for the whole of the period of three years immediately before registration. Registration is held every year during the months of February and March. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and must possess Bermudian status.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Lord Martonmore, P.C., K.C.M.G. (1964) (excluding allowances) ... £11,880

Legislative Council

Leader of the Government, Hon. Sir Henry Tucker, C.B.E.

Labour and Immigration, Hon. E. T. Richards, C.B.E.

Finance, Hon. J. H. Sharpe.

Education, Hon. A. D. Spurling, C.B.E.

Tourism and Trade, Hon. Sir Henry Vesey, C.B.E.

Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. J. M. S. Patton, G.C.

Health and Welfare, Hon. Mrs. G. McPhee.

Marine and Air Services, Hon. J. E. Pearman, C.B.E.

Planning, Hon. C. V. Zull, C.B.E.

Transport, Hon. F. J. Barratt.

Organization, Hon. J. R. Plowman, O.B.E.

Member without Portfolio, Hon. L. I. Swan.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Myles Abbott.

Chief Secretary, J. W. Sykes, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Secretary to Executive Council, W. W. Wallace, O.B.E., D.S.C.

FINANCE

Budget estimates for the year 1968 were revenue, £7,898,473; expenditure, £9,534,070.

	1966	1967
Public revenue.....	£7,643,518	£8,071,866
Public expenditure....	7,250,439	8,647,615
Public debt.....	469,000	387,000

TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£23,665,280	£24,697,462
Exports.....	19,187,957	21,701,622
Imports from U.K....	5,631,000	5,695,000
Exports to U.K.....	5,590,000	6,989,000

As usual, the adverse balance of trade was offset by substantial compensating revenue from invisible exports such as the tourist trade.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton, (Population (1966), 3,000). 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within $18^{\circ} 29' 50''$ to $15^{\circ} 53' N.$ latitude and $89^{\circ} 13' 28''$ to $87^{\circ} 21' 30'' W.$ longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 286 m. and 118 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area (including offshore islands) is about 8,867 sq. miles, with an estimated population (1966) of 114,255 (58,060 males and 56,195 females). The climate generally is damp and warm, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 47° to $94^{\circ} F.$ The average lies between 75° and 80° , but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 59 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 20 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasture for cattle. The north of the territory and the southern coastal plain (8 to 10 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 20 per cent. of the area of the territory is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and chicle (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops which grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, cucumbers, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported. Lobster tails and shrimps are also exported.

In 1967 there were 165 Government and grant-aided primary schools and 8 unaided private elementary schools in the country, the total enrolment being 30,000. There are also 16 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 2,400.

There are 37 post offices in the country. A new transmitting and receiving station at Ladyville has been completed. External telegraph and radio-telephone services are operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from the capitals of Panama, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Jamaica. There is a three times weekly service from and to New Orleans, a four times weekly service from and to Miami and a weekly service to Mexico City. A local scheduled air service links the six districts into which the country is divided.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize City. Population (1960 Census) 32,867 (Belize District, estimated, Dec. 31, 1967, 42,000); Belize was badly damaged by a hurricane in October, 1961, and it was announced in 1965 that a new capital would be built, 50 miles inland; \$20,000,000 in grants and aid from U.K. will be used. The project began in mid-1967. Other towns are Ψ Corozal (12,319), Cayo (16,484), Ψ Stann Creek (13,435), Orange Walk (13,266), Toledo (9,804).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966	1967*
Revenue.....	\$11,967,899	\$18,700,053
Expenditure.....	14,505,481	18,628,942
	* Estimated	
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1966),	\$6,461,489.	

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£3,347,000	£2,662,000
Exports to U.K...	2,199,000	2,302,000

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution introduced on Jan. 1, 1964, the Governor retains special responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and the safeguarding of the terms and conditions of service of public officers. For so long as the Government continues to receive grant-in-aid from the U.K. Government, the Governor also has special responsibility for maintaining or securing financial and economic stability and for ensuring that any condition attached to any financial grant or loan made by the U.K. Government is fulfilled. The Governor appoints as Premier the person who appears to him to be likely to command the support of a majority in the House of Representatives. Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier.

The National Assembly comprises a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The Speaker may be elected by the House from among its own members, or from outside; the Deputy Speaker is elected by the House from among its own members. The Senate consists of 8 members appointed by the Governor (5 on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the leader of the Opposition and 1 after consulting such persons as he considers appropriate). Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Warburton Paul,

G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1966).....
Chief Justice, Sir Clifford Inniss.....
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E.....
Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Hon. G. C. Price.....
Minister of Public Utilities and Communications, Hon. H. D. Silva.....
Minister of Natural Resources and Trade, Hon. A. A. Hunter.....
Minister of Labour, Hon. D. L. McKoy.....
Minister of Local Government and Social Development, Hon. A. E. Cattouse.....
Minister of Education and Housing, Hon. Mrs. G. M. Lizarraga, M.B.E.....
Minister of Internal Affairs and Health, Hon. C. L. B. Rogers.....

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. P. S. W. Goldson.

British Council Representative, W. Snee.

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 10 to 4 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are uninhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola, the largest (situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke. The population is 8,610 (1965). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with Bermuda and the rest of the world. Airports on Beef Island and Virgin Gorda are used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale. The only legal unit of currency is the U.S. dollar.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966	1967
Revenue.....	\$U.S.1,588,331	\$U.S.2,013,780
Expenditure.....	1,695,390	2,052,436
Imports.....	3,143,000	3,890,025
Exports.....	157,889	87,835

GOVERNMENT

The new constitution provides for the exercise of Government through the Chief Minister, advised by an Executive Council, presided over by the Administrator; a Legislative Council consisting of two official members, seven elected members and one nominated member is presided over by a Speaker.

Administrator, His Honour J. S. Thompson, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967).....\$U.S.9,800
Chief Minister, Hon. L. Stoutt.....6,000
Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health, Hon. I. Dawson.....4,800
Minister of Communications, Works and Industry, Hon. T. B. Lettsome.....4,800
Financial Secretary, Hon. G. B. Mitchell, M.B.E.....6,840
Attorney-General, Hon. W. L. Macintyre.....7,200
Superintendent of Education, J. J. Andrews.....6,600
Chief of Police, J. T. Bailey.....5,120
Superintendent of Medical Services, R. D. Bailey.....6,600
Superintendent of Public Works, M. R. Biddle.....6,600
Superintendent of Electricity, J. W. Morrison, M.B.E.....6,600
Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E.....5,960
CAPITAL.—Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population about 2,200.

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Wad-daulah, C.M.G., acceded 1967, crowned Aug. 1, 1968.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (estimated, 1967), 83,877, of whom two-thirds are of Malay or other indigenous race and one-third Chinese. The chief town, Brunei, with its rural area, has a population of about 37,000. The country has a humid tropical climate.

On September 29, 1959, the Sultan of Brunei promulgated the first written Constitution and entered into a new Agreement with H.M. The Queen. The Constitution (since amended) provides for a Privy Council, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. Under the Agreement the British Government continues to be responsible for defence and external affairs, and a High Commissioner is appointed. The post of British Resident was abolished in 1959 and many of his functions were transferred to the Sultan in Council. A Menteri Besar (Chief Minister) is appointed by the Sultan, and is responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council, and the Council of Ministers, and the Speaker over the Legislative Council.

H.M. HIGH COMMISSION

Jalan Residency, Brunei.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Arthur Robin Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E. (1967).

1st Secretary, E. W. Bird.

FINANCE

	1967†	1968*
Revenue.....	B\$136,697,230	B\$157,973,720
Expenditure.....	155,461,000	223,017,511

* Estimate. † Revised estimate.

Currency.—On June 12, 1967, Brunei started to issue its own currency, the Brunei dollar of 100 cents, which it was agreed would be fully interchangeable with the currencies of Malaysia and Singapore.

Imports from the U.K. in 1967 totalled £2,083,000 (1966, £1,560,000).

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between $52^{\circ} 15' - 53^{\circ}$ S. lat. and $57^{\circ} 40' - 62^{\circ}$ W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,610 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,090 sq. miles) and upwards of 200 small islands in the aggregate, the estimated population at Dec. 31, 1967, being 2,122. Mount Usborne, the loftiest peak, rises 3,312 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cool. At Stanley the monthly temperature varies between 49° F in January and 35.5° F in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 77° F or to fall below 12° F.; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is almost totally British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 627,367 sheep being carried in 1967. Wool, hides and sheepskins are exported. The only town is Stanley on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1967-68	1968-69
Public revenue.....	£376,733	£379,958
Expenditure.....	409,646	468,502
	1966	1967
Total imports.....	£697,168	£711,335
Total exports.....	1,037,890	824,187
Trade with U.K., see below		

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 8 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 2 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer), 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1964) (+duty a/cce. £680) £3,000

Colonial Secretary. W. H. Thompson, C.B.E. (+duty a/cce. £100) £2,430

Colonial Treasurer. L. C. Gleadell, O.B.E... 2,080

CHIEF TOWN. Stanley. Estimated population 2,074.

DEPENDENCIES.—South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. The South Sandwich Islands group, which is uninhabited and lies some 470 miles S.E. of South Georgia, is the only other dependency.

Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer via Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Islands can be accomplished in 5 to 7 days travelling

to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

Falkland Islands and Dependencies		
Trade with U.K.		
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£855,000	£476,000
Exports to U.K.....	1,091,000	991,000

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between $15^{\circ} 45' - 21^{\circ} 10'$ S. lat. and 176° E.— 178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kadavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93° F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are sugar cane, coconuts, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (clocosia).

The population (census 1966) was 476,727 (240,960 Indians, 202,176 Fijians, 9,687 part Europeans, 6,590 Europeans, 12,165 other Pacific races, and 5,149 Chinese).

FINANCE		
	1966	1967
Public Income.....	£F12,503,590	£F14,183,407
Public Expenditure..	12,584,806	14,532,694
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	13,521,574	14,140,409

TRADE		
	1966	1967
Total Imports.....	£F25,272,382	£F28,148,389
Total Exports.....	19,457,003	21,330,555
Imports from U.K... ..	£3,886,000	£3,505,000
Exports to U.K....	8,456,000	9,073,000
Currency.—Currency is the Fiji pound. Exchange rate: £F104 10s. = £100.		

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, copra, gold, molasses, fish, bananas, biscuits and manganese ore. The chief imports are machinery, electrical goods, foodstuffs, all types of fabrics, motor vehicles and manufactured household articles. The tourist industry is expanding.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Fiji (Constitution) Order, 1966, there is a Governor and Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Queen, an executive Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor and a Legislative Assembly of not more than 4 official and 36 elected members. Of the latter 9 Fijians, 9 Indians and 7 General members are elected on three communal rolls (General members are Chinese, European and other races, except Indians). In addition, 2 Fijian members are elected by the Great Council of Chiefs. A further 9 members are elected under a system of cross voting, under which seats are reserved in equal proportions for members of the three main groups; these members are elected by all racial groups voting together. There are a Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

The Council of Ministers listed below includes four official Ministers, the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Minister of Finance and Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government; a Minister without Portfolio and one Assistant Minister for Social Services.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Sir Robert Sidney Foster, K.C.M.G. (1968).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, Hon. Ratu K. K. T. Mara, O.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. P. Lloyd, C.M.G.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. Lewis, Q.C.
Minister of Finance, Hon. H. P. Ritchie, C.M.G.
Fijian Affairs and Local Government, Hon. Ratu P. K. Ganilau, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Commerce, Industry and Labour, Hon. Ratu E. T. T. Cakobau, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.
Social Services, Hon. Vijay R. Singh.
Communications, Works and Tourism, Hon. C. A. Stinson, O.B.E.
Natural Reserves, Hon. D. W. Brown, M.B.E.
Without Portfolio, Hon. J. N. Falvey, O.B.E.
Asst. Minister, Social Services, Hon. K. S. Reddy.
Secretary to the Council, R. T. Sanders.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, R. G. Q. Kermode.

A Deputy Speaker must be elected from among the Members of the Legislative Council.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Asst. Chief Secretary, H. Halstead.....	£2,910
Controller of Organization and Establishments, J. A. Williams, O.B.E.....	£2,910
Commissioners, B. V. Davies (Western Division); C. A. A. Hughes (Central Division); A. L. Parke (Northern Division); K. D. Harrap (Commissioner of Labour).....	£2,910
R. T. M. Henry, (Commissioner of Police)	£3,210
Government Printer, J. C. Butler.....	£2,511

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Deputy Minister of Finance, R. V. Cole.....	£2,910
Deputy Secretaries, B. J. Smith (Treasury); W. W. A. Miller (Economic and Development).....	each £2,910
Comptroller of Customs, E. T. J. Mabbs.....	£2,910
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes, O.B.E.	£3,009

MINISTRY OF FIJIAN AFFAIRS

Secretary for Fijian Affairs and Local Government, D. H. Williams.....	£2,910
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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Secretary for Natural Resources, R. C. G. Strick.....	£2,910
Director of Agriculture, K. J. Garnett.....	£3,210
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, H. R. R. L. Cooper.....	£2,709
Conservator of Forests, G. Watkins.....	£3,009
Director, Geological Survey, J. C. Grover, O.B.E.	£2,910
Director, Lands, Mines and Surveys, R. H. Regnault	£3,210

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Secretary for Social Services (vacant).	
Director of Education, J. G. Rodger, C.B.E....	£3,210
Director of Medical Services, Dr. C. H. Gurd, O.B.E. (Inspector-Gen., S. Pacific Health Services) (+ alcc., £650).....	£3,309
Controller of Prisons, W. H. Morgan, E.D.	£2,511

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS,

WORKS AND TOURISM

Secretary, R. N. Atkinson.....	£2,910
Postmaster-General (vacant).	
Controller of Transport and Civil Aviation, J. V. Verran, D.F.C.	£2,910
Director of Public Works, J. P. Barron.....	£3,210

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
INDUSTRY AND LABOUR

Secretary, J. B. Claydon.....	£2,910
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CROWN LAW OFFICE

Attorney-General, Hon. J. Lewis, Q.C.	£3,408
Solicitor-General, D. McLoughlin.....	£2,910
Registrar-General, A. D. S. Anderson.....	£2,681

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice of Fiji, C. J. Hammett.....	£3,810
Puisne Judges, R. Knox-Mawer; M. Tikanam (acting).....	each £3,309

CAPITAL.—Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1966 Census), 54,157.

Fiji is approximately 11,000 miles from the United Kingdom; transit time from London via Panama Canal about 28–30 days. Air connections are provided between the United Kingdom and Fiji via Canada, United States of America, Mexico and the Middle East through Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Noumea. The following trunk route operators provide services through Nadi Airport: Qantas, Pan American, British Overseas Airways, Air New Zealand, U.T.A., Air India and Canadian Pacific Airlines. Flights connecting with Fiji operate to Auckland, Sydney-Perth and Darwin and points beyond; Honolulu, San Francisco or Los Angeles or Vancouver and points beyond; Tahiti and points beyond; Pago Pago; Noumea and points beyond. Fiji is one of the main aerial crossroads in the Pacific.

Fiji Airways Ltd. are based at Nausori Airport near Suva and operate HS-748, DC-3 and Heron aircraft. Fiji Airways operate scheduled domestic services within the Fiji islands and from Suva provide connection to Nadi, Labasa, Savusavu and Matei. On Regional services Fiji Airways scheduled flights operate to Tonga, Western Samoa, Vila and Santo in the New Hebrides, Honiara in the Solomon Islands, Funafuti and Tarawa in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the newly independent island of Nauru. Air Pacific Ltd. operate Charter flights within the Fiji group of islands and provide services to the island of Ovalau and to Ba and Korolevu on Viti Levu.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3½ miles in length, ½ a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The population at the census of Oct. 1961 was 24,502 (estimated, 1967), 25,281.

Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks. Import duties are low and Gibraltar is a popular shopping centre. The gradual change from a fortress city to an attractive holiday centre has led to a flourishing tourist trade.

The Department of Education runs 8 secondary schools and 12 primary schools. There are also private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships are provided, 5,016 pupils are

at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1967 was £223,681.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966	1967
Revenue.....	£2,103,496	£2,339,973
Expenditure.....	1,987,806	3,973,019
Imports from U.K....	3,836,000	3,745,000
Exports to U.K.....	394,000	605,000

GOVERNMENT

A new Constitution promulgated in 1964 changed the name of the former Executive Council to Gibraltar Council and increased the number of elected members on the Council to 5. Changes were also made in the composition of the Legislative Council, which now consists of an independent Speaker, 11 elected members and the Attorney-General and Financial Secretary.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency General Sir Gerald William Lathbury, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. (1965) (including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £6,200
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral I. W. Jamie-son, D.S.C.

Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.

Chief Justice, Sir Edgar Unsworth, C.M.G. £2,970

Speaker, W. Thomson, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Darrell Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O..... 2,970

Financial Secretary, E. H. Davis, O.B.E.... 2,520

Attorney-General, C. B. O'Beirne, C.B.E. 2,520

Distance, 1,200 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. and B.U.A. operate regular direct air services to the U.K. (Some services are via Madrid.) Transit times average 3 hours.

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'-114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 8½ miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (23 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equaling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 398½ sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1962 it was thought to be about 3,526,500.

The island of Hong Kong is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500-900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 ft.

Climate.—Although Hong Kong lies within the tropics it enjoys unusually varied weather for a tropical area. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 13° C. in February to 28° C. in July. Spring is cloudy and humid, often with spells of fog and drizzle. Summer days are hot with temperatures exceeding 33° C. several times in most years. The average annual rainfall is 2,168·8 mm., of which nearly 80 per cent. falls between May and September. Tropical cyclones passing at various distances from Hong Kong sometimes cause high winds and heavy rain particularly in July, August and September. Autumn and early winter are the most pleasant seasons with sunny, dry and mild weather. In late winter there is more cloud and strong northerly winds can cause temperatures to drop below 10° C. and frost is not uncommon.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves at which vessels up to 800 ft. in length and 34 ft. draught can be berthed. An ocean terminal pier with an overall length of 1,250 ft. has been constructed. Excellent dockyard facilities are available and the dry docks are capable of taking all classes of vessels up to 35,500 deadweight tons in the case of bulk oil tankers, or 750 ft. in length and 34 ft. beam in the case of passenger liners and large dry cargo vessels. The net tonnage of shipping which entered the port for the year ending March, 1967, amounted to 21,627,092.

Hong Kong Airport, Kai Tak, situated on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, is some 3 miles from the centre of Kowloon, and is regularly used by 24 airlines and 10 charter airlines which provide frequent services to Europe, America and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony, with its modern runway of 8,350 ft., is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 12 services per week to London, 9 via Europe and 3 via U.S.A. Full night flying facilities, precision approach radar, and an instrument landing system are available at the airport.

Education.—In March, 1968, there were 2,513 schools with 1,065,534 pupils. 51·5 per cent. of the pupils are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a full-time residential student strength of 2,425 (including 732 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Engineering and Architecture. There is also a Centre of Asian Studies and a Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The Chinese University of Hong Kong, inaugurated in Oct., 1963, has a full-time enrolment of 1,965 students (of whom 821 are women) in Faculties of Art, Science, and Commerce and Social Science. There is also a Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

	1966-67	1967-68
Public revenue....	\$1,817,761,552	\$1,899,527,499
Public expenditure.....	1,806,056,602	1,766,022,040
\$= Hong Kong Dollar = 11. 4½.		

TRADE

Hong Kong is now established as an industrial territory with an economy based on exports rather than the domestic market. Domestic industry, producing mainly light manufactures, has grown rapidly in recent years and now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade; the Colony's traditional role as an entrepôt, while still considerable, has become less important, and the value of the re-export trade is less than 24 per cent. of total exports.

Hong Kong produces a wide range of articles, including cotton piece-goods, cotton yarn, silk and rayon brocades, garments of all types, woollen knitwear, footwear, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including household

ware, toys and artificial flowers), rattan and hard-wood furniture, iron and steel bars, transistor radios, photographic equipment, foodstuffs and beverages, cigarettes, jade, jewellery and ivory, and an extensive range of metal products.

Diversification of manufacture continues to be a major feature of recent industrial developments, as are industrial partnerships with foreign companies in a wide and varied field of manufactures. New products include wigs, automatic telephone dialling machines, electric household appliances such as rice cookers and toasters, T.V. receiving sets and T.V. tuners, high grade semi-conductors, electronic modules and other electronic components, steel pipes, rigid P.V.C. tubes and corrugated sheeting, P.V.C. covered fabrics, mixed cotton-synthetic fabrics and extruded aluminium sections. Modern manufacturing processes have also been introduced to local industry; these include the permanent crease process for ready-made garments, soil release processing for garments and the manufacture of polyester fabrics. The marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, has continued.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, investments, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1967 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Singapore, Canada, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Indonesia. China continued to be the Colony's principal supplier, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Thailand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Formosa and Australia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	1967
Total Exports.....	H.K. 88,781,114,710
Total Imports.....	H.K. 10,449,145,723
	1965 1966
Imports from U.K.	£64,912,000 £60,992,000
Exports to U.K.	80,564,000 89,563,000

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 8 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of 12 official and 13 unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1963) (+ allce. £3,500).....

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Sir Basil Eugster, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, M. D. I. Gass, C.M.G.

Deputy Colonial Secretary, G. C. Hamilton.

Senior Puisne Judge, Sir Ivo Rigby.

Puisne Judges, A. D. Scholes; W. A. Blair-Kerr; G. G. Briggs; A. A. Huggins; B. J. Jennings; T. Creedon; R. H. Mills-Owen.

Attorney General, D. T. E. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. R. Holmes, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.

Financial Secretary, Sir John Cowperthwaite, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Commissioner of Labour, R. M. Hetherington, D.F.C.

<i>Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, Dr. R. W. Alexander, M.B.E.</i>	£6,000
<i>Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. Teng Pin-hui, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	6,300
<i>Director of Public Works, A. M. J. Wright, C.M.G.</i>	6,300
<i>Commissioner of Police, E. C. Eates, C.M.G.</i>	6,000
<i>Director of Marine, K. Milburn.</i>	6,000
<i>General Manager, Kowloon Canton Railway, Lam Po-hon.</i>	5,475
<i>District Commissioner, New Territories, K. S. Kinghorn.</i>	6,300
<i>Director of Commerce & Industry, T. D. Sorby.</i>	6,000
<i>Commissioner for Resettlement, J. P. Aserappa.</i>	6,000
<i>Director of Social Welfare, G. C. Rowe.</i>	6,000
<i>British Council Representative, R. Bruce, O.B.E.</i>	6,000

LONDON OFFICE

Hong Kong Government Office, 54 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Director, P. C. M. Sedgwick, C.M.G.*

6,000

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate, Erromanga, Tanna, Aneityum, Aoba, Maebo and Pentecost. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they control the "joint" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The estimated population (1964) was 65,650, of which 62,700 was the estimated number of native inhabitants. The first full census was held in May, 1967. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, frozen fish, frozen meat, manganese, kauri timber, sandalwood and shell. Imports for 1966 totalled £2,822,721, of which £1,295,980 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1966 were valued at £3,721,100. Condominium Budget, 1967: £952,000. British National Service Budget \$A1,963,799; French National Service Budget, 268,901,000 New Hebrides francs (100 FNH = \$A1).

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,475) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 164) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Vila, Efate, pop. about 4,000.

British High Commissioner, (vacant)

French High Commissioner M. J. Risterucci.

British Resident Commissioner, C. H. Allan, C.M.G., O.B.E.

French Resident Commissioner, J. Mouradian.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner (vacant)

Chief Justice, J. Bodilly..... \$A6,592

<i>Chief Secretary, L. M. Davies, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	\$A6,592
<i>Attorney General, D. R. Davis.</i>	5,592
<i>Financial Secretary, T. Russell, O.B.E.</i>	5,592
<i>Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, R. Davies, O.B.E.</i>	5,712

† Certain allowances are paid in addition under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme.

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, including the Central and Southern Line Islands; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides (British Service). The headquarters of the High Commissioner are at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles. The population of the Colony at December 31, 1967, was estimated at 52,000. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1967 was \$3,282,810; expenditure, \$4,836,033.

The Government maintains one boys' and one girls' boarding school and 32 primary schools—27 of which are Island Council's schools. Government has largely taken over from the Missions the burden of primary education and at the end of 1967 the total number of children attending Mission primary schools was 3,903, compared with 6,367 at Government primary schools.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 711 sq. miles. The Ellice Group of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Nuitao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° S.E. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1965) 5,800. Ocean Island (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The Line Islands between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. Fanning and Washington Islands were included in the Colony in 1916, Christmas Island in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the Phoenix Islands (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island has been abandoned both by the Americans and by the Colony Government personnel, which together with the Americans jointly administered the island under the 1939 agreement. It is now completely uninhabited except for a large number of sea-gulls which constituted a menace to planes when the island was used as an international airport. The Colony personnel left the island on February 12, 1968, whereas the Americans left a little earlier on December 22, 1967.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) there is a local Government with

an Island Council employing officials for the general administration of the community. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

<i>Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Valdemar Jens Andersen, C.M.C., O.B.E., V.R.D.</i>	LA9,528
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The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Isabel, the Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ranongga, Gizo, the New Georgia Group, the Florida Group, Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, the Stewart Islands and the Ontong Java Atoll.

The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 sq. miles. The latest estimated population figures are: Melanesians, 136,000; Polynesian, 5,340; Micronesian, 1,960; European, 1,340; Chinese 640; Others, 350. Total 145,630. Estimated revenue (1968) \$A8,138,224 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (\$A2,198,190) and grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom (\$A1,870,454)); estimated expenditure (1968) \$A8,202,414. The main imports are food-stuffs, consumer goods, machinery and building materials. Principal exports are copra, timber and trochus shell. A small export of cocoa has recently begun, and tourism is developing. In 1960 the Advisory Council was replaced by a nominated Legislative Council and Executive Council. In 1964 provision was made for a new constitution and the first general elections were held in 1965. In 1967 a general election was held to elect 14 members of the Legislative Council instead of the previous 8. The present Council comprises three ex officio members, up to 12 public service members and 14 elected members, and can have up to two additional nominated members, although none has been appointed. The Executive Council consists of eight members, drawn from members of the Legislative Council and appointed by the High Commissioner, who presides over both Councils.

The High Court of the Western Pacific constituted by the Western Pacific (Courts) Order in Council, 1961, consists of a Chief Justice, one Puisne Judge and one Senior Magistrate. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and possesses all the jurisdiction which is vested in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

RHODESIA

Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambezi River, its political neighbours being Zambia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Botswana on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,820 square miles. The estimated population, at Dec. 31, 1965 numbered 224,000 Europeans, 21,100 Asiatics and Coloureds and 4,080,000 Africans, giving a combined total of approximately 4,330,000; estimated 1967, 4,530,000.

The majority of Africans of Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the territory are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered

and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the territory's 96,600,000 acres, 40,125,600 have been allocated to Tribal Trust Lands and 4,276,500 to African Purchase Areas. 35,673,900 acres (including African townships where they fall in European areas) are put aside for the Europeans. 5,889,000 acres are unreserved and may be inhabited by either race and 10,560,500 acres are set aside as Forest area and National land (all races).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue.....	£78,316,850	—
Expenditure from revenue funds....	61,985,688	£66,939,093
Expenditure from loan funds.....	19,961,643	21,579,651

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K... ..	£2,685,000	£1,041,000
Exports to U.K.....	4,575,000	147,000

EDUCATION

African education comes under the Minister of Education in the Rhodesian Government. Estimated expenditure for 1968-69 is £7,464,550. There are 3,186 primary schools, 88 secondary schools, 6 special schools for physically handicapped, 116 aided farm schools, 17 homecraft schools, 72 part-time evening schools, 80 study groups and 40 teacher training schools. The total enrolment of African pupils in 1968 was 686,000. In 1967 there were 18,753 African teachers and 602 European teachers for African schools. Full secondary schools provide education up to the Cambridge School Certificate level, and Junior secondary schools give ■ vocational schooling up to Junior Certificate level. Five secondary schools offer the Higher School Certificate. Other educational institutes are the Domboshawa School of Social Service and Chibero Agricultural College. At the University College in Salisbury, of the total enrolment of 893 full-time students for 1968, there were 325 Africans of whom 142 were fully subsidized by the Government and 15 partially subsidized. At present 95 per cent. of African children between the ages of 6 to 16 years receive ■ minimum of 5 years' primary education and over half of this number receive a full 8 years' primary education.

GOVERNMENT

Rhodesia obtained self-government in 1923 and has ■ legislative Assembly of 65 members and ■ Cabinet of 13 members.

Municipal self-government has been established ■ the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and ■ the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and at the end of 1968 there were 68 Native Councils.

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary Gibbs, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1959).

MINISTRY

- The Parliament of Rhodesia, elected on May 7, 1965, consists of 50 Rhodesian Front, 12 United Peoples' Party and 3 Independents.
Prime Minister, Hon. I. D. Smith.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts, Hon. J. J. Wrathall.
Minister of External Affairs and Defence Hon. J. H. Howman.
Justice and Law and Order, Hon. D. W. Lardner-Burke.
Local Government and Housing, Hon. M. H. H. Partridge.
Agriculture, Hon. G. W. Rudland.
Internal Affairs and the Public Service (vacant).
Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Hon. I. F. McLean.
Transport, Power Roads and Road Traffic, Brigadier Hon. A. Dunlop, D.S.O.
Information, Immigration, and Tourism, Hon. P. van der Byl.
Education, Hon. A. P. Smith.
Mines, Lands and Water Development, Hon. P. van Heerden.
Commerce and Industry, Hon. B. H. Mussett.
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- JUDICIAIRY**
The High Court of Southern Rhodesia consists of a Chief Justice, a Judge President of the Appellate Division, a Judge of Appeal and five puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Judge President, Appellate Division, Hon. Sir Vincent Querét.
Judge of Appeal, Hon. H. N. Macdonald.
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. V. R. Lewis; E. W. G. Jarvis, C.M.G.; H. E. Davies; B. Goldin.
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- CAPITAL.**—SALISBURY, situated on the Mashona-land plateau, altitude 4,850 ft., population (Dec., 1967), 370,500, including 93,000 Europeans and 7,500 Asians and Coloureds. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,450 ft., population (Dec. 1967), 270,100, including 53,000 Europeans and 7,100 Asians and Coloureds. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.
Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 12 hours; by sea, via Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).
- FLAG.**—Vertical stripes of green, white, green; Rhodesian coat of arms in centre of white stripe.
- British High Commission Residual Staff**
R.T.A. House, Baker Avenue (P.O. Box 1482), Salisbury.
- Following Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965, the British High Commission was closed. Residual staff of the High Commission, dealing with British interests, was in 1968:
Head of British Office, J. D. Hennings.
1st Secretary, A. S. Freemantle (Consul).
2nd Secretary, M. McCallion.

ST. HELENA

Probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, St. Helena is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at July, 1966, of 5,000.

St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. ♀ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by a Legislative Council of up to 12 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

Governor, His Excellency Dermot Art Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1968)	£2,000
Government Secretary, J. L. Boyd-Wilson. (+ a/cce.)	£1,872
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, J. O. Talbot-Phibbs, O.B.E. (+ a/cce.) ..	£1,656
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. S. Noaks (+ a/cce.)	£1,656
Agricultural and Forestry Officer, A. G. Brightmore. (+ a/cce.)	£1,380
Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.	

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1964	1965
Public revenue.....	£97,560	£103,506
Expenditure.....	257,251	267,278
Total imports.....	309,974	285,176
Total exports.....	362,000	74,341
St. Helena imported goods to the value of £667,000 from U.K. in 1967 (1966, £1,169,000).		
CAPITAL, ♀ Jamestown population (1956), 1,568.		

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S. lat. and $14^{\circ} 25' 55''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 28 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1965, the population was 1,217. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters

Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. ♀ Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Administrator, Maj. J. M. E. Wainwright.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha, is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S. W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with five others, formed a settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards, others from Cape Colony, joined the party.

In 1961 the population numbered 280 persons, the islands being administered by the Colonial Office through a resident Administrator, with headquarters at the settlement of Edinburgh. There is an elected Island Council of 16 members, with universal suffrage at 18.

In October, 1961, a volcano, believed to have been extinct for thousands of years, erupted and mounds of earth were thrown up in some cases to a height of 35 feet. In view of the danger of further volcanic activity, the inhabitants were evacuated and reached the United Kingdom on Nov. 23, 1961, where they remained for nearly two years. An advance party returned to Tristan da Cunha in the spring of 1963, and the main body of the islanders has now returned to the island. Some went back to England in 1966, but most returned in August, 1967.

A boat harbour was completed in 1967. The first freezing factory was re-established in 1966, and life has returned to normal. There are no taxes on Tristan, income being derived from royalties paid by the fishing company and from the sale of stamps.

Administrator, B. Watkins.

Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Welsh.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides a miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937, but has been abandoned.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is a mile long and a mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in $40^{\circ} 20' S.$ and $9^{\circ} 44' W.$, lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about a miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South

African Government and manned by South Africans.

SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands—the Mahé group, 32 islands in all, granitic with high hills and mountains (highest point 2,971 feet) and the out-lying islands, the Coralline group, numbering 57 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. Proclaimed as French territory in 1756, the Mahé group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by a British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the Coralline group, were erected into a separate Colony. The total area of the Granitic group is 100 square miles, of which Mahé, the largest island and the seat of Government, claims 55. The next largest island is Praslin, home of the unique double coconut, Coco de Mer. Islands of the Coralline group lie at distances from Mahé varying between 60 and 612 miles and, exclusive of the Aldabra lagoon (50 sq. miles), have a total area of approximately 13 sq. miles. Aldabra is famous for the gigantic land tortoises. These islands have no permanent population and, where worked, are supplied by contract labour from the Granitic group. The population in June, 1967, was 48,730. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy; the death and birth rates in 1967 were 11·0 and 37·7 per 1,000 respectively. There are 33 primary schools, 10 secondary schools and a teachers' training college.

The new Constitution which was introduced in late 1967 created a single Council with both executive and legislative functions and an unofficial majority. The General Election held under the Constitution in December was also significant in that for the first time it was contested on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Governing Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, eight elected members and up to four nominated members of whom at least two are not public officers, with the Governor as President.

FINANCE

	1966	1966
Revenue.....	£773,649	
Expenditure.....	1,319,970	

Exchange rate 1 Rupee = 1s. 6d. The colony is grant-aided: U.K. grants in 1966 totalled £469,944.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Imports.....	Rs.19,957,802	Rs.24,595,360
Exports.....	8,610,140	10,517,737
Imports from U.K.	£509,000	£585,000
Exports to U.K.	105,000	84,000

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark, patchouli leaves, guano and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population, estimated, 1966, 11,000), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hugh Selby Norman-Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967) Rs.69,000

Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie, Q.C., E.D. 38,004

Chief Secretary, R. V. Rostowski. 37,200

Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier, O.B.E. 35,400

Administrative Secretary, G. F. Pollard, O.B.E. 34,800

Financial Secretary, A. G. Padgett. 35,400

Director of Audit (vacant).

Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. Hossen	Rs.33,600
Commissioner of Police, F. D. Marable.	33,600
Director of Public Works (vacant).	
Director of Education (vacant).	
Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet, M.B.E.	33,600
Director of Tourism, J. G. Kent (acting)	19,980
Director of Information, etc. (vacant).	

Letters to and from London—5 to 10 days.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. Headquarters, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. Netherlands membership ceased on Dec. 31, 1962. In 1964 Western Samoa acceded to the Agreement and became a member government of the Commission. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and normally holds one session each year.

Secretary-General, Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of the revised Treaty of Friendship signed at Nuku'alofa on Aug. 26, 1958. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (1966) of 77,429. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his mother, the late Queen Salote Tupou III, on December 16, 1965. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 22 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of Island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. In 1960, women were allowed to vote for the first time. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1965-66 T\$1,968,184; expenditure, T\$1,872,356. There is no debt. Total imports (1966), T\$2,070,730; total exports T\$1,808,759. The total shipping cleared in 1966 was 358,644 tons. Tongan currency is parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, A. C. Reid, C.M.G. (1965) £a,800.

THE WEST INDIES

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks; situated between 10° to 27° North and $59^{\circ} 30'$ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), *Jamaica* and *Puerto Rico*; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are variously divided; the British islands in the Lesser Antilles are the Leeward and Windward Islands. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 British, 3,800 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in the area.

COMMISSION FOR THE EAST CARIBBEAN

GOVERNMENTS

10 Haymarket, S.W.1.

Commissioner, N. G. F. Taylor.

The British West Indies were governed under a series of federal arrangements, the last of which, a federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands with Barbados, was abandoned in 1966. It was announced in Jan., 1967 that the islands of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia were to become States in association with Britain. Britain's powers and responsibilities are limited to defence and external affairs.

West Indies Associated States

The Associated States are described individually in the following sections. The Office of the British Government Representative has been established at George Gordon Building, Bourbon Street (P.O. Box 227), Castries, St. Lucia.

British Government Representative, C. S. Roberts (1967).

Deputy do., D. M. Kerr.

Development Adviser, W. L. Bell, M.B.E. (Resident at Bridgetown, Barbados).

Supreme Court

Established by Order in Council (1967), which gives the Court additional jurisdiction in Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. There are two constituents, a Court of Appeal and a High Court. The Chief Justice is appointed by Her Majesty and puisne judges by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. Expenses of the Supreme Court, after allowing for contributions from Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, are met by the States in equal shares.

Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Allen Montgomery Lewis, Q.C.

Justices of Appeal, K. L. Gordon; P. C. Lewis.

Puisne Judges, E. L. St. Bernard (St. Vincent);

N. Berridge (Antigua); E. H. A. Bishop (St. Lucia); E. F. Glasgow (St. Kitts and Brit. Virgin Isds.); A. F. L. Louisy (Dominica and Montserrat);

N. Peterkin (Grenada).

ANTIGUA

Antigua lies in $17^{\circ} 6'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 45'$ W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. Population at the census of 1960 totalled 54,304. It is much less

hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses and rum. The population, with Barbuda, is estimated at 62,000. The island has begun to take advantage of its many fine beaches, and tourism is becoming an important new industry.

Finance and Trade

	1964	1965
Revenue.....	£1,900,112	£1,912,635
Expenditure.....	1,917,203	1,933,090
Public debt.....	713,306	1,490,960
Total imports.....	4,802,940	6,754,377
Total exports.....	971,248	1,320,904

Governor, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs, O.B.E., Q.C. (1967) (*plus £750 a/cce. and house*) £3,750

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35'$ N., long. $61^{\circ} 42'$ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. *Warden*, E. Creque (and quarters), £980 to £1,350. *Redonda* is uninhabited.

CAPITAL Ψ St. John's. Population 25,000.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, between $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ W. and $19^{\circ} 15'$ and $19^{\circ} 46'$ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (1960 Census), 7,616. The constitution provides for an Administrator, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not fewer than two nor more than three nominated members, not fewer than two nor more than three official members and 12 elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator and two official members appointed from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years. Supervisory powers over the government of the Islands exercised by the Government of Jamaica came to an end in August, 1962.

The principal town is Ψ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1960 census) 2,558.

FINANCE

	1966	1967
Revenue.....	£390,090	£522,577
Expenditure.....	363,403	507,146
Public Debt.....	102,363	373,398

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total imports.....	£1,490,914	£1,711,408
Total exports.....	23,716	23,790
<i>Administrator</i> , His Hon. J. A. Cumber, C.M.G., M.B.E., T.D.		

MONTSERRAT

Situated in $16^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua, the island is about 11 miles long and 7 wide, with an area of 39 square miles; population (estimated, 1967), 14,468. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs.

while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes and other fruits and vegetables. Exports of fruit and vegetables are expanding and in recent years markets were found in Bermuda and the United Kingdom for the island's production of mangoes and hot peppers. Since 1963 real estate development and tourism have done much to aid the island's economy. Revenue (1967), £3,562,000; Expenditure £4,069,476.

Cabinet government was introduced in Montserrat in 1960. The Executive Council is composed of 4 unofficial members (the Chief, 2 other Ministers and 1 Member without Portfolio) and two official members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary). The 3 Ministers are appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The present composition of the Legislative Council is the Administrator, who presides, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and 7 elected members.

Administrator, His Hon. Dennis Raleigh Gibbs, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1964) (+ allowances of £550 and £208 and quarters) £2,750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, The Administrator.

Chief Minister, Minister of Justice, Trade and Production, Hon. W. H. Bramble.

Minister of Social Services, Hon. B. W. Edwards.

Communications and Works, Hon. P. A. Bramble.

Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Lambert... £2,000

Financial Secretary, Hon. P. R. Ellis, O.B.E... 1,800

Without Portfolio, Hon. J. Howe.

Secretary to the Executive Council, G. C. H. Thomas, O.B.E.

CHIEF TOWN.—Ψ Plymouth (3,500).

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla united to form one Territory, and taken together they have a population (1960) of 56,693, and a total area of about 136 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88° F.

St. Kitts (population 1960, 38,113), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and has an area of 65 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green sugar estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,792 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1960, 12,770) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 36 sq. miles. Cotton is exported and coconuts are also now exported, mainly to Barbados. The raising of livestock and cultivation of vegetables are also important features of the island's economy. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1960 5,810) is about 70 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised. Governor, Sir Fred Albert Phillips, C.V.O. (1966) (+ a/cce.) £18,000

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Population (1960), 15,579.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West Indian islands geographically form part of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. From 1873 until 1962 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles, reverting to U.K. administration on August 6, 1962, upon Jamaica's attainment of independence. On November 5, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas became also the Governor of the Turks and Caicos. The two Colonies share a Common Bench for their Courts of Appeal. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population estimated, Dec. 1962, of 6,035. Ψ Grand Turk is an important cable station. A tourist industry is rapidly developing — the climate, beaches and sea sports generally are amongst the finest in the world. Trade in salt, for which the island used to be celebrated, has greatly diminished in recent years. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force missile tracking station and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at which refuelling and other facilities are provided.

	1966	1967*
Revenue.....	£342,147	£342,200
Expenditure.....	319,204	342,200

* Revised Estimates.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total imports.....	£422,795	£356,943
Total exports.....	44,953	50,692

The Constitution provides for an Administrator, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not fewer than two nor more than three official members, not fewer than two nor more than three nominated members and nine elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, two official members from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

Administrator, His Hon. R. E. Wainwright, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967) (+ duty a/cce. £300) £2,450

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles. Since March 1967, with the attainment of the status of Associated Statehood, there has been a Governor in Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica. A similar change is to take place in St. Vincent. Each island has its own elected Parliament and Senate and a Premier. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 200 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 102,214. The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus

in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, bananas, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports are chiefly dry goods, wheat, flour, dried fish, feedstuffs, hardware, rice, etc.

Ψ St. George's (population 8,400) on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses ■ good harbour.

Finance

	1965	1966
Public revenue.....	\$10,584,820	\$12,286,087
Expenditure.....	10,350,666	11,955,092
Public debt.....	10,938,261	11,297,361

Trade

	1965	1966
Total imports.....	\$19,077,304	\$21,724,311
Total exports.....	10,872,452	10,195,761

Government

Grenada became an Associated State in association with Great Britain on March 3, 1967. The Legislature became bicameral consisting of Her Majesty, ■ Senate and ■ House of Representatives. There is a Premier, with four other Ministers. The Principal Law Officer is *ex officio* a member of the Senate.

Governor, Dr. Hilda Louisa Bynoe (1968)
(+allice. £1,925)..... £2,750

Premier, Eric M. Gairy.

The Grenadines are ■ chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, within which Governments they are included. The largest Island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, with area of 13 sq. miles and population of 8,177.

ST. LUCIA

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 50' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1965) of 106,663. About 56,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are bananas, copra, coconuts, cocoa, edible oil. Over 6,000,000 stems of bananas, valued at \$9,443,134, were exported to the U.K. in 1966. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cottonpiece goods, sacks and bags.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Castries, (estimated population, 40,000) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. In 1966, 1,708 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 2,011,650 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

1966

Estimated Revenue.....	\$10,200,000
Estimated Expenditure.....	9,400,000
Total Imports.....	28,379,884
Total Exports.....	12,108,770

Government

There is a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by the Premier and consisting of four other Ministers and the Attorney General. There is a Legislature

which consists of Her Majesty and a House of Assembly, of which the normal life is five years. The House of Assembly consists of a Speaker who may be elected from within or without the House, ten elected and three nominated members and the Attorney General. The Constitution provides for ■ political Attorney General if the Legislature or the Premier so decides.

Governor, Sir Frederick Clarke (1967)	
(+allice. \$3,240).....	\$15,000
Premier and Minister of Finance and Planning and Development, J. G. M. Compton.....	12,000
Education and Health, H. J. François.....	9,600
Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism, W. G. Mallet.....	9,600
Communications, Works and Labour, J. M. D. Bousquet.....	9,600
Housing, Community Development and Social Affairs, Dr. V. G. Monroe.....	9,600
Attorney General, J. D. B. Kenwick.....	9,600

ST. VINCENT

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (estimated 1967) of 90,000. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are bananas, arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are food-stuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 58 primary schools with 26,992 pupils in 1967, and ■ Government secondary schools with an attendance of 724. In addition, there are 7 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 1,742 and ■ unaided secondary schools with 172 pupils.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Kingstown, population (1967), 21,432.

Finance and Trade

	1965	1966
Revenue (incl. Grants).	\$7,541,277	\$9,117,218
Expenditure (do).	8,225,572	9,051,503
Public debt.....	1,166,287	1,792,073
Total imports.....	14,804,502	16,054,408
Total exports.....	6,422,137	6,710,847

Government

There is an Executive Council of the Administrator, one *ex officio* member, 4 Ministers and one member without portfolio. There is a Legislative Council of 1 *ex officio* member, 2 nominated and 9 elected members and a Speaker elected from outside the House.

Administrator, H. George, C.M.G., O.B.E... \$13,200
Attorney-General (vacant).

Financial Secretary, C. A. Jacobs, M.B.E.... \$8,640

Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; L. A. D. Williams..... \$6,480 to \$7,440

Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M. Squires..... \$6,480 to \$7,440

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W.

long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 290 sq. miles, of which about 37,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°F. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. Population (estimated, 1967, 69,780). The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population, 21,924 and Portsmouth, population, 2,566.

Education.—There are 53 elementary schools, of which 50 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by the Government.

Finance and Trade

	1966	1967*
Revenue (incl. Grants).	\$8,609,663	\$7,874,949
Expenditure (do.)....	7,957,297	8,303,448
Public debt.....	1,947,081	287,763

	1965	1966*
Imports.....	\$18,000,000	\$17,374,715*
Exports.....	10,500,000	11,144,021*

* Provisional.

Government

On March 1, 1967, Dominica received a new Constitution and became an Associated State of the United Kingdom. The Queen's Representative was renamed the Governor.

The new House of Assembly now comprises 11 elected and 3 nominated members, one nominated on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The Cabinet (Executive) presided over by the Premier, consists of 4 other Government Ministers, a Parliamentary Secretary and the Attorney General (Official Member). The Premier is appointed by the Governor from the elected members of the House of Assembly. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Speaker is elected from among the members of the House or from outside.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Louis Cools-Lartigue, O.B.E. (1967).
Premier, Hon. E. O. Leblanc.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

(outside the United Kingdom)

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head
(Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal)

Australia

ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 5,491).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. G. M. Badger, Ph.D., D.Sc.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (x,799).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir John Crawford, C.B.E., D.Sc.

FLINDERS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1966), Bedford Park (741).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. P. H. Karmel, C.B.E., Ph.D.

LA TROBE (1964), Melbourne. (912).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. M. Myers, D.Sc. Eng.

MACQUARIE (1964), Sydney. (701).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. A. G. Mitchell, Ph.D.

MELBOURNE (1853). (9,715).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. P. Derham, M.B.E.

MONASH (1958), Melbourne. (6,056).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Ph.D.

NEWCASTLE (1965). (838).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. J. Auchmuty, Ph.D.

NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (1,596).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Z. Cowen, D.C.L., LL.D.

NEW SOUTH WALES (1949), Sydney. (6,749).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir Philip Baxter, K.B.E., C.M.G., Ph.D.

WOLLONGONG UNIV. COLL. (1961). (235).—*Warden*, Prof. C. A. M. Gray.

W. S. & L. B. ROBINSON UNIV. COLL. (1967), Broken Hill (8).—*Director*, Prof. T. K. Hogan.

QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (6,938).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Emeritus Prof. Sir Fred Schonell, Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.

UNIV. COLL. OF TOWNSVILLE (1961). (380).—*Warden*, K. J. C. Back, Ph.D.

SYDNEY (1850). (12,224).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. R. Williams.

TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (1,695).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1911), Perth. (4,087).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Stanley Prescott, O.B.E.

Canada

ACADIA (1838). Wolfville. (Full-time students, 1,657).—*President*, J. M. R. Beveridge, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (12,992).—*President*, W. H. Johns, Ph.D., LL.D., D. Sc. L.

BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (826).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. L. O. Glass, D.C.L.

BRANDON (1967). (845).—*President*, J. E. Robbins, Ph.D., LL.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (17,488).—*President*, F. K. Hare, D.Phil., LL.D.

BROCK (1964), St. Catharines. (707).—*President*, J. A. Gibson, D.Phil., LL.D.

CALGARY (1966). (4,935). *Acting President*, W. R. Trost, Ph.D.

CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (5,167).—*President*, A. Davidson Dunton, D.Sc., LL.D.

DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (3,454).—*President*, H. D. Hicks, Q.C., LL.D., D.Ed., D.C.L.

UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (197).—*President*, H. D. Smith, Ph.D., D.Litt.

GUELPH (1964). (4,356).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. C. Winegard, Ph.D.

LAKEHEAD (1965), Port Arthur. (1,606).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. G. Tamblyn, LL.D.

LAURENTIAN, SUDBURY (1960). (1,130).—*President*, S. G. Mullins.

LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (17,503).—*Rector Magificus*, Mgr. L.-A. Vachon, D.Th., D.Ph., LL.D.

MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (14,159).—*Principal*, H. R. Robertson, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., D.U.

McMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (5,227).—*President*, H. G. Thode, M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.

MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (10,405).—*President*, H. H. Saunderson, Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.

ST. JOHN'S COLL (1866), Winnipeg.—*Warden* (vacant).

ST. PAUL'S COLL. (1926), Winnipeg.—*Rector*, Very Rev. D. Burke-Gaffney.

MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949), St. John's. (4,460).—*Vice-Chancellor*, The Lord Taylor, M.D.

MONCTON (1963). (1,961).—*Rector*, A. Savoie, Q.C.

- MONTREAL (1876). (32,833).—Rector, R. Gaudry, D.Sc., LL.D.
 COLL. JEAN-DE-BREBEUF (1929), Montreal.
 COLL. SAINTE-MARIE (1948), Montreal.
 LOYOLA COLL. (1899), Montreal.
 MARIANOPOLIS COLL., Montreal.
- MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,294).—President, L. H. Cragg, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MOUNT ST. VINCENT (1925), Halifax. (627).—President, Sister Alice Michael, Ph.D.
- NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton. (4,188).—President, C. B. Mackay, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D.
- NOTRE DAME, NELSON (1963). (541).—President, Very Rev. Aquinas Thomas, Ph.D.
- NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (203).—Principal, W. A. Jenkins, Dr. P.A.
- NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (411).—President, G. W. Holbrook, Ph.D.
- OTTAWA (1848). (4,626).—Rector, Very Rev. R. Guindon, D.Th.
- PRINCE OF WALES COLL. (1834), Charlottetown. (387).—Principal, F. MacKinnon, Ph.D., LL.D.
- QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (6,029).—Principal, J. J. Deutsch, LL.D.
- ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (565).—Commandant, Commodore W. P. Hayes.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S (1855), Charlottetown. (852).—President, Rt. Rev. G. A. Macdonald.
- ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (2,532).—President, Rt. Rev. M. A. MacLellan, Ph.D.
- ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (1,037).—President, Rev. H. J. Labelle.
- SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon (8,972) and Regina. (2,714).—President, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
- SHERBROOKE (1954). (4,375).—Rector, Mgr. R. Maltais.
- SIMON FRASER (1963), Burnaby. (3,873).—President (vacant).
- SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS (1929), Montreal. (11,973).—Principal, R. C. Rac, LL.D., D.D.
- TORONTO (1827). (21,821).—President, C. T. Bissell, Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D., D. ès L.
- UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (1,948).—President, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D.
- UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (742).—Vice-Chancellor, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, Ph.D., D.D., D.C.L.
- VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (2,513).—President, Rev. A. B. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.
- TRENT (1963), Peterborough. (743).—President, T. H. B. Symons.
- VICTORIA (1963), British Columbia. (4,046).—Acting President, R. T. D. Wallace.
- WATERLOO (1959). (7,038).—Vice-Chancellor, J. G. Hagey, LL.D.
- ST. JEROME'S COLL., Waterloo.—President, Rev. J. R. Finn, Ph.D.
- LUTHERAN (1960). (2,407).—President, F. C. Peters, Ph.D.
- WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (8,700).—President, D. C. Williams, Ph.D.
- HURON COLL. (1863), London.—Principal, Ven. J. G. Morden, D.D.
- KING'S COLL. (1912), London.—Executive Head, D. O. Carrigan, Ph.D.
- WINDSOR (1857). (2,896).—Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Leddy, D.Phil., D.Litt., D. ès L., LL.D., D.C.L.
- WINNIPEG (1967).—President, Rt. Rev. W. C. Lockhart, Ph.D., D.D.
- YORK (1959). (3,929).—President, M. G. Ross, Ed.D., D.C.L.
- Ceylon
 CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 20,994).—Vice-Chancellor, M. J. Perera.
- COLOMBO (1968).—Vice-Chancellor, W. A. de Silva.
- VIDYALANKARA (1959), Kelaniya. (2,119).—Vice-Chancellor, Ven. Y. Pragnarama, D.Litt.
- VIDYODAYA (1959), Gangodawila. (2,131).—Vice-Chancellor, Ven. W. S. Rahula, Ph.D.
- East Africa
 EAST AFRICA (1963), Kampala, Uganda.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., Sc.D., D.U., LL.D., F.R.S.
- UNIVERSITY COLL., NAIROBI (1961), Kenya. (Full-time students, 1,066).—Principal, A. T. Porter, Ph.D.
- UNIVERSITY COLL., DAR ES SALAAM (1961), Tanzania (697).—Principal, W. K. Chagula.
- MAKERERE UNIV. COLL. (1949), Kampala, Uganda. (1,593).—Principal, Y. K. Lule, C.B.E.
- Fiji
 SOUTH PACIFIC (1967), Suva. (Full-time students, 160).—Vice-Chancellor, C. C. Aikman, Ph.D.
- Ghana
 GHANA (1961), Legon. (Full-time students, 2,188).—Vice-Chancellor, A. A. Kwapon, Ph.D.
- UNIV. COLL. OF CAPE COAST (1962). (1,122).—Principal (vacant).
- UNIV. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Kumasi. (1,394).—Vice-Chancellor, E. Evans-Anfom.
- Guyana
 GUYANA (1963), Georgetown. (Part-time students, 487).—Vice-Chancellor, D. H. Irvine, Ph.D.
- Hong Kong
 CHINESE UNIV. OF HONG KONG (1963). (Full-time students, 2,039).—Vice-Chancellor, C. M. Li, C.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D.
- HONG KONG (1911). (2,251).—Vice-Chancellor, K. E. Robinson.
- India
 AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 80,631).—Vice-Chancellor, Shri Ranjan, D.Sc.
- AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (1964), Bangalore. (1,570).—Vice Chancellor, K. C. Naik.
- ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (5,456).—Vice-Chancellor, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung.
- ALLAHABAD (1887). (8,576).—Vice-Chancellor, R. K. Nehru.
- ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (33,415).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, D.Litt.
- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalainagar. (5,300).—Vice-Chancellor, P. Chandra Reddy.
- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (9,209).—Vice-Chancellor, A. C. Joshi, D.Sc.
- BANGALORE (1964). (22,398).—Vice-Chancellor, V. K. Gokak, D.Litt.
- BARODA (1949). (14,235).—Vice-Chancellor, C. S. Patel, Ph.D.
- BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (29,513).—Vice-Chancellor, P. S. Muhar, Ph.D.
- BOMBAY (1857). (70,890).—Vice-Chancellor, P. B. Gajendragadkar, LL.D.
- BURDWAN (1960). (35,210).—Vice-Chancellor, D. M. Sen, Ph.D.
- CALCUTTA (1857). (119,089).—Vice-Chancellor, B. Malik, LL.D.
- DELHI (1922). (37,436).—Vice-Chancellor, B. N. Ganguli, Ph.D.
- DIBRUGARH (1965). Vice-Chancellor, B. R. Seth, Ph.D., D.Sc.

- GAUHATI (1948). (45,463).—Vice-Chancellor, M. N. Goswami, Ph.D.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (18,897).—Vice-Chancellor, P. T. Chandi.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (55,854).—Vice-Chancellor, U. J. Joshi.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (1958). (2,114).—Director, S. K. Bose.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI (1961). (1,423).—Director, R. N. Dogra.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (1960). (1,477).—Director, P. K. Kelkar, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (1951). (2,623).—Director, Prof. V. N. Prasad.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS (1959). (1,704).—Director, A. Ramachandran, Ph.D.
- INDORE (1964). (15,631).—Vice-Chancellor, K. L. Joshi.
- JABALPUR (1957). (15,765).—Vice-Chancellor, D. Varma, D.Litt.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (3,916).—Vice-Chancellor, H. C. Guha.
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1948), Srinagar and Jammu, (13,216).—Acting Vice-Chancellor, J. N. Bhan, Ph.D.
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU KRISHI VISHWA VIDYALAYA, Jabalpur.
- JIWAJI (1964), Gwalior. Vice-Chancellor, S. S. Bhandarkar.
- JODHPUR (1962). (7,555).—Vice-Chancellor, M. L. Roopval, Ph.D., Sc.D.
- KALYANI (1960).
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (39,800).—Vice-Chancellor, A. S. Adke, Ph.D.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (125,152).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. S. Mathai.
- KURUKSHETRA (1956). (2,424).—Vice-Chancellor, D. C. Verma.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (17,951).—Vice-Chancellor, M. B. Lal, D.Sc.
- MADRAS (1857). (90,662).—Vice-Chancellor, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MADURAI. Vice-Chancellor, T. P. Meenakshisundaran, D.Litt.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (21,104).—Vice-Chancellor, N. R. Tawde, Ph.D.
- mysore (1916). (40,668).—Vice-Chancellor, K. L. Shrimali, Ph.D.
- NAGPUR (1923). (50,855).—Vice-Chancellor, Col. V. B. Kolte, Ph.D.
- NORTH BENGAL (1962). Siliguri. (16,349).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. C. Roy.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (35,640).—Vice-Chancellor, D. S. Reddi, D.Litt.
- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (88,217).—Vice-Chancellor, Suraj Bhan.
- PATNA (1917). (12,218).—Vice-Chancellor, K. K. Datta, Ph.D.
- POONA (1948). (38,289).—Vice-Chancellor, H. V. Pataskar.
- PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL (1962), Ludhiana. (2,243).—Vice-Chancellor, S. K. Chhibber.
- PUNJABI (1961), Patiala. (6,421).—Vice-Chancellor, Kirpal Singh Narang.
- RABINDRA BHARATI (1962), Calcutta.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (36,872).—Vice-Chancellor, M. V. Mathur.
- RAVISHANKAR (1963), Raipur. (20,000).—Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Pandey.
- ROORKEE (1949). (2,544).—Vice-Chancellor, M. R. Chopra.
- SARDAR PATEL (1955), Vallabh Vidyanagar. (9,773).—Vice-Chancellor, I. J. Patel.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (23,418).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. P. Sharma, D.Litt.
- SAURASHTRA, Rajkot.
- SHIVAJI (1962), Kolhapur. (26,277).—Vice-Chancellor, A. G. Pawar, Ph.D.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S (1951), Bombay. (8,544).—Vice-Chancellor, Mrs. P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.
- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (16,093).—Vice-Chancellor, V. C. Vaman Rao, Ph.D.
- UDAIPUR (1962). (5,669).—Vice-Chancellor, G. S. Mahajani, Ph.D.
- UTKAL (1943), Bhubaneswar. (21,364).—Vice-Chancellor, S. Misra, Ph.D.
- UTTAR PRADESH AGRICULTURAL (1960), Pantnagar. (1,339).—Vice-Chancellor, D. P. Singh.
- VARANASEYA SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1958), Varanasi. (349).—Vice-Chancellor, G. Shastri, D.Litt.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain. (26,421).—Vice-Chancellor (vacant).
- VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (905).—Vice-Chancellor, K. Bhattacharyya, Ph.D.
- Lesotho
- BOTSWANA, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND (1964), Roma. (Full-time students, 304).—Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Blake.
- Malawi
- MALAWI (1964), Limbe. (Full-time students, 92).—Vice-Chancellor, I. Michael, Ph.D.
- Malaysia
- MALAYA (1962), Kuala Lumpur. (Full-time students, 3,603).—Vice-Chancellor (vacant).
- Malta
- ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (648).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. J. Borg Costanzo.
- Mauritius
- MAURITIUS (1965). (34).—Vice-Chancellor, P. O. Wiehé, C.B.E., D.Sc.
- New Zealand
- AUCKLAND (1882). (Full-time students, 4,656).—Vice-Chancellor, K. J. Maidment.
- CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (3,005).—Vice-Chancellor, Emeritus Prof. N. C. Phillips.
- LINCOLN COLL. (1873). (830).—Principal, M. M. Burns, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- MASSEY (1964), Palmerston North. (1,659).—Vice-Chancellor, A. Stewart, D.Phil.
- OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (3,672).—Vice-Chancellor, R. M. Williams, Ph.D.
- VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (3,370).—Vice-Chancellor, D. B. C. Taylor, Ph.D.
- WAIKATO (1964), Hamilton. (498).—Vice-Chancellor, D. R. Llewellyn, D.Phil., D.Sc.
- Nigeria
- AHMADU BELLO (1962), Zaria. (Full-time students, 666).—Vice-Chancellor, I. S. Audu.
- IBADAN (1948). (2,559).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof. T. A. Lambo, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
- IFE (1961). (911).—Vice-Chancellor, H. A. Oluwasanmi, Ph.D.
- LAGOS (1962). (611).—Vice-Chancellor, S. O. Biobaku, C.M.G., Ph.D.
- NIGERIA (1960),Nsukka. (2,587).—Vice-Chancellor, E. Njoku, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
- Pakistan
- CHITTAGONG (1966). (Full-time students, 202).—Vice-Chancellor, A. R. Mallick, Ph.D.
- DACCA (1921). (34,535).—Vice-Chancellor, M. O. Ghani, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- E. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Mymensingh. (1,144).—Vice-Chancellor, S. D. Choudhuri, Ph.D.
- E. PAKISTAN U. OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY (1961), Dacca. (1,277).—Vice-Chancellor, M. A. Rashid, D.Sc.

ISLAMABAD (1965), Rawalpindi.—Vice-Chancellor, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 KARACHI (1950). (3,309).—Vice-Chancellor, I. H. Qureshi, Ph.D.
 PANJAB (1982), Lahore. (30,673).—Vice-Chancellor, H. Ahmad Khan.
 PESHAWAR (1950). (5,133).—Vice-Chancellor, Mohammad Ali.
 RAJSHAHI (1953). (8,403).—Vice-Chancellor, M. S. Huq.

SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (11,587).—Vice-Chancellor, M. S. Quraishi, Ph.D.
 W. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Lyallpur. (1,877).—Vice-Chancellor, Z. A. Hashmi, D.V.M.
 W. PAKISTAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Lahore. (1,630).—Vice-Chancellor, A. R. Zubair.

Papua and New Guinea

PAPUA and NEW GUINEA (1965), Port Moresby. (Full-time students, 202).—Vice-Chancellor, J. T. Gunther, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Rhodesia

UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 717).—Principal, T. G. Miller, T.D.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICES

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2

The Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices exist to keep in touch with scientific developments in the United Kingdom, to deal with scientific enquiries from and to their home countries and to act as scientific advisers to the Commonwealth High Commissioners and Governments concerned. Joint headquarters were set up in May, 1948. Liaison offices of the various countries continue to act as separate autonomous units but share common services to the cost of which the Commonwealth countries contribute in agreed proportions.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

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

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O)	2,940	Detroit (O)	3,888	Naples (E)	1,012
Accra (O)	3,169	Doha (O)	3,332	Nassau (O)	4,353
Aden (O)	3,931	Dublin (E)	279	New York (O)	3,442
Ajaccio (E)	791	Dubrovnik (E)	1,074	Nice (E)	646
Alghero (E)	856	Düsseldorf (E)	311	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E)	2,009
Amman (O)	2,275	Entebbe (O)	4,036	Oporto (E)	807
Amsterdam (E)	231	Frankfurt (E)	406	Oslo (E)	723
Ankara (E)	1,771	Geneva (E)	468	Palermo (E)	1,129
Athens (E)	1,501	Gibraltar (E)	1,085	Palma (Majorca) (E)	837
Auckland (O)	12,779	Gothenburg (E)	651	Paris (E)	215; (Orly, 227)
Baghdad (O)	2,771	Hamburg (E)	463	Perth (O)	9,793
Bahrain (O)	3,241	Hanover (E)	437	Prague (E)	649
Bangkok (O)	5,673	Helsinki (E)	1,148	Rangoon (O)	6,015
Barbados (O)	4,803	Hong Kong (O)	7,208	Rome (E)	897
Barcelona (E)	712	Honolulu (O)	8,418	Salzburg (E)	652
Basle (E)	446	Istanbul (E)	1,561	San Francisco (O)	6,022
Beirut (E & O)	2,163	Johannesburg (O)	6,061	Shannon (E)	369
Bergen (E)	648	Kano (O)	3,031	Singapore (O)	7,308
Berlin (E)	593	Karachi (O)	4,233	Stavanger (E)	565
Bermuda (O)	3,430	Khartoum (O)	3,074	Stockholm (E)	907
Biarritz (E)	555	Kingston (Jamaica) (O)	4,679	Sydney (O)	11,575
Bombay (O)	4,690	Klagenfurt (E)	746	Tangier (E)	1,121
Bordeaux (E)	458	Kuala Lumpur (O)	7,368	Teheran (O)	2,996
Boston (O)	3,257	Kuwait (O)	2,898	Tel Aviv (E)	2,230
Brisbane (O)	11,073	Lagos (O)	3,109	Tokyo (O)	8,995
Brussels (E)	217	Lisbon (E)	972	Toronto (O)	3,547
Budapest (E)	924	Madrid (E)	774	Trinidad (O)	5,105
Cairo (O)	2,194	Malaga (E)	1,042	Tripoli (E & O)	1,469
Calcutta (O)	5,518	Malta (E)	1,306	Turin (E)	570
Chicago (O)	3,984	Mauritius (O)	6,294	Valencia (E)	827
Cologne (E)	331	Milan (E)	609	Venice (E)	715
Colombo (O)	5,841	Montego Bay (O)	5,026	Vienna (E)	791
Copenhagen (E)	608	Montreal (O)	3,241	Warsaw (E)	913
Dar-es-Salaam (O)	4,667	Moscow (E)	1,558	Zürich (E)	490
Darwin (O)	9,361	Munich (E)	588		
Delhi (O)	4,788	Nairobi (O)	4,331		

Ireland

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 688-91; Republic of Ireland, pp. 792-794.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of Achill Island (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the Central Plain, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the Sperrin Mountains (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the Mountains of Mourne (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the Wicklow Mountains (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the Derryveagh Mountains (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the Connemara Mountains (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; Macgillicuddy's Reeks (Carrantuohill 3,412 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the Galtee Mountains (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the Knockmealdown (2,609 ft.) and Comeragh Mountains (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the Shannon (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The Slaney flows into Wexford Harbour, the Liffey to Dublin Bay, the Boyne to Drogheda, the Lee to Cork Harbour, the Blackwater to Youghal Harbour, and the Suir, Barrow and Nore, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the Loughs, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, and the Erne Chain of Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Erne; Melvin, Gill, Gara and Conn in the north-west; and Corrib and Mash (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous Lakes of Killarney. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the Kingdom of Tara, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Arddi* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connacht, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of Northmen (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgaill* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (*Ulaids-tir*, *Laigintir*, *Mumans-tir* and *Kunnak-tir*). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the Battle of Tara (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the Battle of Clontarf (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII, Sir Edward Poynings, as Lord Deputy had passed at the Parliament of Drogheda (1494) the act later known as *Poynings' Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

Republic of Ireland

Area and Population.—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULLSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the Census held on April 17, 1966 was 2,884,002 (males, 1,449,032; females, 1,434,970), a density of 108 persons per sq. miie. Provisional figures showed 61,027 births, 17,605 marriages and 31,002 deaths in the year 1967.

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtáran na hÉireann (President), Éamon de Valéra, born 1882, assumed office June 25, 1959; re-elected for second term, June 25, 1966

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Taoiseach, Seán Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch)	£3,300
Tánaiste and Minister for External Affairs, Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)	2,200
Minister for Transport and Power and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Erskine H. Childers	2,200
Agriculture and Fisheries, Niall Blíne (Neil T. Blaney)	2,200
Local Government, Caoimhghín Ó Ceoláin (Kevin Boland)	2,200
Justice, Micheál O Móráin (Michael Moran)	2,200
Defence, Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard)	2,200
Labour, An Dr. Pádraig Ó hUigríche (Dr. Patrick J. Hillary)	2,200
Finance, Cathal Ó hEochaidh (Charles J. Haughey)	2,200
Education, Brian Ó Luineacháin (Brian Joseph Lenihan)	2,200
Social Welfare, Seosamh Ó Braonáin (Joseph Brennan)	2,200
Education, Donnchadh Ó Maillé (Donogh Brendan O'Malley)	2,200
Industry and Commerce, Seoíse Ó Colla (George Colley)	2,200
Health, Séan Ó Flannagáin (Scan Flanagan)	2,200
Lands and the Gaeltacht, Pádraig Ó Fachtna (Patrick Faulkner)	2,200

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President—Uachtáran na hÉireann—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the Taoiseach (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the

exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—Oireachtas—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—Dáil Éireann—and a Senate—Seanad Éireann.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 144 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of £1,500 per annum (and members of Seanad Éireann £1,000); are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies and are, subject to certain restrictions, granted free telephone and postal facilities from Leinster House and allowances for overnight stays in Dublin.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The Taoiseach is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The Taoiseach appoints a member of the Government to be the Tánaiste who acts for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach, the Tánaiste and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (Oireachtas) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (Dáil Éireann) and a Senate (Seanad Éireann). Dáil Éireann is composed of 144 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (18th) Dáil was elected on April 7, 1965, and met on April 21, 1965.

Strengths of the parties in the Dáil on June 12, 1968, were: Fianna Fáil, 74; Fine Gael, 46; Labour, 19; Independent, 4. Total membership, including the Speaker, 144.

Parliamentary Secretaries

- Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence*, Micheál Mac Cártáigh (Michael Carty).
Do. to the Minister for Local Government, Pádraig Ó Braonáin (Paudge Brennan).
Do. to the Minister for Finance, Séamus Mac Giobúin (James Gibbons).
Do. to the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Transport and Power, Pádraig Ó Leathlobhair (Patrick Joseph Lalor).
Do. to the Minister for Agriculture, Eoin Ó Dabharáin, T.D. (Don B. Davern).

Attorney-General, Colm Condún, s.c. (Colm Condún, s.c.).

Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

Assistant Secretary to the Government, Donal Ó Suilleabháin.

British Embassy

39 Merrion Square, Dublin

His Excellency Sir Andrew Graham Gilchrist, K.C.M.G. (1967) £5,375

Counsellor, R. W. Piper.

First Secretaries, G. G. Collins; G. Miles (Commercial).

Military Attaché, Brig. F. G. McMullen.

Ambassadors Abroad

The Holy See, M. L. Skentelberg.

Argentina, T. J. Horan.

Australia & New Zealand, B. Durnin

Austria and Switzerland, F. Biggar.

Belgium and Luxembourg, G. Woods.

Canada, W. Warnock.

Denmark and Netherlands, E. MacWhite.

France, T. V. Commins.

Federal Republic of Germany, E. L. Kennedy.

Great Britain, J. G. Molloy, 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

India, V. Seemonger.

Italy and Turkey, D. R. McDonald.

Nigeria, K. Rush.

Portugal, D. B. O'Sullivan (*Charge d'Affaires*).

Spain, J. W. Lennon.

Sweden, Norway and Finland, T. J. Horan.

U.S.A., W. P. Fay.

United Nations Mission (New York), C. C. Cremin; (Geneva), S. P. Kennan (*Minister*).

European Communities, S. Morrissey.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—Cúirt Uachtarach. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—Ard-Chúirt—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Gearbháil Ó Dalaigh (Daly). £6,360

<i>President of the High Court</i> , Hon. Aindreas Ó Caoimh (O'Keefe).....	£4,950
<i>Judges, Supreme Court</i> , Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Brian Walsh; Hon. F. G. Budd; Hon. W. O'B. Fitzgerald.....	4,950
<i>Judges, High Court</i> , Hon. R. McLoughlin, Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. Séan Kenny; Hon. Séamus Henchy; Hon. Barra O'Brien (<i>ex officio</i>); Hon. Sean Butler.....	each 4,400
<i>Master of High Court</i> , John O. Leahy, s.c.	

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1969, provide for approximately 24,200 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. The Naval Service has three corvettes and three tenders. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1969, provide for an expenditure of £12,452,000.

FINANCE

	1967-68 (Actual)	1968-69 (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£305,41m.	£332,69m.
Expenditure (current).....	£305,62m.	£332,69m.

In addition to the Expenditure figures shown above there were certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1967-68 amounted to £77,990,000, and for 1968-69 are estimated at £94,070,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1968-69 includes Customs £72,640,000; Excise, £68,160,000; Estate etc. Duties, £5,450,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £80,980,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £13,450,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £12,160,000; Stamp Duties, £4,300,000; Post Office Services, £22,200,000; Turnover Tax, £17,500,000; Wholesale Tax, £7,750,000.

The principal items of estimated current Expenditure for 1968-69 are Debt Service, £74,970,000; Agriculture, etc. £58,340,000; Defence, £12,450,000; Police and Justice, £9,590,000; Education, £41,090,000; Social Welfare, £48,410,000; Health Services, £23,540,000; Postal Services, £15,470,000; Superannuation, £11,230,000.

The Gross Debt (*provisional*) on March 31, 1968, was £96,000,000, with assets £472,000,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £434,000,000.

RELIGION

(Census of 1961)

Catholic.....	7,673,473
Church of Ireland.....	104,016
Presbyterians.....	18,953
Methodists.....	6,676
Others.....	15,223
Total.....	2,818,341

EDUCATION

Primary education is directed by the State. (There are 4,797 primary schools with an enrolment of 506,225 and average daily attendance 88 per cent.). Secondary education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (585 recognized schools with 98,667 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (continuation and technical) education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 342 permanent schools (excluding 14 residential schools of domestic training and a day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (37,520 full-time day students and 68,222 other students). The foregoing figures are for school year 1965-66.

The estimated State expenditure on education in 1968-69, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £20,857,000; Secondary £14,487,000; Vocational £5,790,000; Science and Art £705,047. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1968-69 amounts to £6,013,000 while in addition grants of £785,984 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agriculture and Dairy Science.

* There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 961 Professors, etc., and 12,896 students; and Trinity College, Dublin, with 248 Professors, etc., and 3,295 students in the academic year 1965-66.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Livestock.—In 1967 there were 884,200 acres under corn crops, 409,700 under root and green crops, 8,300 under fruit and 2,058,600 under hay, a total of 3,360,700 acres. The principal produce in 1967 was: oats 288,900 tons; wheat 293,300 tons; barley, 666,000 tons; turnips, 2,366,400 tons; potatoes, 1,720,100 tons; sugar beet, 941,100 tons; and hay, 4,573,600 tons. The live stock included, 5,585,800 cattle, 4,239,300 sheep, 984,900 pigs and 186,000 horses and ponies.

Minerals.—1,000 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1967 and 186,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—5,262 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1966, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £2,033,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—In the year ended March 31, 1967, there were 1,334 miles of railway all of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge; 9,294,179 passengers and 2,615,879 tons of merchandise were conveyed; the receipts were £9,843,718 and expenditure £11,701,917. These figures are in respect of railway working by Coras Iompair Éireann, the national transport undertaking which is now the only concern operating a rail service in the State.

Road Motor Services.—In 1967 road motor (omnibus) vehicles carried 299,566,113 passengers, the gross receipts being £9,597,749.

Shipping.—In 1966 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Cobh, Cork, Drogheada, Dublin, Dundalk, Dún Laoghaire, Galway, Limerick, Rosslare, Waterford, Whitegate, etc. was 21,427 of 10,787,581 tons, of which 1,924 (1,437,375 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 4,418 (5,288,151 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1967 the airport handled 557,426 passengers, 18,028 tons of cargo and 1,065 tons of mail.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline Aer Lingus and other airlines. During 1967 the airport handled 1,526,900 passengers, 29,679 tons of cargo and 2,400 tons of mail.

Cork Airport, 5 miles S. of Cork, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by Aer Lingus and other airlines. During 1967 the airport handled 167,701 passengers, 723 tons of cargo and 1,43 tons of mail.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S. of Killarney; Headfort, 2 miles E.N.E. of Kells; Coonagh, 11 miles W. of Limerick; The Commons, 1 mile S.W. of Thurles; Kilkenny, 1½ miles W. of Kilkenny; Castlebar, 1 mile E. of Castlebar; and Ballyfree, 5 miles W.S.W. of Wicklow Town.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1963	307,683,542	196,048,758	- 111,634,784
1964	349,318,409	222,003,941	- 127,314,468
1965	371,846,473	220,811,486	- 151,034,987
1966	372,566,792	243,323,022	- 128,243,770
1967	390,538,734	284,360,703	- 106,178,031

Trade With U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports.....	£179,042,000	£186,443,000
Exports.....	186,142,000	223,670,000

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1967)

The principal groups were: live animals, £13,620,257; food, drink and tobacco, £55,116,575; petroleum and petroleum products, £29,312,884; chemicals, £35,782,824; machinery (non-electric), £44,566,278; electrical machinery, £18,340,820; transport equipment, £29,397,211; metal and manufactures, £32,223,715; textiles and clothing, £38,348,881; paper, paperboard and manufactures, £10,762,523.

Domestic Exports (1967)

Principally live animals, £52,990,007; meat and meat preparations, £58,739,408; other food, drink, and tobacco, £51,219,266; machinery and transport equipment, £13,612,048; clothing, headgear and footwear, £12,123,354; textiles, £16,288,069; metal ores and scrap, £6,309,705; metals and manufactures, £6,607,602; non-metallic mineral manufactures, £5,466,254; chemicals £8,441,917.

CAPITAL.—Dublin (Baile Átha Cliath) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1966, its population was 568,772. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns, with populations at the Census of 1966 are: Cork (122,146); Limerick (55,912); Dun Laoghaire (51,772); Waterford (29,842); Galway (24,597); Dundalk (20,002); Drogheada (17,908); Sligo (13,424); Bray (12,699); Wexford (11,542); Tralee (11,213); Cavan (11,031); Kilkenny (10,052); Athlone (9,623).

FLAG.—Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.

NATIONAL DAY.—March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

The United States of America

Area and Population

Population, 1968.—The total resident population of the United States on May 1, 1968, was estimated at 299,549,000, excluding Armed Forces stationed abroad. Civilian resident population at the same date was estimated at 297,284,000. Including Armed Forces stationed abroad (May 1, 1968), 300,827,000.

	Land Area, 1960 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1950	Census 1960
The United States*	3,548,974	151,325,798	179,323,175
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	3,423	2,210,703	2,349,544
Possessions	450	106,219	123,151
Guam	209	59,498	67,044
Virgin Islands of U.S.	132	26,665	32,099
American Samoa	76	18,937	20,051
Midway Islands	■	416	2,356
Wake Island	3	349	1,097
Canton Island and Enderbury Island	27	272†	320†
Johnston Island and Sand Island	—	46†	156†
Swan Islands	1	36†	28†
Other Outlying areas:			
Panama Canal Zone	362	52,822	42,122
Corn Islands	4	1,304	1,872
Pacific Islands Trust Territory	687	54,843	70,724†
Population Abroad		481,545	1,374,421
Total	3,553,898	154,233,234	183,285,009

* The 50 States and the Federal District of Columbia (see p. 806).

† The islands of Enderbury, Sand, Little Swan and Little Corn were uninhabited at the time of enumeration.

‡ Census held 1958. *Italic* figures are estimates.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal- endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1959	4,244,796	24·0	1,656,814	9·4
1960	4,257,850	23·7	1,711,982	9·5
1961	4,268,326	23·3	1,701,522	9·3
1962	4,167,362	22·4	1,756,720	9·5
1963	4,098,020	21·7	1,813,549	9·6
1964	4,027,490	21·0	1,708,051	9·4
1965	3,760,358	19·4	1,828,136	9·4
1966	3,606,274	18·4	1,863,149	9·5
1967*	3,533,000	17·9	1,852,000	9·4

Births shown on 50 per cent. sample. * Provisional.

Note.—Figures tabulated are for the United States, including (from 1959) Alaska and (from 1960) Hawaii. Deaths exclude fetal deaths. Except for 1960, birth and death rates are based on the population as estimated on July 1. Figures for 1960 are based on the Census taken on April 1.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820-1967, 43,976,285 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of the 361,972 admitted in 1967, 26,565 were born in Italy; 24,965 in the United Kingdom; 16,041 in Germany; 14,905 in Greece; 13,927 in Portugal; 19,741 in China and Formosa; 10,865 in the Philippines; 42,371 ■

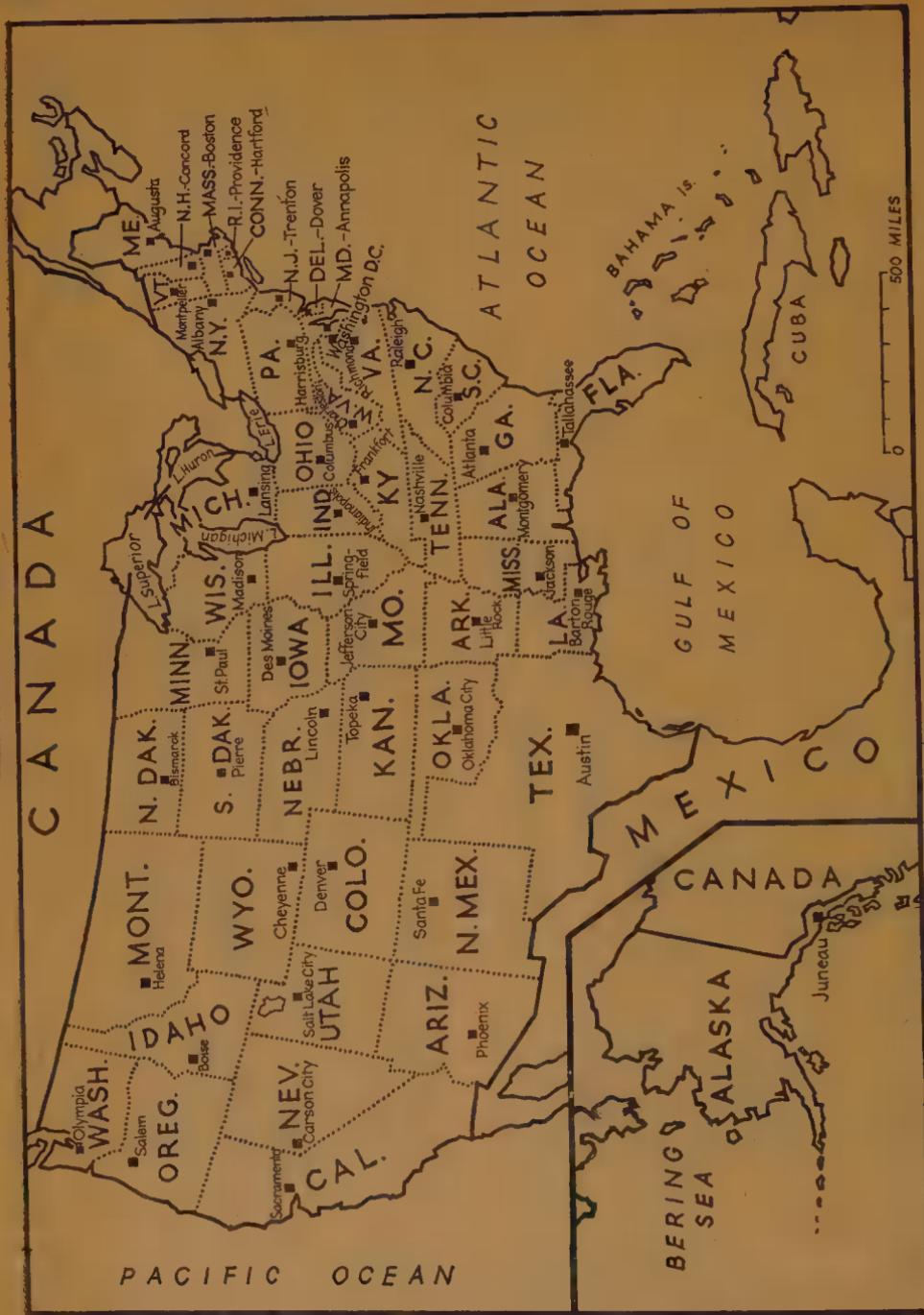
Increase of the People.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,801,143	507,163	122,775,046	17,054,420	4,107,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,223	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039
1960†	158,831,732	18,871,831	1,619,612	179,323,175	28,625,814	2,515,479†

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc. † Total for 10 years to June 30, 1960.

† Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

CANADA



National Origins of the Population

In 1960, of a total white population of 158,837,671, 5·9 per cent. were foreign born; of the total non-white population of 20,488,000, 2·2 per cent. were foreign born. 34,050,406 persons in the United States were of foreign stock, the countries of origin of largest groups being:

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Austria.....	1,098,630	Finland.....	240,827	Lithuania.....	402,846	Rumania.....	233,805
Belgium.....	140,266	France.....	551,681	Mexico.....	1,735,092	Scotland.....	668,674
Canada.....	3,181,051	Germany.....	4,320,664	Netherlands.....	398,658	Spain.....	126,163
China.....	208,455	Greece.....	378,586	N. Ireland.....	255,146	Sweden.....	1,046,942
Czechoslovakia	917,830	Hungary.....	701,637	Norway.....	774,754	Switzerland.....	263,054
Denmark.....	399,350	Italy.....	4,543,935	Philippines.....	201,746	U.S.S.R.....	2,290,267
England.....	1,826,825	Jamaica.....	40,561	Poland.....	2,780,026	Wales.....	134,008
Eire.....	1,773,312	Japan.....	322,090	Portugal.....	206,292	Yugoslavia.....	448,503

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 0'—49° 23' North and longitude 66° 57'—124° 44' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of 71° 23' N., at Point Barrow, a distance of 2,502 miles from the geographic centre of the United States.

The general coastline of the 50 States has a length of about 2,069 miles on the Atlantic, 7,623 miles on the Pacific, 1,060 miles on the Arctic, and 1,631 miles on the Gulf of Mexico. The length of the shoreline of the Great Lakes is 3,586 miles.

The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,710 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals, gold and silver, have been mined, chiefly in Arizona, Colorado, California, Montana, Utah, Idaho and South Dakota. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 ft. above sea level (*see below*), and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 ft. below sea-level. The mean elevation of the United States is approximately 2,500 ft.

Named Summits of the United States

Summit	State	Elevation	Summit	State	Elevation
*Mt. McKinley, S. Peak	Alaska	20,320	Mt. Whitney	California	14,494
*Mt. McKinley, N. Peak	Alaska	19,470	Mt. Elbert	Colorado	14,433
Mt. St. Elias	Alaska	18,008	Mt. Massive	Colorado	14,421
Mt. Foraker	Alaska	17,400	Mt. Harvard	Colorado	14,420
Mt. Bona	Alaska	16,500	Mt. Rainier	Washington	14,410
Mt. Blackburn	Alaska	16,390	Mt. Williamson	California	14,375
Mt. Sanford	Alaska	16,237	La Plata Peak	Colorado	14,336
South Buttress	Alaska	15,885	Blanca Peak	Colorado	14,317
Mt. Vancouver	Alaska	15,700	Uncompahgre Peak	Colorado	14,309
Mt. Churchill	Alaska	15,638	Crestone Peak	Colorado	14,294
Mt. Fairweather	Alaska	15,300	Mt. Lincoln	Colorado	14,286
Mt. Hubbard	Alaska	15,015	Grays Peak	Colorado	14,270
Mt. Bear	Alaska	14,831	Mt. Antero	Colorado	14,269
East Buttress	Alaska	14,730	Torreys Peak	Colorado	14,267
Mt. Hunter	Alaska	14,573	Castle Peak	Colorado	14,265
Mt. Alverstone	Alaska	14,505	Mr. Evans	Colorado	14,264
Browne Tower	Alaska	14,530	Quandary Peak	Colorado	14,264

* Churchill Peaks.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization — Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of a organized Territory. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately. July 4 (Independence Day) is observed as the National Day.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-fifth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 1951, March 29, 1961, Jan. 23, 1964 and Feb. 10, 1967), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election for one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first *Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first *Monday after the second Wednesday in December* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *sixth day of January* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein. (2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials. (3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked. (4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress. (5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

President of the United States, LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON, born August 27, 1908, acceded to the Presidency on the death of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, elected President, Nov. 3, 1964. Democrat. Vice-President, Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Jr., born May 27, 1911, elected Vice-President, Nov. 3, 1964.

THE CABINET (Each \$35,000)

Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, of New York (born Feb. 9, 1909), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
 Secretary of Treasury, Henry H. Fowler, of Virginia (born Sept. 5, 1908), appointed April 1, 1965.
 Secretary of Defence, Clark M. Clifford, of Kansas (born Dec. 25, 1906), appointed Jan. 30, 1968.
 Attorney-General, Ramsey Clark, of Texas (born Dec. 18, 1927), appointed March 2, 1967.
 Postmaster-General, William M. Watson, of Texas (born 1925), appointed April 10, 1968.
 Secretary of Interior, Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona (born Jan. 31, 1920), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
 Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, of Minnesota (born May 9, 1918), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
 Secretary of Commerce, Cyrus R. Smith, of Texas (born 1900), appointed Feb. 28, 1968.
 Secretary of Labour, William Willard Wirtz, of Illinois (born Mar. 14, 1912), appointed Aug. 30, 1962.
 Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen, of Wisconsin (born 1913), appointed March 22, 1968.
 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Robert C. Weaver, of New York (born Dec. 29, 1907), appointed Jan. 18, 1966.
 Secretary of Transportation, Allan S. Boyd, of Florida (born July 20, 1922), appointed Jan. 16, 1967.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital Washington and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the District of Columbia (with which

the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1960 of 763,956.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President.

The City of Washington is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The Senate consists of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is \$30,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 Representatives and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$30,000 per annum with mileage for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On Nov. 1, 1966, there were 114,377,000 persons of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE NINETIETH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 4, 1967, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1969.
President of the Senate, Hubert H. Humphrey (Vice-President).

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

John W. McCormack, Mass..... \$43,000
Secretary of the Senate, Francis R. Valeo, District of Columbia.

Clerk of the House of Representatives, William P. Jennings, Va.

Members of the 90th Congress were elected on Nov. 3, 1966.

The 90th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats, 64; Republicans, 36. Total, 100. House of Representatives.—Democrats, 247; Republicans, 187; (1 vacancy). Total 435.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 91 District Courts, served by 342 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, *Earl Warren, Cal., born March 19, 1891, appointed Sept. 30, 1953..... \$40,000

Associate Justices (each \$39,500)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
John M. Harlan, N.Y.	1899	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., N.J.	1906	1956
Potter Stewart, Ohio	1915	1958
Byron R. White, Colo.	1917	1962
Thurgood Marshall, Md.	1908	1967
W. Homer Thornberry, Texas	1909	1968
Clerk of the Supreme Court, John F. Davis.		

* Mr. Abe Fortas was nominated as Chief Justice on June 26, 1968, but the appointment had not been confirmed at the time of going to press.

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Clark M. Clifford (Jan. 30, 1968).

Secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor.

Secretary of the Navy, Paul R. Ignatius.

Secretary of the Air Force, Harold Brown.

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, U.S. Army (July 3, 1964).

The Department of Defence includes the Secretary of Defence as its head, the Deputy Secretary of Defence, the Defence staff offices, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the three military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and other Department of Defence agencies as the Secretary of Defence establishes to meet specific requirements. The Defence staff offices and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, although separately organized, function in full coordination and cooperation. They include the offices of the Director of Defence Research and Engineering, the seven Assistant Secretaries of Defence, the General Counsel of the Department of Defence and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defence may establish. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, ■ ■ group, are directly responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the functions assigned to them. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

The Department of Defence maintains and employs armed forces: (1) to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; (2) to insure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; (3) to uphold and advance the national policies and interest of the United States; and (4) to safeguard the internal security of the United States. All functions in the Department of Defence and its component agencies are performed under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defence for the accomplishment of military missions assigned to them.

Unified Defence Commands

Commanders-in-Chief

U.S. European Command, Brussels.—Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander).

U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone.—Gen. Robert W. Porter, Jr. (U.S. Army).

Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.—Adm. Ephraim P. Holmes (U.S. Navy) (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).

Pacific, Hawaii.—Adm. John S. McCain, Jr. (U.S. Navy).

U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, London.—Adm. Waldemar F. A. Went (U.S. Navy).

N. American Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.—Gen. Raymond J. Reeves (U.S.A.F.).

Strategic Air Command, Omaha.—Gen. Joseph J. Nazzaro (U.S.A.F.).

Alaskan Command, Anchorage, Alaska.—Lt.-Gen. Robert A. Breitweiser (U.S.A.F.).

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1950, to 501,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength

in March, 1968, was approximately 1,512,000. Stationed in Europe were four divisions and other large combat elements of less than division size. There were two divisions in Korea. Strong combat units were on duty in the Caribbean area and in Alaska and other combat units were in Italy as part of the NATO force. On June 22, 1968, some 356,000 troops were serving in South Vietnam.

Chief of Staff of the Army, Gen. William C. Westmoreland (July 3, 1968).

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,880,205. The strength in March, 1968, was 755,000. Strength of the Marine Corps, 297,000.

The U.S. Navy had in service in Jan., 1968, more than 950 vessels, including 16 attack carriers, 11 anti-submarine carriers, 39 cruiser types, 355 destroyer types, 2 command ships, 207 submarines (including 80 nuclear, 41 Polaris-carrying), 142 minecraft, 145 patrol craft, 230 amphibious craft and more than 200 other active fleet ships. The exact figures are classified.

Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Thomas H. Moorer (Aug. 1, 1967).

Air.—The United States Air Force was established as a separate organization on September 18, 1947. On March 31, 1968, there were more than 1½ million people in the Air Force. About 902,000 officers and airmen are on active duty, with more than 342,000 civilian employees and some 502,000 members of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard.

There are approximately 15,000 aircraft in the Air Force inventory. To deter aggression the Air Force has some 600 strategic bombers maintaining constant alert as well as some 1,000 inter-continental ballistic missiles in hardened silos. In addition, the Air Force maintains the capability to carry out limited war and special air warfare operations. In March, 1961, the Air Force was assigned primary responsibility for the Department of Defence space development programmes and projects. By Nov. 9, 1967, the United States had placed 514 spacecraft in orbit round the earth and sent 28 others to the moon and other distant planets. These included Air Force, Army and N.A.S.A. shots.

Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Gen. John P. McConnell (Feb. 1, 1965).

FINANCE THE UNITED STATES BUDGET

[Fiscal years]

Description	Actual	
	1967 (revised)	1968 (preliminary)
Receipts by Source, 1967-68		
Individual income taxes.....	\$61,526,000,000	\$68,692,000,000
Corporation income taxes.....	33,971,000,000	28,657,000,000
Employment taxes.....	27,823,000,000	29,224,000,000
Unemployment insurance.....	3,659,000,000	3,345,000,000
Premiums for other insurance and retirement.....	1,856,000,000	2,039,000,000
Excise taxes.....	13,719,000,000	14,071,000,000
Estate and gift taxes.....	2,978,000,000	3,045,000,000
Customs.....	1,901,000,000	2,038,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,122,000,000	2,373,000,000
Total, budget receipts.....	\$149,555,000,000	\$153,485,000,000
Outlays by Agency		
Legislative Branch.....		
The Judiciary.....	240,000,000	255,000,000
Executive Office of the President.....	86,000,000	91,000,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	28,000,000	28,000,000
Department of Agriculture.....	4,872,000,000	4,903,000,000
Department of Commerce.....	5,841,000,000	7,326,000,000
Department of Defense—Military.....	738,000,000	800,000,000
Department of Defense—Civil.....	67,453,000,000	77,190,000,000
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	1,310,000,000	1,287,000,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	35,153,000,000	41,048,000,000
Department of the Interior.....	2,787,000,000	4,088,000,000
Department of Justice.....	529,000,000	259,000,000
Department of Labor.....	403,000,000	430,000,000
Post Office Department.....	3,289,000,000	3,268,000,000
Department of State.....	1,141,000,000	1,084,000,000
Department of Transportation.....	418,000,000	420,000,000
Treasury Department.....	5,428,000,000	5,731,000,000
Atomic Energy Commission.....	13,044,000,000	14,719,000,000
General Services Administration.....	2,264,000,000	2,404,000,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	131,000,000	417,000,000
Veterans Administration.....	5,423,000,000	4,722,000,000
Other independent agencies.....	6,847,000,000	6,878,000,000
Undistributed adjustments to amounts above:		
Government contributions, ■ employer, for retirement.....	— 1,743,000,000	— 1,904,000,000
Interest received by trust funds.....	— 2,285,000,000	— 2,692,000,000
Total, budget outlays.....	\$158,362,000,000	\$178,892,000,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 28, 1968, the total *Federal Debt* of the United States stood at \$369,776,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1967 was \$341,348,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical workers—single persons and families—in 50 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed ■ monthly average during the calendar year 1967 of 116.3 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1957-59 average). The average of consumer prices for the first seven months of 1968 was: January, 118.6; February, 119.0; March, 119.5; April, 119.9; May, 120.3; June, 120.9, and July, 121.5.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 114.7 to 118.2 in the calendar year 1967. In the year to July, 1968, food prices rose from 117.0 to 120.0; all other commodities—111.2 to 113.2; rent—113.7 to 115.1; all other services—134.6 to 139.3.

The wholesale price index of all commodities showed a monthly average during 1967 of 106.1 (the average for the years 1957-59 is 100). The preliminary index in August, 1968, was 108.7. Wholesale prices for farm products fell from 105.6 in 1966 to 99.7 in 1967. (The preliminary index for August, 1968, was 101.5.) Industrial prices averaged 106.3 in 1967, increasing to 108.9 (prelim.) in August, 1968.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$538.9 billion in 1965 to \$586.8 billion in 1966 and further to \$628.8 billion in 1967. In the year 1967

labour income rose by \$31.3 billion, business and professional income by \$1.5 billion and personal interest income by \$3.7 billion. Dividend income rose by \$1.2 billion to \$22.9 billion. Personal incomes from all sources other than agriculture rose by \$4.2 billion. Preliminary estimates for July, 1968 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$689.2 billion, an increase of \$60.4 billion over the 1967 level. Labour income rose from \$446.7 billion in 1967 to \$492.0 in June, 1968, an increase of \$45.3 billion. Business and professional incomes rose from \$46.3 billion in 1967 to \$48.0 billion in July, 1968, and personal interest income rose from \$46.8 billion in 1967 to \$52.6 billion in July, 1968.

Disposition of personal incomes.—Of the total of \$628.8 billion gross personal income in 1967, \$82.5 billion was taken by personal taxes and \$506.2 billion was consumed on: Durable goods (\$72.6 billion); non-durable goods (\$215.8 billion); and services (\$203.8 billion), showing personal saving totalling \$40.2 billion out of \$546.3 disposable personal income. At current prices the latter showed an average of \$2,744 per head. Savings amounted to 7.4 per cent. of disposable personal income, as against 6.4 per cent. in 1966.

Private domestic investment.—The total gross private domestic investment rose from \$67.8 billion in 1957 to \$114.3 billion in 1967. Fixed investment in new residential construction (excluding farm investment) rose to \$24.6 billion (1957, \$20.2 billion) and other non-farm construction to \$24.0 billion (1957, \$19.5 billion). Investment in producers' durable equipment (excluding farm equipment) rose from \$25.9 billion in 1957 to \$51.0 billion in 1967.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, including Hawaii and Alaska, is 2,280,864,000 acres of which about 50 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1968 was 3,059,000. The cash income from crops in 1966 was \$18,256,000,000, and in 1967, \$24,405,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1966 was \$24,924,000,000 and in 1967, \$24,405,000,000.

Combined production of all crops in 1967 was about 3 per cent. more than in 1966, due largely to increased acreages for major crops, offset in part by a reduction in cotton acreage. The composite index of yields per acre of 28 major crops was 123 (1957-59 = 100) compared with 122 in 1966. The cotton crop of 7,455,000 bales was down more than a fifth from a year earlier. However, production of corn (maize), grain sorghums, rice, peanuts, wheat and soybeans was ■ record. Farm output of livestock and livestock products was up nearly 3 per cent. in 1967 because of increases in meat animals and poultry.

Livestock on Farms, Jan. 1

	1962-66 '000 head	1966 '000 head	1967 '000 head	1968 '000 head
Cattle....	106,125	108,862	108,645	108,813
Cows..	17,591	15,987	15,198	14,662
Hogs....	53,915	47,414	53,249	54,263
Stock				
sheep...	23,719	21,456	20,661	19,184
Chickens..	384,473	393,019	428,746	424,550
Turkeys..	6,360	6,905	7,817	7,289

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in the United States in 1967 totalled ■ estimated \$23.8 billion compared with \$22.9 billion in 1966 and \$21.4 billion in 1965. Domestic mine production of

copper, gold, and silver was off sharply from 1966. Lead, zinc, and iron production also were down from the previous year. Uranium ore output, mine production of mercury, and primary magnesium production showed significant increases in 1967 from 1966.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1967, U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 3,216 billion barrels, valued at \$9.4 billion. Total demand (domestic plus exports) averaged 12.6 million barrels daily, an increase of 4.4 per cent. over 1966.

In the three principal oil-producing states in 1967 daily average production increased as follows: Louisiana, 275,000 barrels (total average daily production, 2,122,000 barrels); Texas, 170,000 barrels (total average daily production 3,068,000 barrels); and California, 38,000 barrels (total average daily production 984,000 barrels).

Production of anthracite again decreased in 1967, reflecting continued declines in major markets at home and abroad. Pennsylvania anthracite production fell 7 per cent. below the 1966 figure, which was itself an ■ per cent. drop from 1965. Anthracite exports to Canada fell 28 per cent. below the 1966 tonnage. The quantity shipped to western Europe was 15 per cent. above the 1966 level. The continued loss in the domestic market was due to competition from other fuels, principally oil and gas.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1967 totalled 551 million tons, an increase of 3.2 per cent. over 1966. Exports remained at the same relative level of 49.5 million tons. The average value at the mine was estimated at \$4.77 ■ ton in 1967, 23 cents above the 1966 value. The gains in mine prices and production raised the total value to \$2.6 billion, ■ rise of 8.4 per cent. compared with 1966.

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966 (Adjusted)

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products.....	1,642,145	\$9,542,146,000	24,895,940,000
Tobacco products.....	72,363	356,171,000	1,871,980,000
Textile mill products.....	927,339	4,243,454,000	8,028,374,000
Apparel and related products.....	1,359,833	5,177,084,000	9,220,536,000
Lumber and wood products.....	569,837	2,688,677,000	4,788,595,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	428,125	2,185,959,000	3,978,170,000
Paper and allied products.....	633,939	4,235,900,000	9,417,167,000
Printing and publishing.....	1,017,581	6,751,066,000	13,204,493,000
Chemicals and allied products.....	822,491	6,130,407,000	22,812,263,000
Petroleum and coal products.....	140,765	1,128,036,000	4,736,880,000
Rubber and plastic products.....	491,823	3,072,031,000	6,277,082,000
Leather and leather products.....	341,078	1,426,049,000	2,480,757,000
Stone, clay and glass products.....	618,550	3,837,514,000	8,494,586,000
Primary metal industries.....	1,296,541	9,913,533,000	20,907,888,000
Fabricated metal products.....	1,252,204	8,244,878,000	15,791,932,000
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,804,255	13,473,873,000	27,040,990,000
Electrical machinery.....	1,814,302	11,988,113,000	23,543,922,000
Transportation equipment.....	1,890,397	15,454,072,000	29,250,179,000
Instruments and related products.....	362,504	2,521,401,000	5,844,992,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	418,503	2,152,714,000	4,394,390,000
Ordnance and accessories.....	300,528	2,395,173,000	3,972,787,000
Administrative and auxiliary.....	860,744	8,540,533,000	—
Total.....	19,065,997	\$125,458,784,000	\$251,013,903,000

MANUFACTURES

The leading five States according to value added by manufacture at the 1963 Census of Manufacture were: New York (\$19,558,039,000), California (\$17,162,504,000); Ohio (\$15,506,118,000); Illinois (\$14,640,121,000); and Pennsylvania (\$14,043,602,000).

The average number of employees in 1963 for the United States as a whole was 16,960,983, salaries and wages totalling \$99,904,279,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies, plus value created by merchandising operations, etc.) was \$192,103,102,000.

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership in 1966 was 16,200,000 (including 1,241,000 members in Canada). There are also 3,000,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately 28·0 per cent. of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 4,595 stoppages recorded in 1967, involving 2,870,000 workers. There were 42,100,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0·30 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 78,234,000 in May, 1968. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, and unpaid family workers, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 2,303,000 in May 1968 (2·9 per cent.).

Wages.—In May, 1968, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$197·22 per week in electrical work to \$51·33 in variety stores (29·5 hours and \$1·74 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$122·29, an increase of over 425 per cent. since 1939, but in

terms of 1957-59 purchasing power the increase was 2·12 times.

	Average Earnings	Hours Worked	Average Hourly Earnings
May, 1968	Week	Per Week	Hourly
Manufacturing.....	\$122·29	40·9	\$2·99
Durable.....	132·29	41·6	3·18
Non-durable.....	108·26	39·8	2·72
Coal Mining.....	151·13	40·3	3·75
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining.....	152·69	40·5	3·77
Gen. Bldg. Contractors.....	151·72	36·4	4·16
Gas, Electricity and Sanitary Services....	147·91	41·2	3·59
Wholesale trade.....	120·99	39·8	3·04
Retail trade (incl. eating and drinking places).....	73·40	34·3	2·14
Laundries, Cleaners....	69·38	37·1	1·87

On Feb. 1, 1967, the minimum wage set by federal law became \$1·40 an hour for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities closely related and directly essential to such production. The law requires at least time and a half of an employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 a week. From Feb. 1, 1968, the minimum wage for these employees became \$1·60 = hour.

Other employees employed in certain large enterprises having some employees engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, on Feb. 1, 1967, became entitled to a minimum wage of \$1·00 an hour increasing by 15 cents each year until it reaches \$1·60 after Feb. 1, 1971. Overtime premium—44 hours in a week after Feb. 1, 1967—is reduced to 42 hours one year later and to 40 hours after Feb. 1, 1969.

There are certain exemptions from these monetary requirements in specific occupations and industries.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds, financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Figures adjusted to include imports of uranium ore and exports of uranium and other nuclear fuels.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports over Imports
1963	\$ 17,140,000,000	\$ 23,347,000,000	+ \$5,287,000,000
1964	18,684,000,000	26,508,000,000	+ 6,987,000,000
1965	21,366,000,000	27,478,000,000	+ 5,334,000,000
1966	25,542,000,000	30,320,000,000	+ 4,778,000,000
1967	26,816,000,000	31,534,000,000	+ 4,718,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1967

Commodity	Value	Sugar.....	\$588,000,000
Food and Live Animals.....	\$4,064,000,000	Coffee (green or roasted).....	964,000,000
Meat and Meat Preparations.....	151,000,000	Beverages and Tobacco.....	698,000,000
Dairy Products and Eggs.....	117,000,000	Whisky and other Spirits.....	528,000,000
Wheat.....	1,120,000,000	Crude materials (inedible), except fuels.....	2,965,000,000
Rice.....	319,000,000	Rubber (including latex).....	170,000,000
Coarse Grains.....	1,055,000,000	Textile fibres and wastes.....	306,000,000
Fruit and Nuts.....	338,000,000	Ores and metal scrap.....	974,000,000
Vegetables.....	154,000,000	Mineral Fuels, etc.....	2,250,000,000
Animal feedingstuffs.....	332,000,000	Petroleum and Products.....	2,088,000,000
Beverages and Tobacco.....	649,000,000	Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats.....	122,000,000
Cigarettes.....	116,000,000	Chemicals.....	963,000,000
Crude Materials (inedible), except fuels.....	3,280,000,000	Uranium oxide.....	13,000,000
Synthetic rubber.....	170,000,000	Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	5,791,000,000
Raw cotton.....	464,000,000	Electrical apparatus.....	1,140,000,000
Mineral fuels, etc.....	1,104,000,000	Motor vehicles and parts.....	2,259,000,000
Coal.....	482,000,000	Other manufactured goods.....	8,963,000,000
Petroleum and products.....	539,000,000	Paper and manufactures.....	962,000,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats.....	338,000,000	Metals and manufactures.....	3,398,000,000
Chemicals.....	2,803,000,000	Textiles other than clothing.....	812,000,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	12,573,000,000		
Other Manufactured Goods.....	5,376,000,000		

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1967

Commodity	Value
Food and Live Animals.....	\$4,003,000,000
Meat and Meat Preparations.....	645,000,000
Fish.....	522,000,000
Fruit, Nuts, Vegetables.....	555,000,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1967		
Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Australia.....	\$891,000,000	\$406,000,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	704,000,000	584,000,000
Brazil.....	548,000,000	559,000,000
Canada.....	7,173,000,000	7,099,000,000
France.....	1,025,000,000	690,000,000
Germany, West.....	1,706,000,000	1,955,000,000
India.....	955,000,000	298,000,000
Italy.....	973,000,000	856,000,000
Japan.....	2,696,000,000	2,999,000,000
Korea.....		\$416,000,000
Mexico.....		1,223,000,000
Netherlands.....		1,238,000,000
Philippines.....		428,000,000
South Africa.....		426,000,000
Spain.....		521,000,000
Sweden.....		385,000,000
Switzerland.....		430,000,000
U.K.....		1,960,000,000
Venezuela.....		588,000,000

UNITED STATES STOCK OF MONEY

June 30	Gold*	Standard Silver \$	Subsidiary Coin	Minor Coin	Silver Certificates	United States Notes	Federal Reserve Notes	Total†
1963	15,733'3	486'0	1,824'9	681'8	2,276'8	346'7	32,014'8	53,334'7
1964	15,461'4	484'7	1,999'5	737'7	2,127'7	340'7	34,411'0	55,450'6
1965	13,934'1	484'7	2,375'3	853'4	1,811'9	322'7	37,343'4	56,689'7
1966	13,434'4	484'7	3,257'2	933'4	888'8	322'5	40,949'6	60,362'0
1967	13,109'8	484'7	4,168'6	979'4	397'6	322'5	41,686'3	61,408'1

* Held by U.S. Treasury only. † Totals include value of early issue notes in process of withdrawal, not separately shown. Value June, 1967, \$87'5 m. Totals also include silver bullion (\$569.2m. on June 30 1967) and exclude silver certificates secured by such bullion.

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:

	1966
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$6,729,870,320
Funded Debt outstanding.....	8,070,289,765
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	14,800 169,085
Dividends declared.....	547 566,882
Interest accrued.....	425,790,479
Total dividends and interest.....	973,357,301
Railway operating revenues.....	10,880,466,665
Railway operating expenses.....	8,277,293,918
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	Number 307 529,553
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	18,973
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,527,605
Number of railway employees.....	645,336
Miles operated.....	225,528

ROADS

In 1966 there were 3,697,950 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,187,715 miles were in rural areas and 510,235 miles were in municipal areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,800,481 miles of the total; 897,469 miles were unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in municipal areas, total 470,212 miles (466,113) surfaced. Other roads and streets under State control total 291,044 miles (261,269 surfaced), 2,776,450 miles are under local control (2,029,129 surfaced); and 160,244 miles (43,970 surfaced) are under Federal control (in national forests and parks).

An estimated total of \$15,127,000,000 was spent in 1967 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$10,620,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$2,118,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$2,105,000,000 was spent for city streets and \$284,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounts for 62·0 per cent. of the total expenditures; 24·2 per cent. was spent for maintenance; and 5·8 per cent. for administration; 4·2 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 3·8 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1967 in the United States was 96,937,627, an increase of 3·2 per cent. over the 1966 total of 93,962,030. The State governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1961 and \$7,898,371 in 1967, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle, and motor-carrier taxes. In 1967 the Federal Government received \$5,666,317 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and

tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oils.

Accidents.—In 1967 there were 53,000 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle miles of travel was 5·5 in 1967, compared with 5·7 in 1966.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1968, consisted of 1,102 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 925 were privately owned and 177 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 955 government-owned vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet. Of the active vessels, 809 were dry cargo ships, 26 were combination passenger and cargo, and 267 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1967 were estimated to have carried 132,093,000 passengers over 98,746,641,000 passenger miles, 95 per cent. of which were flown in jets. The freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1967 totalled 2,351,108,000 ton miles and express 98,883,000 ton miles. In addition, the airliners flew 975,485,000 ton miles of mail, an increase of 29·7 per cent. over 1966.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of \$6,864,645,000 in 1967, an increase of 19·5 per cent. over 1966. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to a record high total of \$6,156,391,000 last year, or 23·9 per cent. more than the previous year. The net operating income (i.e., before deduction of taxes, interest, etc.) was \$708,254,000, a decrease of 8·8 per cent. from the previous year, resulting in a profit of \$415,411,000 compared with a profit of \$428,584,000 in 1966.

Nine principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (11); (b) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (10); (c) The International and Territorial Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico, the Caribbean and to Alaska and Hawaii (14); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Intra-Alaskan Carriers, providing service within Alaska (5); other classes are (f) Certified All Cargo Lines (5); (g) Helicopter Carriers (4); (h) Supplemental Air Carriers (13); and (i) Air Freight Forwarders (150) and Air Taxi Operators, of which there are over 3,530 authorized.

In 1967, 276,023 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines, 13·1 per cent. more than in 1966.

U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINE INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1967 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Intra- Hawaiian Carriers	Helic- opter Carriers	Intern'l & Territorial Airlines	Intra- Alaskan Carriers	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers carried..	97,217	18,146	1,776	1,220	13,424	301	..
Revenue passenger miles....	70,990,100	4,114,300	274,100	29,670	23,259,300	78,100	..
Air-mail ton miles.....	388,258	12,807	926	61	550,800	4,246	18,390
Express ton miles	89,343	6,417	..	64	1,106	..	1,952
Freight ton miles.....	1,190,067	22,054	2,823	9	795,858	3,630	336,666
Revenue ton miles.....	8,970,900	442,400	27,800	2,970	5,112,900	19,700	\$106,500
Revenue plane miles.....	1,258,300	185,000	7,700	2,660	250,700	8,500	20,600

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In the autumn of 1967 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 51,584,000, of whom 43,887,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was estimated at 40,708,000 for the 1967-68 school year, the average length of school term was estimated at 179 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 165. In 1967, 1,855,000 teachers were employed. The estimated average annual salary of all teachers was \$7,320.

The 1966-67 total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, were about \$26,820,000,000. Of this amount, about \$2,150,000,000 were received from Federal sources, \$10,690,000,000 from State sources and \$13,980,000,000 from county and local sources. For 1967-68 current expenditures are estimated at \$26,340,000,000. It is estimated that \$4,220,000,000 were expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment, and \$950,000,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1967 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 6,964,000.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and junior colleges. The 1967 survey of enrolments covered 2,382 institutions classified as follows: 1,593 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 5,446,000 students; and 789 junior colleges enrolling 1,518,000 students. There are 96 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 144,000 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1965-66, 555,613 bachelor's and first professional degrees were conferred, 331,122 to men and 224,491 to women; 140,772 master's degrees, 93,184 to men and 47,588 to women; and 18,239 doctorates, 16,121 to men and 2,118 to women. Education, Social Sciences, and Business and Commerce were, in that order, the fields in which most students received first-level degrees. There were 118,421 bachelor's and first professional degrees in Education, 93,669 in Social Sciences, and 63,500 in Business and Commerce. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (50,478), Social Sciences (16,460) and Engineering (13,678). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (3,063), Physical Sciences (3,045) and Engineering (2,304).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: *Harvard* (20,345 students, including 6,216 women in 1967), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; *Yale* (8,665 students, including 1,028 women, in 1967), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; *Bowdoin*, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794; 929 men); *Brown*, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 5,042 students, including 1,366 women, in 1967); *Columbia*, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 25,404 students, including 10,087 women, in 1967); *Cornell* (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 19,438

students, including 5,152 women, in 1967); *Dartmouth*, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 3,929 students, including 44 women, in 1967); *Georgetown*, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 7,479 students, including 1,445 women, in 1967); *North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 15,601 students, including 4,478 women, in 1967); *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 19,417 students, including 5,329 women, in 1967); *Pittsburgh*, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 25,060 students, including 9,606 women, in 1967); *Princeton*, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 4,693 men and 63 women in 1967); *Tennessee*, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 28,679 students, including 10,090 women, in 1967); *William and Mary*, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 9,551 students, including 3,959 women, in 1967); *New York University*, founded in 1831 at New York, had 34,582 students, including 11,425 women, in 1967.

Private Schools and Colleges

In the autumn of 1967 it was estimated that there were about 5,200,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 1,400,000 pupils in private high schools and academies, and 2,100,000 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. Enrolment figures for private elementary and secondary schools include about 60,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled schools for exceptional children and sub-collegiate departments of private institutions of higher education.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The short ton of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the long ton of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83267 British gallon. The U.S. liquid quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces.

The metric system was made lawful in the United States by Congress in 1866. It is used almost universally in scientific work and by the pharmaceutical industry in U.S.A. A decimal inch is regularly used in the automotive and other large industries and a decimal pound is also in use in industry and increasingly so in retail food stores.

MAJOR RELIGIONS IN U.S., 1962

	Members
Baptist	21,643,490
Lutheran	8,356,656
Methodist	12,739,925
Presbyterian	4,361,344
Protestant Episcopal	3,317,870
Jewish	5,509,000
Roman Catholic	43,847,938
Eastern Orthodox	3,001,751
Other Denominations	15,946,002
TOTAL	118,723,976

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

(Crime Index, 1966)

	No. of Offences
Crime	1966 1967
Murder	10,920 12,090
Rape	25,330 27,100
Robbery	157,320 202,050
Aggravated Assault	231,800 253,300
Burglary	1,387,200 1,605,700
Larceny (\$50 and over)	894,600 1,047,100
Thefts of Automobiles	557,000 654,900
Total	3,264,170 3,802,240

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admission)	Area Sq. M. [¶]	Estimated Population 1963	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and starting year*)
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22)	51,609	3,347,000	Montgomery	Albert P. Brewer (D) (4—1968)
Alaska (1959) (49)	586,400	248,000	Juneau	Walter J. Hickel (R) (4—1966)
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (48)	113,909	1,559,000	Phoenix	Jack Williams (R) (2—1967)
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25)	53,104	1,858,000	Little Rock	Winthrop Rockefeller (R) (2—1967)
California (Cal.) (1850) (31)	158,693	17,590,000	Sacramento	Ronald Reagan (R) (4—1967)
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38)	104,247	1,961,000	Denver	John A. Love (R) (4—1967)
Connecticut (Conn.) (1788) (5)	5,009	2,666,000	Hartford	John Dempsey (D) (4—1967)
Delaware (Del.) (1787) (1)	2,057	476,000	Dover	Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D) (4—1965)
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791)	69	798,000		
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27)	58,560	5,652,000	Tallahassee	Claude R. Kirk, Jr. (R) (4—1967)
Georgia (Ga.) (1788) (4)	58,876	4,140,000	Atlanta	Lester G. Maddox (D) (4—1967)
Hawaii (1959) (50)	6,423	694,000	Honolulu	John A. Burns (D) (4—1966)
Idaho (1890) (43)	83,557	713,000	Boise	Don Samuelson (R) (4—1967) (c)
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21)	56,400	10,182,000	Springfield	Samuel H. Shapiro (D) (4—1968)
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19)	36,291	4,694,000	Indianapolis	Roger D. Branigin (D) (4—1965)
Iowa (1846) (29)	56,290	2,780,000	Des Moines	Harold E. Hughes (D) (2—1967) (f)
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34)	82,276	2,225,000	Topeka	Robert Docking (D) (2—1967)
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15)	40,395	3,095,000	Frankfort	Louie B. Nunn (R) (4—1967)
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18)	48,523	3,418,000	Baton Rouge	John J. McKeithen (D) (4—1968)
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23)	33,215	982,000	Augusta	Kenneth M. Curtis (D) (4—1967) (g)
Maryland (Md.) (1788) (7)	10,577	3,289,000	Annapolis	Spiro T. Agnew (R) (4—1967)
Massachusetts (Mass.) (1788) (6)	8,257	5,218,000	Boston	John A. Volpe (R) (4—1967)
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26)	58,216	8,116,000	Lansing	George Romney (R) (4—1967)
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32)	84,068	3,500,000	St. Paul	Harold LeVander (R) (4—1967)
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (20)	47,716	2,290,000	Jackson	John Bell Williams (D) (4—1968)
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (24)	69,674	4,328,000	Jefferson City	Warren E. Hearnes (D) (4—1965)
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41)	141,138	707,000	Helena	Tim Babcock (R) (4—1965)
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (37)	77,227	1,460,000	Lincoln	Norbert T. Tiemann (R) (4—1967)
Nevada (Nev.) (1864) (36)	110,540	368,000	Carson City	Paul Laxalt (R) (4—1967)
New Hampshire (N.H.) (1788) (9)	9,304	627,000	Concord	John W. King (D) (2—1967)
New Jersey (N.J.) (1787) (3)	7,836	6,470,000	Trenton	Richard J. Hughes (D) (4—1966)
New Mexico (N. Mex.) (1912) (47)	121,666	1,018,000	Santa Fe	David F. Cargo (R) (2—1967)
New York (N.Y.) (1788) (11)	49,576	17,708,000	Albany	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) (4—1967)
North Carolina (N.C.) (1789) (12)	52,712	4,760,000	Raleigh	Dan K. Moore (D) (4—1965)
North Dakota (N. Dak.) (1889) (39)	70,665	634,000	Bismarck	William L. Guy (D) (4—1965)
Ohio (1803) (17)	41,222	10,173,000	Columbus	James A. Rhodes (R) (4—1967)
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46)	69,919	2,487,000	Oklahoma City	Dewey F. Bartlett (R) (4—1967)
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33)	96,981	1,826,000	Salem	Tom McCall (R) (4—1967) (h)(a)
Pennsylvania (Pa.) (1787) (2)	45,333	11,424,000	Harrisburg	Raymond P. Shafer (R) (4—1967)
Rhode Island (R.I.) (1790) (13)	1,214	885,000	Providence	John H. Chafee (R) (2—1967)
South Carolina (S.C.) (1788) (3)	31,055	2,483,000	Columbia	Robert E. McNair (D) (4—1967) (c)
South Dakota (S. Dak.) (1889) (40)	77,047	737,000	Pierre	Nils A. Boe (R) (2—1967)
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16)	42,244	3,694,000	Nashville	Buford Ellington (D) (4—1967) (c)
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28)	267,339	10,323,000	Austin	John B. Connally (D) (2—1967)
Utah (1890) (45)	84,916	983,000	Salt Lake City	Calvin L. Rampton (D) (4—1965)
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14)	9,609	390,000	Montpelier	Philip H. Hoff (D) (2—1967)
Virginia (Va.) (1788) (10)	40,815	4,331,000	Richmond	Mills E. Godwin, Jr. (D) (4—1966)
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42)	68,192	3,050,000	Olympia	Daniel J. Evans (R) (4—1965)
West Virginia (W. Va.) (1863) (35)	24,181	1,778,000	Charleston	Hulett C. Smith (D) (4—1965)
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (30)	56,154	4,061,000	Madison	Warren P. Knowles (R) (2—1967)
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44)	97,914	337,000	Cheyenne	Stanley K. Hathaway (R) (4—1967)
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS				
Puerto Rico (1899)	3,435	2,529,000	San Juan	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella (4—1965) (b)
Guam (1899)	206	66,910 [†]	Agaña	M. F. Leon Guerrero (D) (4—1967)
Samoa (1900)	76	20,040 [†]	Pago Pago	Owen S. Aspinwall (D) (c)
Virgin Islands (1917)	133	31,904 [†]	Charlotte Amalie	Ralph M. Paiewonsky (D) (e)

† Census of 1960. D.—Democratic Party. R.—Republican Party.

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. § The 13 Original States. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 798). ¶ Gross area, including water.

(a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (e) term appointed by the President.

(f) plus expenses \$5,000. (g) plus expenses \$15,000. (h) plus expenses \$7,200.

Largest Cities

With populations from the Census of 1960

Ψ New York, N.Y.	7,781,984	San Antonio, Texas	587,718	Ψ Oakland, Calif.	367,543
Ψ Chicago, Ill.	3,550,404	Ψ San Diego, Calif.	573,224	Fort Worth, Texas	356,268
Ψ Los Angeles, Calif.	2,479,015	Ψ Seattle, Wash.	557,087	Ψ Long Beach, Calif.	344,168
Ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	2,002,514	Ψ Buffalo, N.Y.	532,759	Birmingham, Ala.	340,887
Ψ Detroit, Mich.	1,670,141	Ψ Cincinnati, Ohio	502,550	Oklahoma City, Okla.	324,253
Ψ Baltimore, Md.	939,024	Ψ Memphis, Tenn.	497,524	Ψ Rochester, N.Y.	318,611
Ψ Houston, Texas	938,219	Ψ Denver, Colo.	493,887	Ψ Toledo, Ohio	318,003
Ψ Cleveland, Ohio	876,050	Ψ Atlanta, Ga.	487,455	Ψ St. Paul, Minn.	313,411
WASHINGTON, D.C.	763,956	Ψ Minneapolis, Minn.	482,872	Ψ Norfolk, Va.	304,869
St. Louis, Mo.	750,026	Ψ Indianapolis, Ind.	476,258	Ψ Omaha, Nebr.	301,598
Ψ Milwaukee, Wis.	741,324	Ψ Kansas City, Mo.	475,539	Ψ Honolulu, Hawaii	294,194
Ψ San Francisco, Calif.	740,315	Ψ Columbus, Ohio	471,316	Ψ Miami, Fla.	291,688
Ψ Boston, Mass.	697,197	Ψ Phoenix, Ariz.	439,170	Ψ Akron, Ohio	290,351
Ψ Dallas, Texas	679,684	Ψ Newark, N.J.	405,220	Ψ El Paso, Texas	276,687
Ψ New Orleans, La.	627,525	Ψ Louisville, Ky.	390,639	Ψ Jersey City, N.J.	276,101
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604,332	Ψ Portland, Ore.	372,676	Ψ Tampa, Fla.	274,970
		Ψ Seaport.			

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name (with Native State)	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.	Fed.	1732, Feb. ■■	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, Mass.	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, Va.	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, Va.	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June ■■	85
5. James Monroe, Va.	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, Mass.	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, S.C.	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, N.Y.	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, Va.	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), Va.	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, N.C.	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor† Va.	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July ■■	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), N.Y.	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, N.H.	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. ■■	64
15. James Buchanan, Pa.	Rep.	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†, Ky.	"	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), N.C.	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ohio.	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Ohio.	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, Ohio.	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), Vt.	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, N.J.	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, Ohio.	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, N.J.	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, Ohio.	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), N.Y.	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26. William Howard Taft, Ohio.	"	1857, Sept. 15	1909	1930, Mar. ■■	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, Va.	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 2	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, Ohio.	Rep.	1865, Nov. ■■	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), Vt.	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert C. Hoover, Iowa.	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	1964, Oct. 20	90
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt†‡, N.Y.	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32. Harry S. Truman, (a), Missouri.	"	1884, May ■■	1945	..	..
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Texas.	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	..	..
34. John F. Kennedy, Mass.†§.	Dem.	1917, May 29	1961	1963, Nov. 22	46
35. Lyndon B. Johnson (a) Texas.	"	1908, Aug. 27	1963	..	..

† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES, ETC. OF THE UNITED STATES

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of over 91,000 in 1967. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

Canton Island was successively used for aviation support activities and as a missile tracking station by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. These activities have been terminated and the island is now uninhabited. Enderbury has been uninhabited since World War II.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladron or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 200 square miles, with an estimated Guamanian population (1967) of 63,000.

The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Manuel F. Leon Guerrero.

Secretary, Denver Dickerson.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1960), 1,097.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1960) of 2,356, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population estimated (1966) of 2,600,000. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 35 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 7,500 miles of paved roads were in use in 1966. There are good harbours at San Juan, Mayaguez and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 9 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 9 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat

in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the last two decades. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1967 was 729,473.

CAPITAL.— Ψ San Juan, population 477,000; Metropolitan Area (1967), 783,100. Other major towns are: Ψ Ponce (161,300); Bayamón (115,800); Ψ Mayaguez (92,500); Ψ Arecibo (80,100); and Caguas (75,700).

	FINANCE	1965-66	1966-67
Revenue.....	$\$398,000,000$	$\$430,000,000$	
Expenditure.....	$423,000,000$	$681,800,000$	
	TRADE	1965-66	1966-67
Total Imports....	$\$1,354,000,000$	$\$1,784,000,000$	
Total Exports.....	$918,000,000$	$1,320,000,000$	

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K..	$\mathcal{L}3,799,000$	$\mathcal{L}3,356,000$
Exports to U.K....	$2,683,000$	$3,262,000$

Governor, Roberto Sánchez-Vilella, elected 1964.

Resident Commissioner, Santiago Polanco Abreu.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 26,000 in 1968.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of 52 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1960, 1,251), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 24 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces. *Governor*, Owen S. Aspinall.

Secretary, Alvin R. Mangnall.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1967 was estimated at 91,448. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary considerably among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine different languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947, administration being under the general jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into six districts: The Marianas, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, William R. Norwood.

Deputy High Commissioner, Martin P. Mangan.

CAPITAL (Provisional).—Saipan, Mariana Islands.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 56,000. St. Thomas (28 sq. miles) had a population of 28,000; St. Croix (84 sq. miles) had a population of 26,500; St. John (20 sq. miles) had a population of 1,500.

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The government of the Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22, 1954. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of 15 senators popularly elected for two-year terms. Virgin Islanders are citizens of the United States. A Governor is appointed. The Virgin Islands are now a favourite tourist area in the Caribbean. The climate of the Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1967 totalled £1,014,000; Exports to U.K., £5,365,000.

Governor, Ralph M. Pajewonsky.
Government Secretary, Cyril E. King.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1911, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. P. Leber, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

In 1523, Charles V of Spain ordered an investigation into the possibility of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. From then until 1904, the principal maritime nations of the world gave earnest consideration to the project. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. For various reasons, including those of finance and inability to master the health problems on the humid isthmus, the initial effort failed. A receiver was appointed in 1889 and a second French company undertook the last project, with excavation work resuming in 1894. This was continued until the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company on Panama on May 4, 1904.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States.

The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it \$10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annuity to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to the Republic land and railroad yards valued at \$25,000,000, to construct a high-level bridge over the Pacific entrance to the Canal which cost \$20,000,000 and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic. The Canal Zone has an area of 647 sq. miles (about 1 per cent. of the total area of Panama) (land area, 372 sq. miles) and a population in 1967 of 49,433, of whom 39,812 (including military) are U.S. citizens.

Chief Town.—Balboa Heights (Population, including Balboa and Ancon, 3,665):

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights: 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea takes on average 13 to 15 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a Canal improvement programme which will result in a minimum channel width of 500 feet in the Cut. The final phase of the \$50 million programme began in the fiscal year 1967. The maximum draft allowable for ships using the Panama Canal is determined by the level of Lake Gatun, which is an average of 85 feet above sea level. During dry season, from December to April, the lake level drops, imposing draft restrictions. The all-time high maximum tropical fresh water draft was 40 feet for certain types of vessels in 1967.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 16 fiscal years is shown below. In 1967 a record number of vessels used the canal carrying the highest tonnage so far recorded.

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal. * Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,042
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,200
1958	9,187	47,968,018	48,124,809
1959	9,718	52,216,061	51,153,096
1960	10,795	58,301,926	59,258,219
1961	10,866	61,826,002	63,669,738
1962	11,149	65,378,845	67,524,552
1963	11,017	64,438,115	62,247,094
1964	11,808	69,707,102	70,550,090
1965	11,835	74,8-3,264	76,573,071
1966	11,926	78,918,013	81,712,940
1967	12,413	88,266,343	86,193,430

* Net Tonnage figures are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington,
D.C. 20008.Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G. (1965)

£8,600

Minister, E. E. Tomkins, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Minister (Economic), E. W. Maude, C.B.

Minister (Commercial), E. A. Midgley, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Minister (Defence Research and Development),
W. B. Littler, C.B.Head of British Defence Staff, Defence and Military
Attaché, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Lea, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
M.B.E.Naval Attaché, Rear Admiral L. E. S. H. Le Bailly,
O.B.E.Air Attaché, Air Vice-Marshal D. Crowley-Milling,
C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.Counsellors, T. A. K. Elliott, C.M.G.; D. V. Bendall,
C.M.G., M.B.E.; K. M. Wilford, C.M.G.; E. Bolland;
S. H. Hebblethwaite, C.M.G. (Information); J. B.
da Silva; P. W. J. Buxton; G. F. Goodall; M. K.
Molloy; W. M. Drower, M.B.E.; B. Russell
Jones; P. W. Ridley (Commercial); A. H. B.
Hermann (Hong Kong Commercial Affairs);
M. P. Lynch (Financial); W. R. Lythgo, O.B.E.
(Administration and H.M. Consul-General); P. G.
Hudson (Civil Aviation); J. R. Steele (Shipping);
D. Eagers (Petroleum); J. Eaton, O.B.E. (Agriculture
and Food); R. G. Voysey (Scientific); J. J. Watson
(Labour); J. F. Gough (Defence Research and
Development); R. Anderson (Defence Supply);
H. S. Weeks (Defence).1st Secretaries, A. R. Thomas; C. K. Curwen; A. B.
Urwick; I. M. H. Smart; P. R. Spendlove;
H. T. C. Parkin; M. J. E. Fretwell (Commercial);
H. O'Brien (Commercial); G. L. Bell (Financial);
A. J. Cliff (Financial); C. F. Hill (Information);
B. L. Crowe (Information); Miss J. F. Veasey,
M.B.E. (H.M. Consul); H. V. Richardson (Ad-
ministration).2nd Secretaries, Miss A. Sykes; W. H. Ewens;
E. H. T. Johnson (Administration); G. C. Fedrick;
Miss E. M. Gaylard, M.B.E.; M. D. Cuthbertson;
C. V. Anson (Commercial); B. Attewell (Com-
mercial); R. J. R. Owen; A. M. Wood.Attachés, R. W. Heath; D. S. Blaikie, M.B.E.; R. G.
Sowden (Atomic Energy); Capt. R. J. D. Glen-
dinning, R.N.(ret.) (Defence Supply); Miss D. V. M.
Doyne (Social Secretary).UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN
GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY.—Grosvenor Square, W.1.

[01-499-9000]

FASTEAST ATLANTIC PASSAGES

Year	Days	Ship	Tons	Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862a	9	<i>Scotia</i>	3,871	1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656
1869a	8	<i>City of Brussels</i>	3,081	1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650
1882a	7	<i>Alaska</i>	6,400	1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	<i>Emp. of Britain</i>	42,348
1889a	6	<i>City of Paris</i>	10,669	1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	<i>Normandie</i>	80,000
1894a	5½	<i>Lucania</i>	12,950	1936f	4d. oh. 27m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	81,237
1897b	6	<i>Kaiser Wilhelm</i>	14,349	1930g	3d. 23h. 57m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	81,237
1903c	5½	<i>Deutschland</i>	16,502	1937f	3d. 23h. 2m.	<i>Normandie</i>	80,000
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696	1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	81,237
1924e	5d. 1h. 49m.	<i>Mauretania</i>	30,696	1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	<i>Queen Mary</i>	81,237
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	<i>Bremen</i>	51,650	1952f	3d. 12h. 12m.	<i>United States</i>	51,500
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	<i>Europa</i>	51,656	1952g	3d. 10h. 40m.	<i>United States</i>	51,500

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg;
f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York. October 24 has been designated "United Nations Day".

The following 125 states are members of the United Nations:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congolese Republic, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gaboon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Ruanda, Rumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided among seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—General Committee and a Credentials Com-

mittee; and three standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a Committee on Contributions and a Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission. In 1964 the General Assembly set up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a permanent body.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was set up on Jan. 1, 1967, to promote industrialization and co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of fifteen Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five permanent Members (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and ten non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by the affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine Members must include the concurring votes of the permanent Members, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that with regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute may refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A non-member State can bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A Committee on the Admission of New Members was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of fourteen related agencies.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), London Office, 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1.—UNICEF embraces all aspects of child welfare and assists the

governments of the developing countries in developing maternal and child health services, the prevention and treatment of disease, nutrition and the preparation of children for adult life. It is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public and its work is carried out in co-operation with the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and one other country elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General (1966-71), U Thant (Burma).

Under-Secretaries-General

Chef de Cabinet, C. V. Narasimhan (*India*).
Special Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (*U.S.A.*); J. Rolz-Bennett (*Guatemala*).
Conference Services, Jiri Nosek (*Czechoslovakia*).
Economic and Social Affairs, P. de Seynes (*France*).
Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, I. S. Djermakoye (*Niger*).
Political and Security Council Affairs, Aleksei E. Nesterenko (*U.S.S.R.*).
Director-General, U.N. Office, Geneva, V. W. Guicciardino (*Italy*).

Assistant Secretaries-General

Legal Counsel, C. A. Stavropoulos (*Greece*).
Controller, B. Turner (*New Zealand*).
Personnel (vacant).
Office of Public Information, A. A. Hamid (*Pakistan*).
General Services, D. Vaughan (*U.S.A.*).
Inter-Agency Affairs, M. Hill (*U.K.*).

Administrator, U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), Paul G. Hoffman (*U.S.A.*); **Co-administrator**, David Owen (*U.K.*).
Executive Director, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), Henry Labouisse (*U.S.A.*).
Secretary-General, U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), R. Prebisch (*Argentina*).

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (*Iran*).
Commissioner-General, U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, Laurence V. Michelmore (*U.S.A.*).
Executive Director, U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), I. H. Abdel-Rahman (*U.A.R.*)).

Executive Director, U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Chief S. O. Adebo (*Nigeria*).

Executive Secretaries of Economic Commissions
Europe (ECE), J. Stanovik (*Yugoslavia*).
Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), U Nyun (*Burma*).
Latin America (ECLA), C. Quintana (*Mexico*).
Africa (ECA), R.R.K.A. Gardiner (*Ghana*).

U.N. Information Centre, 14-15, Stratford Place, W.1.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. For the year 1968, the gross appropriation was \$140,430,950. The scale of assessments on 1968-70 budget for the British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1·52 per cent.; Canada, 3·0 per cent.; Ghana, 0·08 per cent.; India, 1·74 per cent.; Malaysia, 0·11 per cent.; New Zealand, 0·36 per cent.; Pakistan, 0·37 per cent.; United Kingdom, 6·62 per cent. The United States contribution was 32·57 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 14·61 per cent.; France was 6·0 per cent.; Italy was 3·24 per cent.; Japan was 3·78 per cent.; and China was 4·00 p.c.

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES

845 Third Avenue, New York

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative on the Security Council, The Lord Caradon, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (Minister of State for Foreign Affairs)..... £5,625
Deputy Permanent Representative, Sir Leslie Glass, K.C.M.G.
Ministers, M. E. Allen, C.M.G., C.V.O. (Economic and Social Affairs); D. H. T. Hildyard, C.M.G., D.F.C.; J. I. McK. Rhodes (*Treasury Adviser*).
Counsellors, E. Youde, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Head of Chancery); J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O. (Trusteeship Affairs); C. J. Brown, O.B.E. (*Admin.*); H. G. Darwin (*Legal Adviser*).
Military Adviser, Col. H. J. Sweeney, M.C.
1st Secretaries: Mrs. M. B. Chitty; P. J. S. Moon; D. N. Lane; C. W. Squire; R. A. C. Byatt; S. L. Egerton; R. N. Posnett, O.B.E.; D. F. Milton; T. N. Haining; Miss S. E. Harden, M.B.E.; Miss E. C. Wallis, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary, Miss J. H. Mather.
Attaché, P. A. McDermott.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnerring 11-13, Vienna

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it or under its supervision is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies. In June, 1967, 98 states were members.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (25 members) carries out the functions of the Agency and meets usually four times a year. The Budget in 1967 amounted to \$11,879,500. Director-General, Dr. John A. Hall (*U.S.A.*).

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Fourteen other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Geneva (London Branch Office, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, W.1.)—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution connected with the League of

Nations, in 1946 it became the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. The ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability. In June 1968, the Organisation had 118 member States.

The International Labour Conference, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing management and a fourth representing labour, meets annually and formulates international labour standards.

A 48-member Governing Body, composed of 24 Governments, 12 worker members and 12 employer members supervises the work of the International Labour Office and acts as the Organisation executive council. Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The International Labour Office, the Secretariat of the Organisation, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, directs technical co-operation activities and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (U.S.A.).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and to better the condition of rural populations, thus contributing to the expansion of world economy. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new types of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields ■ nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. As well as its work as an intergovernmental agency the Organization also mobilizes the efforts of private individuals and associations through the worldwide *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*. Jointly with the United Nations it administers ■ \$300,000,000 World Food Programme using food as capital backing for development programmes in developing countries. The 1967 session of the governing Conference approved a budget of \$59,861,000 for the years 1966-69. In addition, FAO is carrying out field programmes involving expenditure of more than \$400,000,000 under the U.N. Development Programme. Through its co-operative programme with the World Bank it is helping to increase international investment in agriculture and allied fields.

The policy of the Organization is directed by ■ two-yearly Conference of the 117 member countries. A council (34 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, Dr. A. H. Boerma (Netherlands).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7 ème.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental

freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the "Organization are: ■ General Conference which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an Executive Board of 30 members and the Secretariat. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as ■ link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

This programme is essentially designed to stimulate and expand international co-operation and national efforts in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and exchange of persons for study and educational travel abroad. Current activities of the Organization focus on development of international co-operation among specialists and non-governmental organizations, the collection and dissemination of information, direct action to promote education and science in under-developed countries and the preparation of international agreements related to Unesco's interests. Member States in June 1968, 122.

Director-General, René Maheu (France).

World Health Organization (WHO), 1211 Geneva 27. Established on April 7, 1948, the World Health Organization exists to forward the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge, help to train personnel and assist countries on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other communicable diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental health—and technical services of world-wide interest such as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopoeias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, medical research and publication of technical and scientific works. Budget for 1969, \$60,747,800. Membership (June, 1968), 131.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (24 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (*The World Bank*), 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources. The 552 loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1968, totalled \$11,518,000,000 to 85 countries. Subscribed capital, July 1, 1968, \$22,942,000,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 106 member countries.

Twenty *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the *Board of Governors*. The *President*, selected by the *Executive Directors*, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

President, Robert S. MacNamara (U.S.A.).

International Development Association (IDA), 1818 H Street, Washington D.C.—An affiliate of the World Bank established in September 1960. Its purposes are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities. IDA's Board of Governors and Executive Directors are the same as those holding equivalent positions in the World Bank, serving *ex officio* in IDA. By June 30, 1968, IDA had extended 127 development credits totalling \$1,832,000,000 in 40 countries for improved transportation, agriculture, electric power facilities, industry, education and municipal water supplies. The credits were for terms of 50 years, free of interest.

International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1813 H Street, Washington, D.C.—The IFC was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to assist less developed member countries by promoting the growth of the private sector of their economies. IFC's share capital of \$101,368,000 at June 30, 1968, had been subscribed by 86 countries. In addition, IFC is empowered to borrow up to approximately \$400,000,000 from the World Bank.

In association with other investors, IFC provides risk capital without government guarantee for productive private enterprises, usually on a mixed equity and loan basis. It also carries out standby and underwriting operations and furnishes technical and financial assistance to private development finance companies. IFC funds are augmented by sales of participations in its commitments to other investors. At the end of June, 1968, IFC had made commitments totalling more than \$271,000,000 in 39 countries. IFC is responsible for the technical and financial appraisal and supervision of all industrial, mining and development finance company projects submitted to the World Bank Group.

President, Robert S. McNamara (U.S.A.).

International Monetary Fund, 19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. 107 countries were in membership of the Fund in April, 1968, their total quota subscriptions being \$21,000,000,000. The Fund has an additional arrangement enabling it to borrow up to \$6,000,000,000 from ten industrial members.

The \$21,000,000,000 which the Fund holds in gold and currencies provides a reserve on which members may draw, with its agreement, to meet foreign obligations during periods of deficit in their international balance of payments. This use of the Fund's resources is linked to its efforts to reduce exchange restrictions and discrimination, and establish currency convertibility.

The Fund's financial assistance takes the form of a foreign exchange transaction. The member pays to the Fund a amount of its own money equivalent,

at the par value agreed with the Fund, to the amount of foreign currency it wishes to draw. The member is expected to "repurchase" its own currency from the Fund within three, or at the outside five years, with payment of gold or dollars or convertible currency acceptable to the Fund. These arrangements are subject to certain charges which rise in proportion to the amount of foreign exchange involved, and the length of time it is held.

Currencies drawn from the Fund may be used in a flexible way to relieve the member's payments difficulty, but its assets are not intended to be used for military purposes, or for programmes of economic development. Countries that are pursuing national development programmes may use the Fund if they experience temporary payments difficulties such as would ordinarily entitle member to Fund assistance.

Each member of the Fund is assigned a quota which approximately determines its voting power and the amount of foreign exchange that it may draw from the Fund. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota, and is payable partly in gold and partly in the member's own currency. On May 1, 1967, the Fund's assets included \$3,732,000,000 in gold, \$808,000,000 in subscriptions receivable and \$17,982,000,000 in various national currencies. Total drawings from the Fund up to April 30, 1968, amounted to \$14,600,000,000.

Managing Director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer (France).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3.—In existence since April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations or operation, and simpler procedures at international airports. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations ■ they apply to international air transport. 116 states are now members of ICAO.

An Assembly of delegates from member states meets at least once every three years. A Council of 27 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

President of Council, Walter Binaghi (Argentina).
Secretary-General, B. T. Twigt (Netherlands).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, 3000 Berne.—Established on October 9, 1874, by the postal Convention of Berne and in operation from July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union includes almost all the countries of the world. Budget, 1969, \$2,025,000. A Universal Postal Congress meets at five-yearly intervals, the next Congress to be held at Tokyo in 1969.

Director-General, Dr. Michel Rahi (U.A.R.).

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU became ■ U.N. Specialized Agency in 1947 and since 1967 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Montreux Conference held in 1965. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters, including space radio communications. The budget for 1969 is \$5,261,320.

Secretary-General, M. Mili (Tunisia) (acting).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950, WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. Budget (1968-71), \$U.S.11,817,000.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (24 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), eight technical commissions and a Secretariat.

Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).

SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Bangkok, Thailand.

A *South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty* was signed on Sept. 8, 1954, by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Treaty consists of eleven Articles. The parties undertake mutual defence responsibilities in the area of the Treaty. Other articles deal with mutual economic assistance, including technical assistance, designed to promote economic progress and social well-being; the rights and obligations of the parties under the Charter of the United Nations; accession of further states; and define the area to which the Treaty applies. Member Countries are represented on a Council which provides for consultation with regard to military and other planning. The United States executed the Treaty with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack apply only to Communist aggression, but agreed to consult with the other signatories in the event of any other armed attack.

In a declaration of principles, *The Pacific Charter*, the Treaty powers uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. They will earnestly strive by every peaceful means to

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO), 22 Berners Street, W.1.—A United Nations Specialized Agency established on March 17, 1958, to provide means for co-operation and exchange of information among governments on technical matters related to international shipping, especially with regard to safety at sea. IMCO is responsible for calling maritime conferences and drafting maritime agreements, e.g. Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic 1965, Load Line Convention 1966. It has produced International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes; revised International Code of Signals; fire safety measures for ships; and tonnage measurement recommendations. In June 1968, 68 nations were in membership. Budget, 1968-69, \$2,102,241. *Secretary-General, C. Goad (U.K.).*

International Trade, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but as it became clear that it was not acceptable to leading trading powers the attempt to bring it into operation was abandoned.

An international treaty to which some 76 countries are parties came into operation in 1948, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs, expanding international trade and promoting economic development. Six important tariff conferences have been held through which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on thousands of items. The sixth negotiating conference, the Kennedy Round, completed in June, 1967, resulted in unprecedented tariff reductions, a cereals agreement and an anti-dumping code. In recent years an increasing amount of GATT's work has been concerned with the trade and development problems of developing countries. In 1964 an International Trade Centre was created to assist developing countries in export promotion, by means of market research, training courses and advisory services; it is operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD.

Director-General, O. Long (Switzerland), Villa Le Bocage, Palais des Nations, Geneva 10, Switzerland.

promote self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose peoples desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities. They will continue to co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress and social well-being in the region. They are determined to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the Treaty area to subvert their freedom or destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Ankara, Turkey

A mutual security and defence treaty was concluded between Turkey and Iraq at Baghdad, Feb. 24, 1955. Three further states, the United Kingdom, Iran, and Pakistan signed the *Baghdad Pact* later in the same year. The United States, although not ■ full member of the Council, participates in ■ observer capacity, is ■ member of all major committees, and contributes an equal share to the international staff and budget, as well ■ a large share of economic and military assistance. Iraq formally withdrew from the Pact on March 24, 1959, and the title Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) was adopted on Aug. 21, 1959. *Secretary-General, Turgut Menemencioglu (1968).*

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Capitals, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to officers serving abroad:

Grade I—	£8,600.
Grade II—	£6,300.
Grade III—	£5,375.
Grade IV—	£3,625 to £4,625.
Grade V—	£2,600 to £3,550.
Grade VI—	£2,985 to £3,525.
Grade VII—	£2,345 to £2,845.
Grade VIII—	£2,050 to £2,497.
Grade IX—	£1,865 to £2,225.
Grade X—	£1,145 to £1,865.
Grade XI—	£775 to £1,735.
Grade XII—	£525 to £1,225.

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

Cost of British representation in all overseas countries, including representation on international organizations such as the United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, OECD and EFTA, was estimated at £24,029,000 in 1968-69 (compared with £22,680,000 in the previous year). The total includes salaries of overseas staff, £15,953,000; general allowances, £6,606,000; representation allowances £650,000; and overseas entertainment allowances, £820,000.

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghanistān)

King of Afghanistan., H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue five sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud, b. 1946; H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, b. 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nur Ahmed Etemadi.
1st Deputy Prime Minister and Education, Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal.
2nd Deputy Prime Minister, Abdullah Yaftali.
Defence, Gen. Khan Mohamad.
Interior, M. Omar Wardak.
Justice, Mohamad Asghar.
Finance, Mohamad Anwar Zyace.
Commerce, Dr. Nur Ali.
Public Works, Mohamad Hossein Massaa.
Culture and Information, Dr. Mohamad Anas.
Communications, Mohamad Azim Cran.
Health, Miss Kubrah Noorzai.

Mines and Industries, Abdul Samad Salim.
Agriculture, Mohamad Akbar Reza.
Planning, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi.
President of Tribal Affairs, Sayed Mohamad Masud Pohanya.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
(01-589-8891)

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Majid (1967).
1st Secretary, Abdul Ali Sulaiman.
2nd Secretary, Abdul Qayum Afzal.
Attaché, Hafizullah Anwar.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population 15,227,000 (estimated, 1964). The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tajiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfiqar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. An Afghan-Chinese border treaty was signed in 1963 and the border demarcated in 1964. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into 29 provinces each under a Governor.

Government.—Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. By the new constitution which came into effect in October, 1965, sovereign power is vested in the National Assembly of 216 elected members. There is also an Upper House or Senate. Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and 26 Ministers. Elections were held during 1965 for a new Parliament, consisting of an elected Lower House and a partly-elected Upper House. The Prime Minister is chosen by the King. Ministers may be appointed from among members of the Parliament or outside it but they must cease to be members of the Parliament on appointment. Mr. Nur Ahmed Etemadi was appointed Prime Minister by the King

on Nov. 1, 1967, and formed a new Cabinet (see p. 816).

By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Judiciary.—Hitherto Afghanistan has been ruled on the basis of Sharia or Islamic law. The new Constitution, however, introduced in 1965, provides for the creation of a legal code, and for a new structure of courts, consisting of a lower court in each *wuluswali* (sub province), and a court of appeal in each province, with a Supreme Court in Kabul. This system marks the complete separation of executive and judiciary for the first time.

Defence.—The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by twice-yearly calls. Service is for one year for officers and 2 years for other ranks. The peace strength is about 80,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul-Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar-Herat (350 miles); Herat-Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul-Khanabad-Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North has now been shortened by the completion in 1964 of the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar-Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. The Kabul-Kandahar and Kandahar-Herat-Kushki roads have been surfaced by U.S. and Soviet Aid respectively. The Kabul-Khyber, Kandahar-Spin Boldak and Kabul-Kunduz-Qizil Qala roads are also surfaced. Work on the metallising of the Pul-i-Kumhri-Shiberghan road has begun, with Soviet assistance. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pashto, and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pashto. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pashto, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are

secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

The annual revenue, of some £2,000,000,000 *Afghanis*, consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have become eligible for income-tax.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K..	£1,262,000	£961,000
Exports to U.K.....	6,364,000	3,016,000

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 450,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of black, red and green, with white device in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 27.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Peers Lee Carter (1968)..... £5,375
1st Secretary, M. K. Evans.
Defence Attaché, Col. R. E. C. Timbrell.
Oriental Secretary, D. J. M. Dain.
2nd Secretaries, Miss E. A. Urquhart (*Consul*); A. B. N. Morey (*Commercial*); C. J. S. Rundle.

British Council Representative.—K. L. Pearson, P.O. Box 453, 352 Zargunah Maidan, Kabul. Kabul is distant 5,000 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 20–24 hours.

ALBANIA

Head of State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Chairman, Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu.

Labour (=Communist) Party

Politbureau of the central committee, R. Alia; B. Baliku; A. Carcani; Enver Hoxha; H. Kapo; S. Koleka; R. Marko; M. Myftiu; G. Nushi; M. Shehu; H. Toska (*full members*); P. Dume; K. Hazbiu; A. Kellezi; P. Peristeri; K. Theodosi (*alternate members*).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Enver Hoxha (*1st Secretary*); R. Alia; H. Kapo; X. Spahiu.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hoxha as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 50,000).

FLAG.—Black two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

ALGERIA (Republic of Algeria)

President of the Council of Revolution, Col. Houari Boumedienne.

CABINET

Minister of State (responsible for transport), Rabah Bitat.

Foreign Affairs, Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

Interior, (vacant).

Finance and Planning, Ahmed Kaid.

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Ali Yahia Abdennour.

Information, Mahomed ben Yahia.

Justice, Mohamed Bedjaoui.

National Education, Ahmed Taleb.

Health, Tedjini Haddam.

War Veterans, Boualem ben Hamouda.

Industry and Power, Belaid Abdessalam.

Posts and Telecommunications, Abdelkader Zaibek.

Public Works, Lamine Khene.

Trade, Noureddine Delleci.

Labour, Abdelaziz Zerdani.

Tourism, Abdelaziz Maaoui.

Youth and Sports, Abdelkrim ben Mahmoud.

Religious Affairs, Larbi Saadouni.

ALGERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7
(01-584-9502-51)

Ambassador (vacant).

Counsellor (Chargeé d'Affaires), Abdelaziz Yadi.

Attachés, Djilali Laribia; Salem Irbah; Omar Ramoull.



Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to a southern limit about 19° N. Area, 855,900 sq. miles (estimated). The population is estimated at 12,102,000 (1966), of which 30 per cent. are urban dwellers.

Government.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were re-organized to form 13 departments: Algiers, Tizi-Ouzou, Orléansville,

Médéa, Constantine, Bône (now Annaba), Setif, Batna, Oran, Tlemcen, Mostaganem, Saida and Tiaret. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem *Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.)* against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. On September 16, 1959, General de Gaulle announced plans for the self-determination of Algeria, but the Moslem Nationalist Revolution continued. After various attempts by the European population of Algeria aided by a section of the French Army, to retain control in Algeria, peace talks between representatives of the French Government and the Nationalists opened at Evian on May 30, 1961, and agreement was finally reached between the two parties on March 19, 1962. A Referendum held in France on April 8, 1962, and a second one held in Algeria on July 1, confirmed the choice of the Algerian people for independence with continued co-operation with France. President de Gaulle declared Algeria independent on July 3, 1962. A Government under Ben Bella ruled the country on a provisional basis until an official Constitution was adopted in September, 1963. Under the terms of the constitution the F.L.N. is the only legally recognized party. Ben Bella was elected President of the Republic for a five-year term in September, 1963. He was deposed and a Council of the Revolution presided over by Col. Boumedienne assumed power on June 19, 1965. A new Government was formed on July 10. Algerian independence and the aftermath of the European insurrection in Algiers led to the flight of more than four-fifths of the French population and even more have left since. In a series of decrees the Algerian Government took over a large number of properties and organized their running by committees of workers. An agrarian reform aimed at land redistribution was announced for 1967-68. By October, 1963, all agricultural land held by foreigners had been expropriated. Considerable amounts in aid to sustain the Algerian economy are still being provided by the French Government which agreed in 1965 to provide Frs. 1,000 million for the execution of a five-year industrialization project.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£3,095,000	£2,970,000
Exports to U.K.....	22,681,000	15,233,000

Exports are mainly wine, barley and other cereals, skins, olives, citrus fruits, dates, iron and zinc ores, phosphate rock, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, vegetables, crude petroleum and methane (liquefied natural gas). The principal imports from the United Kingdom are tractors and agricultural machinery, engines, machine tools, rubber manufactures and metal manufactures. Natural gas from the Sahara is supplied to the coastal area. A special plant at Arzew, completed in 1964, liquefies the gas, which is then exported in specially-designed tankers. Methane exports to the United Kingdom (484,664 tons in 1966) were interrupted in 1967.

The Algerian State Railways network (2,402 miles) in 1964 carried 4,736,541 passengers and 4,552,032 tons of freight. In 1965 the number of ships in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 10,551. 51,390 civilian aircraft carrying 786,214 passengers used the 18 principal Algerian airports in 1965. There were 25,300 kilometres of road open in 1966, including 2,300 km. of asphalt roads in the Sahara.

The territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardala, Touggourt and the Saharan Oasis, formerly a separate colony, became an integral part of Algeria on independence.

Oil, natural gas and iron ore are found in quantities in the Saharan regions. Substantial oil and gas deposits are now being worked. A third

pipeline for the Algerian Government was completed by a British construction company in March, 1966. Production of crude oil in 1966 totalled 32,043,127 tons, compared with 26,129,438 tons in 1965. In 1966, 1,957,000,000 cubic metres of natural gas were produced (1965, 1,700,000,000).

CAPITAL.—Algiers, population (census of 1966), 943,000. The large numbers of French inhabitants who left the country have largely been replaced by an influx of Algerians to the city. Other towns include Oran (324,000), Constantine (255,000), Annaba (formerly Bône) (165,000), Sidi-Bel-Abbes (101,000), Setif (98,000), Tlemcen (80,000), Skikda (formerly Philippeville) (85,000), Blida (87,000), Mostaganem (64,000), Tizi Ouzou (40,000).

FLAG.—Red crescent and star on a divided green and white background.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Résidence Cassiopée, 7 Chemin de Glycines,
Algiers.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Martin Le Quesne, C.M.G. (1968). £4,625
1st Secretaries, N. M. Fenn (Head of Chancery); R. C. Robinson, M.B.E. (Commercial).
2nd Secretaries, H. G. F. Harcombe (Vice-Consul); J. C. P. Lansley.
Cultural Attaché, British Council Representative, D. L. Lister, M.B.E.

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of about 16,000, one-third of whom are native Andorrans. It is surrounded by mountains of 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes, each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four (Heads of families only may vote). The nominal heads of the state are the Bishop of Urgel, Spain, and the President of the French Republic. These two "co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. Each co-prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribune for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts.

The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open most of the year. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that over 800,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year.

There are two radio stations in Andorra, one privately-owned and one operated by a French Government corporation. Both pay dues to the Council of the Valleys.

Imports from the United Kingdom rose from £30,000 in value in 1966 to £37,000 in 1967.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,500).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red;

Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.
H.M. Consul-General, D. H. Clibborn, C.M.G. (Resident at Barcelona).

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 250 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 20,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in U.A.R. and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also.—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; MUSCAT AND OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; SOUTHERN YEMEN; TRUCIAL STATES; YEMEN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina)

President, Lt.-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía, assumed office June 29, 1966.

Ministers

Economy and Labour, Dr. Adalbert Krieger Vasena.
Interior, Dr. Guillermo Antonio Borda.
Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Nicanor Costa Méndez.

Social Welfare, Dr. Conrado Bauer.
Defence, Ing. Emilio van Peborgh.

Secretaries of State
Government, Dr. Mario F. Diaz Colodrero.
Education, Dr. José Mariano Astigüeta.
Communications, General Julio A. Teglia.
Justice, Dr. Conrado Etchebarne.
Agriculture, Ing. Agr. Rafael García Mata.
Labour, Sr. Rubens Guillermo San Sebastián.
Finance, Dr. César A. Bunge.

Industry and Commerce, Raúl Jorge E. Peyceré.
Energy and Mining, Ing. Luis María Gotelli.
Overseas Trade, Elbio Baldinelli.
Public Works, Ing. Bernardo Juan Loitegui.
Transport, Ing. Armando Silvio Ressa.
Social Security, Sr. Alfredo Manuel Cousido.
Public Health, Dr. Ezequiel A. Dago Holmberg.
Housing, Arq. Julio Sebastian Billorou.
President of Central Bank, Dr. Pedro Eduardo Real.
Commanders-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Julio Rodolfo Also-garay (Army); Admiral Benigno I. Varela (Navy);
 Brig.-Gen. Adolfo Teodoro Alvarez (Air Force).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[0x-245-3771]

Ambassador, His Excellency Brig. Eduardo Francisco McLoughlin (1966).
Naval Attaché, Rear Adm. Luis M. Iriart.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Roberto H. Tiscornia.
Counsellors, Juan Manuel Figueroa Antequeda; Enrique J. Ros; Rafael Gonzalez.
Military and Air Attaché, Commodore Roberto D. Bortot.

Economic Counsellor, Leonardo A. Vartialitis.
Financial Counsellor, Carlos A. Montagne.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Cdr. Eduardo René Fracassi; Cdr. Juan Carlos Martinez.
Asst. Air Attachés, Cdre. Roberto Costa Martinez.
 Vice-Cdre. Rodolfo Alberto Aymonina.
1st Secretary, Alfonso A. S. von der Becke.
3rd Secretaries, Dr. Carlos A. Castilla; Eduardo M. Ainaldi.

Attache, Eduardo Alberto Cotelo.
Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W.1 (01-584-1701).

Minister Plenipotentiary, José A. del Carril.
1st Secretary, Esteban R. Osorio.

There is also a Consulate in Liverpool.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia

to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known ■ *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Río Negro; and south of the Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombón Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Río Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 22 provinces, one territory (Tierra del Fuego) and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with ■ estimated population of 23,037,000 (1967).

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after ■ long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution. General Elections were held in February, 1958, and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President. Following Perónist victories in the partial elections of March, 1962, the armed forces took over the Government and appointed the Chairman of the Senate, Dr. Guido, President. He held office until 1963. After general elections of July 7, Dr. Arturo Illia was elected President in July, 1963, and took office in October, 1963, for a period of six years. But after the bloodless revolution by the Armed Services of June 27-28, 1966, the Presidency was offered to and accepted by General Onganía. Congress was dissolved and the President now rules by decree. For the most part his Cabinet comprises civilians, expert in their particular fields.



Agriculture.—Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide more than 90 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of the more important crops:

	1966-67
	Tons
Wheat	7,800,000
Maize	8,510,000
Linseed	430,000
Oats	540,000
Barley	438,000
Rye	270,000
Rice	27,000
Bird seed	32,200
Cotton (gross bulk production)	240,000
Sugar cane	11,960,000
Millet	156,000
Tobacco	59,000

Livestock.—Livestock population in 1967 was: cattle, 46,700,000; sheep, 48,000,000; and pigs, 3,780,000. Meat exports to U.K. in 1967 were 170,344 tons, compared with 170,505 in 1966. In 1967 total exports of meat (with 1966 totals in brackets) were: beef and veal, 101,393 tons (118,378); mutton and lamb, 18,394 tons (20,003). 11,075,800 cattle were slaughtered in 1967.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquén), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires. The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's rapidly expanding industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. Total petroleum output for 1966 was 16,638,400 cubic metres compared with 15,624,700 cubic metres in 1965.

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold and silver. Coal production in 1966 was 365,500 tons, compared with 373,800 tons in 1965; this is produced at the Rio Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other materials is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and in engineering, especially in the production of motor vehicles and steel manufactures.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5' 6"), 1,940 miles standard (4' 8½"), 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways which is expected to bring a substantial reduction in the lengths of lines operated. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

Total tonnage entering Argentine ports was 13,269,600 in 1966. Of this figure 1,378,500 were Argentine, 1,389,600 British, 1,311,800 Italian, 1,256,300 Norwegian, 1,262,900 Greek, 1,473,600 Liberian, 606,800 U.S.A., 603,600 Netherlands, 526,000 Panamanian, 447,000 German, 403,100 Brazilian, 202,100 Danish, 462,200 Spanish, 308,900 French, 218,000 Japanese and 290,100 Swedish.

There are now 14 short-wave broadcasting stations, 93 medium wave (of which 36 are official), 4 television stations in Buenos Aires, 3 in Mendoza, 2 in Córdoba and Mar del Plata, and one each in La Plata, Rosario, San Juan and Comodoro Rivadavia. Television receivers numbered 1,600,000 at the end of 1964.

Defence.—The Army is organized in four corps in which are combined four infantry divisions, one motorized infantry division and one motorized infantry brigade, one mounted infantry division, one armoured division and one cavalry division and numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65,700 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 ice-breaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 survey ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 5 brigades and a training force, with a strength of 1,700 officers, 11,000 other ranks and 19,000 civilians. The aircraft include Meteor IV, Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca and private universities run by the Church.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. About 200 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 50 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper is the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

TRADE	1966	1967
	Dollars U.S.	
Total Imports . . .	£1,124,306,400	£1,095,541,900
Total Exports . . .	£1,593,242,100	£1,464,528,400
Trade with U.K.	1966	1967

Imports from U.K. . .	£23,150,000	£24,515,000
Exports to U.K. . .	70,578,000	72,141,000

For Exchange Rate see p. 83.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1960), Metropolitan area 3,200,000; with suburbs, 7,200,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Rosario de Santa Fé (671,976), Córdoba (589,183), Ψ La Plata (400,000), Ψ Mar del Plata (400,000), San Miguel de Tucumán (287,000), Santa Fé (264,413) and Mendoza (109,149).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag.—3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAY.—May 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Justin Creswell, K.C.M.G. (1964). . . . £6,300
Minister, M. Gale, C.B.E.
Councillors, R. C. Shawyer (Consul-General); D. M. Summerhayes.
1st Secretaries, P. R. A. Mansfield; I. W. Roberts; L. Sherbourne (Commercial); F. E. Sharpies (Labour); R. V. M. Stanbury; B. Miller (Administration).
2nd Secretaries (Commercial), E. W. Lensh; D. F. G. Farr.
3rd Secretaries, J. F. R. Martin; R. Murphy; M. Hime (Commercial).
Junior Attaché, L. G. T. Brown.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. Pardoe.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. D. van Someren, R.N.
Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. J. F. C. Melrose, D.F.C.

Veterinary Attaché, R. H. Ewart.
Asst. Veterinary Attaché, R. L. Steele.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Cipolletti (Rio Negro), Comodoro Rivadavia, Córdoba, La Plata, Rio Gallegos, Rio Grande, Rosario de Santa Fé and Salta.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentine, Dr. N. A. R. MacKay, C.B.E., Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 18 hours by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Franz Jonas, G.C.B., born 1899; elected May 23, 1965.

CARINET

Chancellor, Dr. Josef Klaus.
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hermann Withalm.
Interior, Franz Soronics.
Justice, Prof. Dr. Hans Klecatsky.
Social Affairs, Frau Grete Rehor.
Transport, Dr. Ludwig Weiss.
Foreign Affairs, Kurt Waldheim.
Finance, Prof. Dr. Stephan Koren.
Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Karl Schleinzer.
Defence, Dr. Georg Prader.
Education, Dr. Theodor Piffl-Percevic.
Construction, Dr. Vinzenz Kotzina,

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia : 3731]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Josef A. Schoener, G.C.V.O. (1966).
Councillors, Dr. Gert Heible, M.V.O.; Dr. Erich Hochleitner.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Erich Wessely.
Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hans Buttler-Eberberg, C.V.O.
Attaché, Dr. Ingo Mussi, M.V.O.



Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population (estimated July, 1966), 7,290,500.

Government.—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German Reich under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely-elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. In the elections of March, 1966, the conservative People's Party won a small overall majority, the first time any party had done so since 1945. The subsequent People's Party government brought to an end the conservative-socialist coalition which had characterized Austrian politics since the war. The present state of the parties is:

People's Party	85
Socialist Party	74
Freedom Party (right wing)	6

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg and Linz.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are 8 daily papers in Vienna and 24 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Communications.—Internal communications in Austria are partly restricted because of the mountainous nature of the country, and road and rail routes must, of necessity, follow the river valleys. The railways in Austria are state-owned and have 5,951,934 km. of track of which 2,386,035 km. had been electrified by the end of 1964. While road surfaces in many cases are not up to British standards, the main roads linking the major towns are generally good and relatively fast. An autobahn, completed in 1967, links Munich, Salzburg, Linz and Vienna. An internal air service between the major towns of Austria was inaugurated in May, 1963.

Production and industry.—Agriculture is an important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 38 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-

wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1966 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 2,195, steel 3,193, rolled products 2,346. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper and chemical pulp are produced in quantity. In addition, motor cycles and motor-cars, scooters, tractors and motor lorries are produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1966 was 23,815 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

	1968
	Budget (Schillings)
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	82,737,000,000
Revenue	77,787,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	4,296,000,000

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . .	£40,784,000	£38,584,000
Exports to U.K.	27,799,000	41,743,000

Currency.—The unit of currency is the Schilling of 100 Groschen, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange (fixed in Nov. 1967) is 62·40 Austrian schillings = £1, at par.

CAPITAL. Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,636,600. Other towns are Graz (252,200), Linz (204,900), Innsbruck (108,699), Salzburg (117,383), and Klagenfurt (70,832).

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY Vienna.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Horace Anthony Claude Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1967) £6,300
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, P. H. Scott.
1st Secretary, Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs (Head of Chancery). There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.
British Council Representative, A. C. Hawkins, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BAHRAIN

Ruler. H. H. Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., born 1932; acceded Dec. 16, 1961.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 30 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (79,098) and Muharraq (34,430). The latter is situated on a separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway 1½ miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1965 was 182,203, of whom about half belong to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family

being Sunnis. There are 3,135 Europeans and Americans and 35,259 non-Bahrainis of whom about half are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

Bahrain enjoys a typical Persian Gulf climate with long, mild winters and an annual rainfall of about 3". Summer extends from May to October, with temperatures between 100° F and 115° F and humidity often approaching 100 per cent. The surrounding sea abounds in a variety of fish, and some of the best prawns in the world inhabit the warm sheltered waters.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of certain members of the ruling family and some heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Port, Agriculture and Water Councils exist to advise the respective departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharraq, Riffaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which were created later (Sitra and Jidhafs) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there are a Department of Social Affairs, a Labour Department, Lands Department and Public Works Department. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment. In 1963 work was started on the construction of a new town, Madinat Isa, which planned to rehouse nearly 18 per cent. of the population.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has declined since the advent of the cultured pearl and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awali, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepot* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepot* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. This trend was reversed in 1966 when Bahrain re-exported 30 per cent. of its imports compared to the 27·2 per cent. in 1965. In 1967 this increased further to 32·4 per cent. To encourage the *entrepot* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958, and a new harbour, named the Mina Sulman after the late Ruler, was opened in May, 1962.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials (especially cement), wearing apparel, vehicles and machinery.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£7,636,000	£8,404,000
Exports to U.K.	5,636,000	2,868,000

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines, with a modern air terminal and facilities for jet air-lines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and of the Arab Bank. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. Electricity and water supply is available in all towns and most villages.

FLAG: Red, with vertical straight or serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, *ψ* Manama; population, 61,726. Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E., H.M. Political Agent, A. D. Parsons, M.V.O., M.C. (1965).

Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir Stewart Crawford, K.C.M.G., C.V.O (1966) £6,300

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, K.G., born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, b. April 15, 1960; Princess Astrid Josephine-Charlotte Fabrizia Elisabeth Paola Marie, b. June 5, 1962; Prince Laurent, b. Oct. 20, 1963.

CABINET.

Prime Minister, M. G. Eyskens (CVP).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs, M. J.-J. Merlot (PSB).

Scientific Policy and Planning, M. T. Lefevre (CVP).

National Education (Flemish), M. P. Vermeylen (BSP).

National Defence, M. P. W. Segers (CVP).

Foreign Affairs, M. P. Harmel (PSC).

Agriculture, M. C. Heger (PSC).

Posts and Telegraphs, M. E. Anseele (BSP).

Foreign Trade, M. H. Fayat (BSP).

Co-operation for Development, M. R. Scheyven (PSC).

Communications, M. A. Bertrand (CVP).

Justice, M. A. Vranckx (BSP).

Public Works, M. J. De Saecker (CVP).

Social Security, M. P. De Paeppe (CVP).

Employment and Labour, M. L. Major (BSP).

Finance, Baron J.-C. Snoy et d'Oppuers (PSC).

French Culture, M. A. Parisis (PSC).

Public Administration, M. R. Petre (PSC).

Housing and Families, M. G. Breyne (BSP).

Middle Classes, M. C. Hanin (PSC).

Public Health, M. L. Nameche (PSB).

Interior, M. L. Harmegnies (PSB).

National Education (Francophone), M. A. Dubois (PSB).

Community Affairs (Flemish), M. L. Tindemans (CVP).

Flemish Culture, M. F. Van Mechelen (CVP).

Community Affairs (Francophone), M. F. Terwagne (PSB).

Budget, M. A. Cools (PSB).

Flemish Regional Economy, M. A. Vlerick (CVP).
 Walloon Regional Economy, M. F. Delmotte (PSB).
 [CVP=Flemish-Speaking Social Christian
 PSC=French-Speaking Social Christian
 BSP=Flemish-Speaking Socialist
 PSB=French-Speaking Socialist]

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.
 Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square,
 S.W.1.

[01-235-5422]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Baron J. van den Bosch (1965). Minister Counsellor, M. S. Frey. Counsellors, M. Pierre Van Coppenolle (Economic Affairs); M. Jan R. Blancquaert; M. Yves A. Vercauteren.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. C. Close. 1st Secretary, M. P. M. J. A. C. Noterdaeme (Commercial).

Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts, St. Margaret's Mansions, 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Attachés, Baron A. Guillaume; M. R. A. P. van Speybrouck; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1966 (including Eupen and Malmedy) of 9,556,000. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 859 miles, and a seaboard of 41 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet at the Signal de Botrange, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an



increase in the Flemish population of almost 517,000 and in the Walloon population of about 100,000. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Government.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of March 31, 1968, returned to the Chamber of Deputies 69 Social Christians (Catholics), 59 Socialists, 47 *Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès* (Liberals), 20 *Volksunie*, 12 *Front Démocratique des Bruxellois Francophones* and *Rassemblement Wallon*, and 5 Communists, total 222. The Senate of 179 Members (plus H.R.H. Prince Albert) includes 53 Socialists, 37 *Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès* (Liberals), 14 *Volksunie*, 8 *Front Démocratique des Bruxellois Francophones* and *Rassemblement Wallon*, and 2 Communists.

Production.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to 17,495,000 tons in 1966 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1966 was 8,916,000 metric tons.

Education.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and state grants; many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. 642 secondary schools, offering a general education, are maintained by the State, 47 by local government authorities, while 687 are controlled by independent bodies (largely Roman Catholic) but are mainly eligible for state subsidies. Of primary schools, 457 are controlled by the State, 4,691 by local governments and 3,819 by independent authorities. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are state institutions; the Free University of Brussels and the Catholic University of Louvain are independent though largely subsidized by the State.

Language and Literature.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders,

Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. Legislation enacted on Feb. 15, 1962, provided for a fixed linguistic border between the Flemish-speaking and French-speaking areas of Belgium. Flemish is recognized as the official language in the northern areas and French in the southern (Walloon) area and there are guarantees for the respective linguistic minorities. The City of Brussels and the University of Louvain are bilingual, though the latter is situated in a Flemish-speaking area. The linguistic border runs from a point south of Ypres and on the French frontier, to a point south of Brussels, then to a point north of Liège and east to the German frontier south of Aachen.

The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862–1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Emile Verhaeren (1855–1916) was a poet of international standing. Of contemporary Belgian writers, perhaps the most celebrated is Georges Simenon (born at Liège in 1903). There are 72 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Ordinary Budget estimate).....	B.Fr. 240,602,000,000
Expenditure (Ordinary Budget estimate).....	240,748,000,000
Budget Estimate Extraordinary:	

Revenue.....	587,000,000
Expenditure.....	31,186,200,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On June 28, 1968, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 119 francs = £1. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1966	1967
	('000 Francs)	('000 Francs)
Total Imports.....	358,700,767	358,795,000
Total Exports.....	341,450,263	351,621,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. £180,797,000	£177,496,000	
Exports to U.K... 128,794,000	143,120,000	

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1967, there were 4,336 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 1,078 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1965 was 582 kilometres (of which 558 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 6,863 kilometres of regular bus routes. Other operators run 13,224 km. of bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1967, there were 1,117,846 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include Ghent-Terneuzen (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825–27) which, under the terms of an agreement signed by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments is being improved to permit the passage to Ghent of ships up to 50,000 tons; Roussel (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and Bruges (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The Albert Canal (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. The modernization of the port of Antwerp begun in 1956 is now well advanced.

Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal is being widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements were expected to involve a total cost of £78,500,000.

There are 10,443 kilometres of State roads of which 3,18 km. are motorways, 1,241 kilometres of provincial roads and 11,925 km. of roads which are the responsibility of the communes. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried in foreign shipping, the mercantile marine consisting (1967) of 93 vessels (835,371 tons), in addition to which there are 358 fishing boats (30,707 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1967) of 1,079,181 (with suburbs). Other towns are ♀ Antwerp, the chief port (657,485); ♀ Ghent (232,915), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (452,713), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (283,426), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; ♀ Bruges (105,715); ♀ Ostend (57,359); Malines (65,474). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, 1 hr.

NATIONAL FLAG.—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 21 (Accession of King Leopold I, 1831).

BRITISH EMBASSY

28 Rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roderick Edward Barclay, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1963)..... £8,600
Councillors, J. K. Drinkall; G. F. Hillen, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Commercial).
Defence (Military and Naval) Attaché, Brig A. I. Hulton, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. F. Pippet, O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, F. J. Bradshaw (Consul); E. Pope; G. R. Bide (Economic); R. H. Davies, M.B.E. D.F.C. (Administration); A. E. Heath (Information); C. T. McGurk, M.B.E. (Commercial); C. W. M. Wilson (Commercial); R. O. Barrett, O.B.E. (Labour).

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. M. B. Lanyon, O.B.E., R.N.
1st Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. K. G. Wesley.
2nd Secretaries, L. G. Gray (Administration); D. C. Walker (Commercial); J. Doorbar, O.B.E. (Commercial).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Ghent and Liège.

British Council Representative to Belgium and Luxembourg, Miss A. C. Hayter, 166 Avenue Louise, Brussels.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BHUTAN

King of Bhutan, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, born 1929; succeeded his father, March, 1952.

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. (1966) about 750,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India (For MAP, see p. 745). In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. A motor road runs 107 miles from Paro, the winter capital, to Phuntsholign in W. Bengal. Three other roads linking Bhutan with India are under construction or projected. The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Lhendup Dorji, succeeded his brother on July 25, 1964. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President, General Rene Barrientos Ortuño, elected July 3, 1966; inaugurated Aug. 6, 1966.

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[01-235-4248]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Roberto Querejazu Calvo (1966).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.

Minister-Counsellor, Sr. Carlos Hanhart (Commercial).

Counsellor, Sr. Carlos Peñaranda Ipiña (Economic).

2nd Secretary, Sr. Gonzalo Bilbao La Vieja.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff and Glasgow.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W. It has an area estimated at 475,000 square miles; with an estimated population (1967) of 4,336,900. (For MAP, see p. 829.) The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

Bolivia came under military rule in November, 1964, when a Junta took over by force from the National Revolutionary Movement which had been in power for twelve years. The National Congress was suspended and Dr. Victor Paz Estensoro who had been three times President went into exile in Lima. The former Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force, General Barrientos, who had been Vice-President during Dr. Paz's third term of office, became President with a Cabinet consisting entirely of service officers. General Ovando, until then Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, joined Barrientos as Co-President on May 26, 1965, with General Barrientos taking over joint responsibility at the same time for the Armed Forces. The present régime has abolished the 1961 Constitution which was promulgated by the N.R.M. and returned to that of 1947. In January, 1966, General Barrientos resigned as Co-President in order to stand as a constitutional Presidential candidate and won a substantial victory in the elections which were held on July 3. In July, 1968, following a

Cabinet crisis, Bolivia returned to military government under President Barrientos.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Iténez, Beni, Mamore and Madre de Dios.

Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaya, the largest in the world, 25,522 tons being produced in 1966; copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are found, and petroleum is also produced.

The Republic has been self-supporting in most petroleum products since January, 1954. Production of crude oil in 1967 totalled 15,715,518 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons), of which 9,169,892 barrels were exported. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, wheat, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, etc. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state.

There are 2,200 miles of railways in operation including the lines from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312 miles). There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí, and from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital. The Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railroad was formerly an all-British concern, but the Bolivian sector has now been nationalized. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Braniff International Airways (American), Lufthansa, Aerolineas Argentinas, and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the three former providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, maintaining a service to Lima and São Paulo and attending to local flights, links with La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but many of the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak Quechua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion was disestablished in 1961 but relations between it and the State are good. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are six other universities, the largest being the University of

San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are twelve principal daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 150,000.

FINANCE

The Budget for 1968 showed estimated revenue of \$84,352,225,973; estimated expenditure, \$84,415,956,000; deficit \$63,730,238.

On December 15, 1956, the *Boliviiano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction and from Jan. 1, 1963, the *Boliviiano* is replaced by the *Peso Boliviiano* at the rate of Bs. 1,000=Peso 1 (\$8.1). Exchange rate (1968): \$828.45 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£1,712,000	£1,684,000
Exports to U.K.	22,338,000	23,796,000

The principal exports are tin (most of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, silver, copper, wolfram, zinc, gold, nuts, hides and skins, vicuña wool and coffee. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1966) 461,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (116,000), Oruro (90,000), Santa Cruz (99,000), Potosí (65,000). Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (58,000) and Tarija (24,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green; device on yellow band.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 6 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
Casilla 694, La Paz.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ronald William Bailey, C.M.G. (1967)
£5,375

1st Secretaries, E. J. Anglin (*Consul and Head of Chancery*); R. L. Joseph (*Commercial*); J. Anderson (*Labour*).

Defence, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. Devitt (resident in Lima, Peru).

2nd Secretary, A. W. Shave (*Press and Information*).

3rd Secretary, D. Malcolm (*Technical Assistance*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at La Paz and Cochabamba.

BRAZIL

(República do Brasil.)

President, Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva, assumed office March 15, 1967.

Vice-President, Dr. Pedro Aleixo.

CABINET

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy José de Magalhães Pinto.

Finance, Dr. Antonio Delfim Netto.

Planning and Economic Coordination, Dr. Hélio Penna Beltrão.

Industry and Commerce, Gen. Edmundo de Macedo Soares e Silva.

Army, Gen. Auréllo de Lyra Tavares.

Navy, Admiral Augusto Hamann Rademaker Grunewald.

Air, Air Marshal Márcio de Souza e Mello.

Justice, Sr. Luiz Antonio Gama e Silva.

Labour and Social Welfare, Col. Jarbas Gonçalves Passarinho.

Education and Culture, Dr. Tarso de Morais Dutra.

Transport and Public Works, Col. Mario David Andreazza.

Mines and Energy, Col. José Costa Cavalcânti.

Agriculture, Sr. Ivo Arzua Pereira.

Health, Dr. Leonel Tavares Miranda de Albuquerque que Lima.

Communications, Dr. Carlos Furtado Simas.

Interior, Gen. Afonso Augusto de Albuquerque Lima.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

54 Mount Street, W.1.

[01-629-0155]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sergio Correa Affonso da Costa (1968).

Minister-Counsellor, F. de Assis Grieco.

Minister, O. de Andrade Melo (*Consular Affairs*).

Counsellor, R. Costa.

Air Attaché, Col. R. A. Carrão de Andrade.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. H. Ramos.

1st Secretaries, F. Baptista de Faria (*Consular*); J. O.

Rache de Almeida; H. Tavares Pires.

2nd Secretaries, Sra. L. A. Machado; J. Ferreira Lopes; G. C. Paranhos Velloso; R. A. Barbosa; C. L.

Nunes Amorim (*Consular*); C. M. H. do Couto Lyra.

Cultural Attaché, Sra. Pacheco Jordão.

Attaché (Coffee), Sr. S. de Azevedo Lima.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

32 Green Street, W.1.

[01-499-7441-4]

Consul-General, Sr. J. G. Lampreia.

Deputy Consul, Sr. P. M. Polzin.

Vice-Consul, Sr. M. C. Magnavita.

There are also a Brazilian Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consular offices at Newcastle upon Tyne, Cardiff and Glasgow.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated 1967), 87,000,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra da Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paraná*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aimorés*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the



mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The Parnaíba flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The São Francisco rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The Paraguai, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the Parán, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassú or Iguazu, which unites with the Upper Parán at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the Iguassú (200 ft.), and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of Paulo Afonso (260 ft.).

Government.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getúlio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a coup d'état of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 28, 1946, the Estado Novo established by Vargas was superseded

by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1960, elections took place in which Sr. Jânio Quadros was elected President to succeed Dr. Kubitschek. Sr. Quadros resigned in August, 1961, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Sr. Goulart.

As a result of a referendum held on Jan. 6, 1963, the Ato Adicional instituting the office of Prime Minister was revoked. President Goulart after an indecisive period of government, during which he frequently changed his ministers, was deposed on April 1, 1964, by a revolt which originated in the States of Minas Gerais and São Paulo. Sr. Ranieri Mazzilli, President of the Chamber of Deputies, became President of the Republic in accordance with the Constitution. Shortly afterwards, Congress elected Marshal Humberto Castelo Branco to the Presidency. He assumed office on April 15. President Castelo Branco appointed a non-party cabinet of ministers most of whom possessed some experience in their respective fields.

By stringent measures this government sought, with some success, to restore the economy, political stability and administrative discipline. Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva assumed the Presidency on March 15, 1967, with a new team of ministers.

Following the 1964 Revolution new legislation was decreed giving the executive extensive powers

and in March, 1967, a new Constitution, replacing that of 1946, came into effect. This incorporated much of the legislation of the Revolutionary Government. The system of indirect Presidential elections was maintained, while the President's powers were increased at the expense of Congress and those of the Federal Government at the expense of the States.

Production.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to a limited extent only. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1967 was 23,254,386 metric tons. Oil production in 1967 was 10,253,176 cubic metres. Coal production in 1967 was estimated at 3,380,420 metric tons. 3,580,206 metric tons of steel ingots and 19,756,046 barrels of refined petroleum products were produced in 1967.

Licences for new foreign investments amounting to U.S.\$4,068,000 were issued in 1966, bringing the total since 1955 to U.S.\$539,556,000.

In 1967 the Brazilian automobile industry produced 2,858 heavy lorries and buses; 170,388 passenger and cargo trucks; 27,783 light lorries; 8,140 utility vehicles. Also 4,000 light, 2,750 medium and 2,300 heavy tractors.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1967 were:

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee	1,004,250	704,715,000
Cotton	189,442	111,004,000
Cocoa beans.....	114,351	50,731,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

Defence.—The peace-time strength of the Army ■ 150,000 of which some 80 to 100,000 are doing military service, with ■ immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of ■ Aircraft Carrier, ■ Cruisers, 18 Destroyers and Escorts, 2 Submarines, 4 Minesweepers, 6 Survey Vessels, 10 Corvettes (tugs) and 4 naval transports. The strength of the Navy is 55,000 including marines. The Marine Corps strength is over 10,000. The Air Force, with a strength of 35,000, including approximately 2,500 pilots and aircrew, has 600 aircraft and is the largest in South America.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and is the responsibility of State governments and municipalities. At this level approximately 12 per cent. attend private schools. In 1967 12,080,000 children were enrolled in primary schools of all types.

Secondary education is largely the responsibility of the State and Municipal Governments, although ■ small number of very old foundations (the Pedro II Schools) remain under direct Federal control. Over 50 per cent. of all pupils at this level attend Private Schools.

In 1965 ■ total of 2,154,530 pupils were enrolled in all types of Secondary School—1,645,320 following the basic 4 year course and 509,110 the 3 year superior course leading to university entrance standard. Of this grand total 1,553,699 were in Academic Secondary Schools, 288,351 in Commercial Schools; 79,230 in Technical Schools; 12,878 in

Agricultural Schools; and 220,272 in Normal Schools (for Primary Teacher Training). The total Secondary enrolment figure for 1967 is 2,707,000 but no breakdown into individual types of school is yet available.

In 1967 total of 174,604 students enrolled for courses in 37 Federal and State Universities and other establishments offering courses at university level. In 1965 there were ■ total of 1,280 Faculties half of which were within universities, the remainder being independent. Of this grand total, 604 were privately run.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

Communications.—In 1964 there were about 34,630 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including some 4,000 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1965 was—Passengers, 363,215,000; Freight, 28,977,900 metric tons; Livestock, 2,118,000 head. During 1965 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos were used by 5,902 vessels representing 27,098,000 registered tons.

Varig of Brazil and nine foreign airlines operate services between Brazil and Europe, 3 between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1966, 2,220,092 passengers passed through Brazilian airports; 29,171 tons of cargo were transported and 3,532 tons of mail. The airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 57,542 aircraft arrivals and departures in 1966.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1959, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which ■ large proportion are dial operated.

	FINANCE	
	1966	1967
	New Cruzeiros	New Cruzeiros
	'000	'000
Revenue.....	4,678,907	6,683,844
Expenditure.....	4,719,085	6,943,198

The total internal debt of the Union in 1966 amounted to NCrs. 169,728,400; States (1965) NCrs. 71,085 (estimated). The average for the year 1967 of the free market exchange rate was NCrs. 2·21 = \$U.S.1 or NCrs. 6·21 = £1. On June 30, 1968, rates stood at NCrs. 3·22 = \$U.S.1 or NCrs. 7·68 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

	TRADE (1966)
Total Imports.....	\$U.S.1,667,429,000
Total Exports.....	\$U.S.1,654,037,000

*Converted at official exchange rate.

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£16,906,000	£19,633,000
Exports to U.K....	31,545,000	26,556,000

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (about 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL.—Brasilia (inaugurated on April 21, 1960). Population (estimated 1967), 300,000. Other important centres are São Paulo 3,850,000; the former capital ♀ Rio de Janeiro, with a population (est. 1960) of 3,288,000; ♀ Recife (Pernambuco) 784,000; ♀ Salvador (Bahia) 656,000; ♀ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) 643,000; ♀ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) 600,000; ♀ Fortaleza (Ceará) 514,000; Curitiba (Paraná) 362,000; ♀ Niterói (Rio de Janeiro) 245,000.

FLAG.—Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

NATIONAL DAY.—September 7 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Rio de Janeiro; and Avenida das Nações, lote 8, Brasília, D.F.

Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.

Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 28a, 2^o andar.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Wriothesley Russell, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1966)..... £6,300

Minister (Commercial), J. C. Petersen, C.M.G.
Counsellors, R. L. Seconde, M.V.O.; E. H. van Maurik, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. W. R. Shakespeare (Information) N. A. I. French; E. J. Kerly (Consular); R. A. Wellington, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Information); J. Dreghorn (Labour); R. G. Sheridan (Brasilia).

2nd Secretaries, J. Church (Commercial); K. Lyonette; C. C. W. Adams.

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. B. Winstanley, M.C.

Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. C. R. J. Coxon, R.N.
Attachés, P. H. Gay; R. Friend; M. B. Magee (Brasilia); P. J. McCormick; H. D. Marcellin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belém (Para), Belo Horizonte, Vitoria, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Curitiba, Santos and Recife.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative in Brazil, R. Cavaliero, Avenida Portugal 360, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre).

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 15 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, Georgi Traikov, elected April 23, 1964.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Todor Zhivkov.

First Deputy Chairman, Zhivko Zhivkov.

Deputy Chairmen, Luchezar Avramov; Ivan Mihailov; Petur Tanchev; Tano Tsolov; Pencho Kudabinski.

Minister of National Education, Gancho Ganev.
National Defence, Dobri Dzhurov (Army General).

Internal Trade, Peko Takov.

Foreign Trade, Ivan Budinov.

Transport, Marin Vachkov.

Foreign Affairs, Ivan Bashev.

Interior, Diko Dikov (Colonel-General).

Communications, Stoyan Tonchev.

Agriculture, Nikola Palagachev.

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Kiril Ignatov.

Finance, Dimitar Popov.

Justice, Svetla Daskalova.

Chairmen of Committee, Apostol Pashev (State Planning); Ninko Stefanov (Party and State Control); Prof. Ivan Popov (Science and Technical Progress); Pavel Matev (Art and Culture); Georgi Pavlov (Chemistry and Metallurgy).

Building, Marin Grashnov.

Architecture and Public Works, Vladimir Videnov.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Politbureau of the Central Committee, B. Balgaranov; Ts. Dragoycheva; P. Kubadinski; I. Mikhailov; T. Pavlov; I. Popov; S. Todorov; B. Velchev; T. Zhivkov; Zh. Zhivkov; T. Zolov (full members); I. Abadzhiev; L. Avramov; K. Gyurov; P. Takov; K. Trichov; A. Zanev (alternate members).

The Secretariat of the Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov (1st); S. Todorov; B. Balgaranov; V. Bonev; S. Gyurov; V. Kozev; I. Pramov; S. Vasilev; B. Velchev.

BULGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

[01-584-9400]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Peter Voutou (1966).

Counsellors, Lubomir Zhelyaskov; Maurice Assa (Commercial).

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Ivan G. Kochovski.

1st Secretaries, Vladimir Pchelarov (Economic); Mrs Raina E. Georgieva.

2nd Secretaries, Bogomil Guerassimov; Georgi Shkutov.

3rd Secretary, Zhivko Popov (Consular).
Commercial Attaché, Ivan Ivanov.

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population in December, 1967, of 8,334,000. The largest religion of the Bulgarians is the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the Balkan League against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The



Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a coup d'état gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

Government.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the present Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Skobranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 20,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Production.—Bulgaria is predominantly an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. About 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been turned over to co-operatives, and a smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. The live-stock includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

There is now a substantial engineering industry producing *inter alia* machine tools, electric trucks of all kinds, agricultural machinery, cranes, electric motors and electronic components, which accounts for about a third of Bulgaria's exports; and considerable production of lead, zinc and copper (1965, 93,421 tons; 65,764 tons and 49,100 tons respec-

tively). Also in 1965 a production of 10,244,000,000 kw. of electricity, 588,000 tons of steel, 26,300,000 tons of coal (of which, however, 24,000,000 tons is soft coal) was claimed.

There are mineral deposits of varying importance. Bulgaria's heavy industry includes the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant near Sofia, whose first blast furnace, with an annual output of 560,000 tons, was put into operation in 1963, the petrochemical plant at Burgas with an annual capacity of 2 million tons of processed oil, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, and other chemical and metallurgical works.

Defence.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 120,000 strong.

Education.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1965-66 there were 1,612 elementary schools, 87 secondary schools, 3,073 combined elementary and secondary schools, 131 grammar schools (gymnasiums), 157 schools for all levels and 329 vocational training schools; there were 1,630,741 pupils and 79,077 teachers.

There are 26 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1965-66 there were stated to be 84,467 students at higher educational establishments.

Language and Literature.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic. In 1967 there were 8 daily newspapers in Sofia.

Finance.—Budget revenue in 1967 was estimated at leva 4,078,000,000; expenditure leva 4,063,000,000. Currency of Bulgaria is the lev, the rate of exchange in 1967 being approximately leva 3·28 = £1 for commercial and 5·60 = £1 for all other transactions (including the purchase of currency by tourists and visitors). For 1968 rate, see p. 83.

TRADE.

The principal imports are industrial and agricultural machinery, industrial raw materials, machine tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, livestock, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, electric trucks and motors, pumps, ships, accumulators and simple machine tools. In 1964, 80 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including 53 per cent. with the Soviet Union.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . . .	£7,413,000	£6,137,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	6,176,000	6,292,000

CAPITAL.—Sofia, Pop. (1967), 858,876, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; Burgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being Ruse (83,472), Svishtov (18,537), Vidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG.—3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

NATIONAL DAY.—Sept. 9 (Day of Freedom).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Desmond John Chetwode Crawley, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) £5,375
 1st Secretary, J. W. Hutson, O.B.E. (*Consul and Head of Chancery*); W. F. B. Price (*Commercial*).
Defence, Naval and Military Attaché, Col. W. J. E. Sandford.
 2nd Secretary, A. P. F. Bache.
 3rd Secretary, P. M. H. Young.

BURMA**Republic of the Union of Burma***Revolutionary Government**Chairman and Member for Defence*, General Ne Win.**BURMESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.
[01-499-8841]*Ambassador*, His Excellency U Ba Saw (1968).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between $9^{\circ} 58'$ and $28^{\circ} 0'$ latitude and $92^{\circ} 11'$ and $101^{\circ} 9'$ E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. It has a sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west and a frontier with Pakistan along the Naaf River, defined in 1964 by a Memorandum of Agreements, and India to the north-west defined in 1967; in the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and has since been demarcated; there is a short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a frontier with Thailand to the east. (*For MAP, see p. 745*). The total area of the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of 25,811,000 in 1967—about 99 persons to the square mile.

Political Divisions.—The Union of Burma comprises Burma proper (at about 145,000 sq. miles by far the largest unit), administered direct by the Central Government, and also the Shan State (60,155 sq. miles), Kachin State (34,379 sq. miles), Kawthoole (formerly Karen) State (11,731 sq. miles) and Kayah State (4,529 sq. miles) each with its own State Government. There is also the Special Division of the Chins (13,907 sq. miles).

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (10,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Thai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians, Chinese and Pakistanis. Numbers of resident foreigners have shown a sharp decline in recent years. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen, Chin, and the various Kachin dialects.

English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma became an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth on January 4, 1948. It was a bicameral parliamentary democracy with an elected Head of State. For the first ten years of independence the ruling party was the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League under the Leadership of U Nu. After a split in the A.F.P.F.L. in 1958, General Ne Win and his Caretaker Government were invited to take office. General Elections in February, 1960, resulted in a victory for U Nu's new party, the Union Party (161 out of 250 seats).

On March 2, 1962, the army staged a coup d'état, abolished parliament, suspended the Constitution and imprisoned most of the Cabinet. The Revolutionary Council of senior officers under General Ne Win have since taken a number of measures to establish state socialism in Burma in line with the policy statement "The Burmese Way to Socialism". A new political party, the Burma Socialist Programme Party, is being established to take over the government under a one-party system. The problem of insurgency (minority and Communist groups) remains an important one for the country.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade.

Under the University Education Law of 1964, the Government reorganized the higher education system to encourage the expansion of medical and technical studies. The four existing Universities (Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Bassein) have been decentralized and the faculties of Medicine (at present there are 2 Medical Institutes in Rangoon and one in Mandalay), Economics, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Education have been reconstituted as independent Institutes. The remaining faculties are grouped together as the Arts & Science University of the city concerned.

There are teachers' training colleges in Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay which train junior assistant teachers and 8 State Teachers Training Institutes for primary assistant teachers. The Institute of Education in Rangoon trains senior assistant teachers and awards degrees. There are three Government technical institutes at Insein (near Rangoon), Mandalay and Kalaw. There are 5 technical high schools, 2 in Rangoon, 1 in Mandalay, 1 in Maymo and 1 in Taunggyi. Under the Colombo Plan, New Zealand has financed the construction of a school at Taunggyi at a cost of £100,000 sterling and Britain has provided the school with equipment valued at £45,000. There is an industrial trade school in Aungsannmyo.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1967-68 were: Revenue, K.9,253,000,000; Expenditure, K.9,195,000,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesame and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area.

The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons, but has declined in recent years and exports in 1966-67 amounted to 590,794 tons, including by-products. The net area sown to all crops in 1966-67 was 21,404,209 acres and reserved forests covered 22,308,880 acres. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1966-67 figure was 100,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum products are the most important. Production of crude oil in 1966-67 totalled 15,300,000 gallons. There is a refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, and another at Syriem near Rangoon. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The production and distribution of petroleum and the importation of oil products is a monopoly of the People's Oil Industry (formerly Burma Oil Company (1954), Ltd.) which is now fully owned by the Government of Burma.

Under the Government's development plan, a cement plant, a brick and tile factory, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, two cotton spinning and weaving mills, a pharmaceutical plant, a large hydro-electric scheme and three sugar factories are in production. A paper factory and a textile mill are being constructed with the loan of £30,000,000 from China and a glass factory and a fertilizer factory are being constructed with a West German loan of £3,150,000. Under an agreement of January, 1964, Japan will make available to Burma £50,000,000 over 12 years, commencing in 1965. Commercial loans totalling £10,700,000 will be offered over 6 years at 6 per cent. interest.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£8,110,000	£6,375,000
Exports to U.K.	5,199,000	3,235,000

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries and through the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 18 hours.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,059 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and a further 50 French and West German diesel-electric locomotives have been purchased with a recent World Bank loan. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1967), 1,616,948.

Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, had a population of 316,796 in 1966, Moulmein of 156,968 and Bassein of 90,006. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

FLAG.—The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

NATIONAL DAY.—January 4.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Trafford Smith, C.M.G. (1967). £5,375
1st Secretary, A. B. Smart (Head of Chancery);
W. B. J. Dobbs (Commercial); J. M. Liudzius.
2nd Secretary, Miss C. Swann (Consul).

BURUNDI.

(Republic of Burundi)

President, Col. Micombero Michel, assumed office, Nov. 28, 1966.

Formerly a Belgian trusteeship under the United Nations, Burundi was proclaimed an independent State on July 1, 1962. Situated on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, the State has an area of 10,747 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1965) of 3,000,000. There are some 2,500 Europeans and 1,500 Asians. The population is mainly of the Bahutu and Batutsi tribes.

Burundi became independent as a Constitutional monarchy, but this was overthrown on November 28, 1966. The Constitution and Parliament were also abolished. The President rules through a Cabinet of Ministers and the UPRONA party apparatus. All the Governors of the eight Provinces are Army officers. Burundi is a one-Party State.

The chief crop is coffee, much of which is exported to the United States, and cotton is also grown. Hides and skins exports are also important. Joint economic arrangements of Burundi with Ruanda ended in 1964 and each country now has its own national bank, coffee organization, etc.

The currency is the Burundi franc. The rate of exchange is Fr. Bu. 210 = £1. Government expenditure in 1967 amounted to Fr. Bu. 1,650,000,000 and revenue Fr. Bu. 1,550,000,000.

In 1967 Burundi exported goods worth Fr. Bu. 1,455,600,000 and imported goods worth Fr. Bu. 1,496,700,000 in the same period. Burundi imported British goods to the value of £135,000 in 1967 and exported goods valued at £1,169,000 to the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL.—Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura), with about 70,000 inhabitants. Gitega (7,000 inhabitants) is the only other sizeable town. Official languages are Kirundi, a Bantu language, and French. Kiswahili is also used.

FLAG.—White diagonal cross on green and red quarters, with a circular white panel in the centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 1.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Richard Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967) (resident at Kinshasa, Congolese Republic).

Hon. British Consul, J. Hussey, P.O. Box 1750, Bujumbura.

CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

Queen-Dowager (symbol of the Throne), Her Majesty Kossamak Nearirat, widow of King Norodom Suramarit (died April, 1960). Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk (June, 1960).

A Government headed by Samdech Penn Nouth took office on May 1, 1968.

CAMBODIAN EMBASSY
26 Townshend Road, N.W.8
[or-722-8011]

Ambassador (resident in Paris).
Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ly Chinly
(*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Attaché, M. Pheng Son.

Area and Population.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 6,300,000 (1967), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam. (*For MAP, see Index.*)

History.—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. Full independence was proclaimed on November 9, 1953. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. All governments since then have been drawn from the Popular Socialist Community (*Sangkum Reastr Yum*), a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak.

The Community holds all 82 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in September, 1966. Following the death of King Norodom Suramarit in April, 1960, a Council of Regency was in being until June, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed office as Head of State. In November, 1963, Prince Sihanouk announced the ending of U.S. aid and the nationalization of foreign trade and banking. Diplomatic and consular relations between Cambodia and U.S.A. were broken off in May, 1965.

Geography, Economy and Communications.—Cambodia has an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Fifty per cent. of the total land area is forest or jungle abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has over 5,000 kilometres of roads, of which nearly half are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There are two railways. One runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border; the other, from Phnom-Penh to Kampot, is being extended to Sihanoukville. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway. There is as yet no large-scale industry, but textile mills and plywood, cement and paper factories have been constructed with Chinese aid and a sugar factory financed by Czechoslovakia has started production. Jute, bottle and tyre factories, and a lorry and

tractor assembly plant have been set up and an oil refinery and a brewery are under construction. Cambodia receives foreign aid from China, France, the Soviet Union, and members of the Colombo Plan. Since 1956, Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Laos and Japan.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodia, operates services to Saigon, Singapore, Canton and Hong Kong, also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

Religion and Education.—The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (400,000) and Vietnamese (500,000) minorities. The national language Cambodian (*Khmer*), although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Law, and a Technological Institute. Several residential teachers' training colleges are now in operation.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,359,000	£1,494,000
Exports to U.K.	208,000	692,000

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1967), 600,000.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of blue, wide red stripe bearing emblem (Temple of Angkor Wat in white), and blue. **NATIONAL DAY.**—November 9.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

96 Boulevard Preah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Harold Arthur Neville Brown, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) £4,625
Defence and Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. B. Palmer.
1st Secretaries, M. J. T. McCann; P. J. Murphy (Commercial and Consul).
3rd Secretary, G. J. C. Pirnie (Vice-Consul).
Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative), T. C. White, 92 Vithei Trasak Paem, Phnom-Penh.

CAMEROON REPUBLIC

(Federal Republic of Cameroon)

President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May 5, 1960; re-elected for 5 years, May 7, 1965.
Vice-President, John Ngu Foncha.

CAMEROON EMBASSY
84 Holland Park, W.11.

[or-727-0771]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Excellency Lucas Zaa Nkweta (1965).
Counsellors, D. I. E. Namme; P. T. Bilao; J. B. Etame (Commercial); V. Ndiba (Cultural).

The Federal Republic of Cameroon lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo and Gaboon to the south. (*For MAP, see p. 836.*) It has an area of approximately 183,381 sq. miles (432,000 sq. km.) and a population estimated (1964) at 5,550,000 (W. Cameroon 1,080,000). Principal products of East Cameroon are cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, timber, ground-nuts and aluminium; of West Cameroon, bananas, rubber, timber, cocoa and palm products. There is an aluminium smelting plant at Edéa in East



Cameroon with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. Total trade of the Federal Republic in 1965 was approximately. Exports, £54,000,000; Imports, £55,000,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£2,222,000	£2,001,000
Exports to U.K.....	2,620,000	1,475,000

The whole territory was administered by Germany from 1884 to 1916. From 1916 to 1959, present-day East Cameroon was administered by France as a League of Nations (later U.N.) trusteeship. On Jan. 1, 1960 it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon. The Republic was joined on October 1, 1961, by the former British administered trust territory of the Southern Cameroons (now West Cameroon), after a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices. The Federal government consists of President, Vice-President and 9 Federal Ministers. There are separate East and West Cameroon state governments.

CAPITAL.—Yaoundé (120,000). ♀ Douala (200,000), is an important commercial centre.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow with two five-pointed stars in upper half of green band.

NATIONAL DAY.—January 1 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Yaoundé.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966)

£5,375

1st Secretary, A. B. Moore, M.B.E.
3rd Secretaries, R. Westbrook; R. H. Brown;
I. Paddington.
Archivist, C. A. Willeard.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President, Colonel Bedel Bokassa, assumed office, Jan. 1, 1966.

Formerly the French colony of Ubangi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has a common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with the Congolese Republic in the south. The Republic has an area of about 234,000 sq. miles and a population estimated (1967) at 2,900,000. On December 1, 1958, Ubangi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960. The first President of the Central African Republic, M. David Dacko, held office from 1960 until Jan. 1, 1966, when he was replaced by Col. Bokassa after a coup d'état. Imports from U.K., 1967, £369,000; Exports to U.K., £377,000.

CAPITAL.—Bangui, near the border with the Congolese Republic (238,000).

FLAG.—Four horizontal stripes, blue, white, yellow, green, crossed by central vertical red stripe; a yellow star in centre of blue half-stripe next staff.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).
1st Secretary and Consul, A. B. Moore (resident at Yaoundé).

CHAD REPUBLIC

President, François Tombalbaye, elected August 11, 1960.

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by the Kingdom of Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. (For MAP, see p. 910). It has an area of 487,920 sq. miles and a population estimated at 3,400,000. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960. On April 14, 1962, a new Constitution was adopted for a presidential-type regime. Mr. Tombalbaye accepting the formal title of President on April 23, 1962.

Imports from U.K. in 1967 were valued at £140,000.

CAPITAL.—Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad (45,600).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).

CHILE

(República de Chile)

President (1964-70), Eduardo Frei, G.C.B., born 1911, elected Sept. 6, 1964; assumed office Nov. 4, 1964.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Bernardo Leighton Guzman.
Foreign Affairs, Gabriel Valdés Subercaseaux.

Finance, Andrej Zaldívar.

Education, Maximo Pacheco.

Health, Dr. Ramón Valdivieso Delauney.

Public Works, Sergio Ossa Pretot.

Agriculture, Hugo Trivelli Fransolini.

Labour, Eduardo Leon.

Economy, Juan de Dios Carmona.

Mines, Alejandro Hales Jamarine.

Defence, Gen. Tulio Marambio.

Justice, William Thayer Artega.

Housing, Juan Hamilton Depassier.

Lands and Colonization, Victor Gonzales Martens.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON

3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

[Mayfair: 8382]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Sr. Don Victor Santa Cruz, G.C.V.O. (1959), 92 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

Minister-Counsellors, Sr. don Alejandro Jara; Sr. don Sergio Figueroa.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Thornton (Naval Attaché's Office: 01-629-8384).

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. (Air) Eduardo Fernet.

1st Secretary, Sr. Don Germán Carrasco.

2nd Secretaries, Sr. Gonzalo Guerra; Sr. Don Raul Schmidt (Consular).

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. Roberto Saldivia.

Civil Attachés, Rear-Adm. Don Calixto Rogers;

Sr. Ignacio Cox.

Cultural Attaché, Sr. Don Fernando Debesa.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 50' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W.

Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid. (For MAP, see p. 820).

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (3 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (*Robinson Crusoe*) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 8,750,000 (1966). Two of these provinces, Arica and Antofagasta, were annexed from Peru and Bolivia respectively after the War of the Pacific (1879-84). The province of Tacna was also annexed but under a treaty signed in 1929 was returned to Peru which at the same time received payment of £1,200,000 for Arica. The Chilean population has four main sources: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants. Only the few remaining indigenous Indians and some originally Bolivian Indians in the north are racially separate. Following extensive inter-marriage there is no effective distinction among the remainder.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

At a general election held on Sept. 5, 1964, the first Christian Democrat President, Señor Eduardo Frei, was elected by a large majority.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Nearly 30 per cent. of the working population is engaged in agriculture but this industry contributes only 10 per cent. of the country's gross domestic product. Manufacturing and mining, with about 20 per cent. of the active population, provide 25 per cent. of the G.D.P. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chilli-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Good wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are

large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. Copper production in 1966 totalled 660,000 metric tons. Copper provides over 70 per cent. of Chile's export earnings. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural resources in the world. Production in 1966 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,061,607 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 1,542,000 metric tons of coal, and 12,207,000 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1967. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 25,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1967 was nearly 2,000,000 cubic metres. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. The total production and some imported crude oil is now being refined at Concon and San Vicente. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepción. In 1967 the output of steel ingots from Huachipato totalled 497,000 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch, soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and newsprint, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or via the Panama Canal to Europe or via the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine numbers about 60 vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with a total gross tonnage of about 400,000. Under a law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,575 miles of track, of which 5,360 miles are State owned. A metre-gauge line (the *Longitudinal*) runs from La Calera, just north of Santiago, to Iquique. The wide gauge railway (1.676 metres) runs from Valparaíso through La Calera, 60 miles inland, and after passing through Santiago ends at Puerto Montt.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaíso on the Pacific

with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.

Chile is served by 15 international airlines. Four-fifths of the domestic traffic is carried by the State-owned Linea Aerea Nacional. Chile has an extensive system of airports which are being modernized with U.S. financial assistance.

Chile's road system is about 55,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 3,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1965 there were registered 89,098 cars and taxis, 87,595 goods vehicles and 9,249 buses and coaches.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1966 the Army had 6 infantry divisions, 1 cavalry division and one armoured division with a total strength of 1,900 officers, 11,000 regular other ranks plus 11,000 conscripts. In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 22,500 officers and men. The Air Force had 600 officers and 6,180 other ranks with a strength of 230 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 submarines and 4 motor torpedo boats all operational. There is a support force of transports, tankers, a submarine dépôt ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,000 officers and 11,500 men, plus a Marine Force for coastal defence of 87 officers and 2,200 men.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is compulsory since 1920. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaíso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepción and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE.—The 1967 budget balanced at Escudos 6,985,700,000. Foreign debt at Dec. 31, 1966, was calculated at \$U.S. 1,889,000,000.

The official rate of exchange, May 24, 1968, was about E^o 15.82 = £1 (bankers' rate) and E^o 18.42 = £1 (brokers' rate).

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1966
Total imports	\$U.S. 899,900,000
Total exports	743,300,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£10,725,000	£13,208,000
Exports to U.K.	44,240,000	46,504,000

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, wheat, meat, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL. Santiago (December, 1964) 2,100,000 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are: Valparaíso (261,684), Concepción (158,941), Temuco (209,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán (79,461), Talca (75,354), Antofagasta (74,050), Valdivia (72,988), Talcahuano (75,643), Iquique (47,906), Punta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG.—2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—September 18 (National Anniversary).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D). Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Frederick Cecil Mason, C.M.G. (1966)

£5,375

1st Secretaries, D. G. Crichton (Head of Chancery); J. B. Ure (Commercial); L. Borax, M.B.E. (Consul); R. A. Neilson (Information); F. E. Sharples (Labour); A. S. Dyer, O.B.E.

Defence Attaché, Capt. F. G. Thatcher, R.N.

2nd Secretaries, J. B. Noss (Commercial); A. Hird.

3rd Secretary (Information), Miss A. M. Munro.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Valparaíso, Concepción, Coquimbo, and Punta Arenas.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative in Chile, C. H. Whistler, Calle Santa Lucia 124, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 536, Santiago.

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days; by air, 22 hrs.

CHINA

(Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo—
The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-Ch'i, elected April, 1959; re-elected Jan., 1965. Vice-Chairman, Sung Ch'ing-ling (Mme. Sun Yat-sen) Tung Pi-wu.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the 2nd National People's Congress, Chu Teh.

Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ch'en Yi. Vice-Premier and Minister of Defence, Lin Piao.

Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Tse-tung.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Politbureau of the Central Committee: Mao Tse-tung; Lin Piao; Chou En-lai; Chen Po-ta; Kang-sheng; Chen Yi; Li Fu-chun; Li Hsien-nien.

Cultural Revolution Group: Chiang Ching; Kang Sheng; Chen Po-ta; Chang Chun-chiao; Yao Wen-yuan.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W.1.

Charge d'Affaires, Hsüng Hsiang-hui. [Councillors, 3; 1st Secretaries, 2; Attachés, 1; 2nd Secretaries, 3; 3rd Secretaries, 4.]

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of China is about 4,300,000 square miles. Estimates of the present population vary considerably, but a figure of more than 700,000,000 is generally accepted. According to figures published in 1957 by the National Bureau of Statistics, the total population of China was 656,630,000, not including Chinese living in Hong Kong, Macao or abroad. The Chinese use the round figure of 690,000,000. According to the 1953 census the birth rate averaged 37 per thousand and the death rate 17 per thousand, producing an annual population increase of 2 per cent. A further census was held in 1964, but no results are available. In 1953 the percentage distribution of the population was as follows:

Han, 94·13; Mongolian, 0·26; Tibetan, 0·48; Manchu, 0·41; Tribal, 3·57; Others, 1·15. There is no reason to suppose that the proportions have significantly changed.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics the populations of the Chinese provinces at the end of 1957 were as follows:

Anhwei	33,560,000
Chekkiang	25,280,000
Chinghai	2,050,000
Fukien	14,650,000
Heilungkiang	14,860,000
Honan	48,670,000
Hopei	44,720,000
Hunan	36,220,000
Hupeh	30,790,000
Kansu	12,800,000
Kiangsi	18,610,000
Kiangsu	45,230,000
Kirin	12,550,000
Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region	19,390,000
Kwangtung	37,960,000
Kweichow	16,890,000
Liaoning	24,090,000
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	9,200,000
Ningsia Autonomous Region	1,810,000
Shansi	15,960,000
Shantung	54,030,000
Shensi	18,130,000
Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region	6,640,000
Szechuan	72,160,000
Tibet	1,270,000
(Taiwan	10,100,000
Yunnan	19,100,000

Sinkiang is the largest region or province in area (about 1/6th of the whole area of the country) and Szechuan the most populous.

Government.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang. Events leading up to the end of the war with Japan are briefly described in earlier issues of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

On September 30, 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) met in Peking and appointed the National People's Government Council under the Chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung. On October 1, Mao proclaimed the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union broke off relations with the Nationalists and established relations with the new régime on October 2. The régime was recognized by all the Communist bloc countries in quick succession, and soon after by the Asian countries of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom and by a number of other countries. France recognized the Chinese People's Republic on January 27, 1964. The United States and certain other countries continue to recognize the Nationalist régime in Formosa.

The C.P.P.C.C. continued to be the supreme legislative body of the new state until September 20, 1954, when a new constitution was adopted. It was then replaced as the highest organ of state power by the National People's Congress, which exercises legislative power. The Congress can amend the constitution and supervises its enforcement, enacts laws and decides on questions of war and peace. It approves the state budget and adopts the national economic plan. It elects and may remove from office the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Republic. The National People's Congress is supposed to meet only once a year; between sessions its functions are exercised by its Standing Committee, a body made up of a Chairman, 13



Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and 35 ordinary members.

With the adoption of the Constitution, the National People's Government Council was replaced by the State Council, composed of the Premier, 16 Vice-Premiers and the heads of ministries and commissions. This body is the supreme administrative body, responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.

Under the Constitution a complicated interlocking hierarchy exists from the bottom to the top. The National People's Congress is not directly elected, but is the peak of a pyramid. Direct elections occur only in rural districts, urban districts and small towns. Local Congresses have two main functions: (1) to appoint as their administrative arm a People's Council; and (2) to elect the next higher level congress, in this case county congresses or large town congresses. The County congresses have a similar twin function: to appoint County People's Councils and to elect the Provincial Congresses. The Provincial Congresses appoint Provincial People's Councils and elect the National People's Congress. The administrative organs, the People's Councils, are controlled by the next higher administrative organ, (e.g. a County People's Council obeys the orders of the Provincial Council immediately above it). Complications are caused by the existence of Autonomous Regions and Counties set aside for particular national minorities and by the fact that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin are under the Central Government and other towns under provincial governments. Since Congresses meet only rarely and the Councils are responsible for arranging elections of the next Congress, the line of control running down from the State Council through the

hierarchy of local Councils is much stronger than the expression of the public will rising up from the basic level Congresses to the National People's Congress.

China is a Communist state but the position of the Communist party is not reflected in the constitution. Its complete dominance over the Government, which includes "united-front" figures from lesser parties, is achieved by ensuring that all the really important positions at whatever level are filled by Party members. Until April, 1959, Mao Tse-tung was Chairman both of the Republic and of the Communist Party. Since he stood down from his position as Head of State, Liu Shao-ch'i, the first Vice-Chairman of the Party, has been Head of State.

Armed Forces.—All three military arms in China are parts of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) The size of this body has not been formally given, but it is estimated that China has between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 million men under arms, with a further 12 million (or perhaps many more) reserves who take part in militia activities. Until 1955 the P.L.A. did not have a rank structure, but one was introduced in that year similar to that of the Russian Army. In the same year compulsory military service was introduced for all men between the ages of 18 and 40. This service was on a selective basis. In January, 1965, the length of service for those conscripted was increased by one year, to four years for the Army, five years for the Air Force and six years for the Navy; and with effect from June 1, 1965, the rank structure was abolished, together with all marks of distinction of branch of service (although members of the services may still be distinguished from one another by the colour of their uniforms). This means a reversion to the previous system by which

members of the armed forces are known only by their appointment.

China exploded her first experimental nuclear device on October 16, 1964. Further tests followed in 1965 and in May, October and December, 1966.

Religion.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. There are also Chinese Moslems and Christians. Since 1949, the practice of all religions has been severely curtailed, although not actually prohibited.

Education.—Although primary education was compulsory under the Nationalists, mass education did not become a fact until after the Communists had taken over. However, since June, 1966, all the major educational establishments have closed down for the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The Chinese Government announced that the entire education system will be reformed, including the school curriculum.

Language and Literature.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu (Shanghai), and, most important, Mandarin. Mandarin is the basis of the Common Speech (*Putonghua*) and is founded mainly on the Peking dialects. The Communists, when they came into power, continued the Kuomintang policy of promoting it as the national language and made much more intensive efforts to propagate it throughout the country. Since the most important aspect of this policy is the use of the spoken language in writing, the old literary style of writing has fallen into disuse.

Chinese writing is ideographic and not phonetic. The number of sounds in *Putonghua* is strictly limited; each sound may have a large number of different characters and meanings. Whereas originally the language was monosyllabic and confusion was avoided by the use of different characters, thus producing texts which were visually clear but ambiguous to the ear, with the increasing use of the spoken language for writing people are increasingly making use of polysyllabic compounds both in speech and writing in order to avoid confusion. In 1956, after some 4 years of study, the Government decided to introduce 230 simplified characters with a view to making reading and writing easier. The list was enlarged; there are now about 1,000 simplified characters in use. In January, 1956, all Chinese newspapers and most books began to appear with the characters printed horizontally from left to right, instead of vertically reading from right to left, as previously.

In November 1957, after some experimentation, the Government introduced a system of Romanization, using 25 of the letters of the Latin alphabet (not v). This is at present used only in assisting primary school children and others to learn their characters and pronounce them in *Putonghua*. Hopes have been expressed that eventually the new alphabet will replace the characters entirely, but this aim is not likely to be realized for many years.

Chinese literature is one of the richest in the world. Paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years. The Confucian classics which formed the basis of the traditional Chinese culture date from the Warring States period (4th–3rd centuries B.C.) as do the earliest texts of the rival tradition, Taoism. Histories, philosophical and scientific works, poetry, literary and art criticism, novels and romances survive from most periods. Many have been translated into English. In the past all this considerable literature was available only to a very small class of *literati*,

but with the spread of literacy in the 20th century, a process which has received enormous impetus since the Communists took over in 1950, the old traditional literature has been largely superseded by modern works of a popular kind and by the classics of Marxism and modern developments from them.

Eight newspapers are now published in Peking, of which the most important is the People's Daily, the organ of the Chinese Communist Party.

Currency and Exchange.—The yuan was re-valued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old yuan for one new yuan. (See also p. 83).

6.895 yuan = £1; 2.46 yuan = \$1.

Production and Industry.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country: peasants constitute about 80 per cent. of the population. After the establishment of the Chinese People's Government at which time land for the most part was privately owned, there occurred several stages of land reform culminating in the formation of the people's communes in 1958. With the exception of a few State farms, the communes embrace the whole rural population. In all there are 74,000 communes and each is sub-divided into production brigades and teams. Work is assigned on a collective basis and the production team (of about 45 families) is the normal unit of accounting and labour. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities. The mineral wealth of the country is very great. Coal of excellent quality is produced. Iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundant. Oil is produced in Kansu, Sinkiang, Sining and at a new major oilfield of unspecified location. No reliable figures for industrial production have been published since 1959. The figures given below for 1958 levels are accepted as generally accurate:

Steel, 8,000,000 tons; Pig Iron, 9,530,000 tons; Coal, 270,000,000 tons; Electric Power, 27,530,000,000 kWh.; Crude Petroleum, 2,264,000 tons; Cement, 9,300,000 tons; Timber, 35,000,000 cubic metres; Sulphuric Acid, 740,000 tons; Chemical Fertilizers, 811,000 tons; Machine Tools, 50,000; Motor Vehicles, 16,000; Paper, 1,630,000 tons; and Cotton Cloth 5,700,000,000 metres

Following the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and during three subsequent years of difficult conditions for agriculture, there was a cut back in both agricultural and industrial production, but in the last two years production has been consolidated at a level not lower than that before the Great Leap Forward began. Industrial policy is governed by the need to build up agriculture, and some branches of industry, especially those such as machine tools and chemical fertilizers which have a direct relevance to agriculture have gone ahead more quickly. China is now virtually self-sufficient in petrol and oil.

A new (Third) Five Year Plan began in 1966 but no details of the plan have yet been published.

The principal articles of export are animals and animal products; oils; textiles; ores, metals and tea. The principal imports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; motor vehicles; machinery; chemical fertilizer plants; wheat; aircraft; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . .	£31,995,000	£38,099,000
Exports to U.K.	33,787,000	29,660,000

Communications.—Of the total area of China about half consists of tableland and mountainous areas where communications and travel are generally difficult. By 1949, the communications system, as a result of years of neglect and civil war, was more or less completely paralysed. In any case such roads and railways as did exist were largely confined to the eastern plains. After the Communists achieved complete control they devoted much attention to restoring and improving the communications system. By the end of 1958 the total length of railways was 19,000 miles (42 p.c. more than 1949), the total length of roads was 250,000 miles (about 5 times as much as in 1949) and of inland waterways about 100,000 miles (twice as much as 1949). In addition, internal civil aviation has been developed: routes total more than 20,000 miles. As a result the communications network now covers most of the country. In the past where roads did not exist the principal means of communications east to west was provided by the rivers, the most important of which are the Yangtze (3,400 miles long), the Yellow River (2,600 miles long) and the West River (1,650 miles). These, together with the network of canals connecting them, are still much used, but their overall importance is less than it was. In the past 10 years great progress has been made in developing postal and telecommunications. It is now claimed that 95 p.c. of all rural communes are on the telephone and that postal routes reach practically every production brigade headquarters.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population (estimated, 1957) of 1,270,000.

From 1911 to 1950, Tibet was virtually an independent country but its status was never officially so defined. In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby the Chinese army was allowed entry into Tibet. A Communist military and administrative headquarters was set up. In 1954 the Government of India recognized that Tibet was an integral part of China, in return for the right to maintain trade and consular representation there.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government and setting up a 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, with the Panchen Lama as Acting Chairman and including 4 Chinese officials. Elections were held to choose local People's Congresses in Tibet, thus indicating that the government organization there no longer differed significantly from that of any ordinary province in China. The Dalai Lama, now exiled in India, announced a "new constitution" in March, 1963.

The Dalai Lama, although absent, had been nominated as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, but in December, 1964, he was declared to be a traitor, and both he and the Panchen Lama were dismissed. The position of Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee was assumed by Jigme, who had long been the most prominent secular figure in Tibet. This move marked the end of the period of co-operation by the Chinese Government with the traditional religious authorities, and the eclipse of the latter. The Preparatory Committee completed its work with the setting up of Tibet as an Autonomous Region of China Sept. 9, 1965.

CAPITAL.—Peking, population (estimated, 1957), 4,020,000. The population of the other principal towns in 1957 was estimated as : Ψ Shanghai, 6,900,000; Tientsin, 3,220,000; Shenyang (Mukden), 2,411,000; Wuhan (formerly Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang), 2,146,000; Chungking, 2,121,000; Ψ Canton, 1,840,000; Harbin, 1,552,000; Ψ Port Arthur (Lushun)/Dairen, 1,508,000; Nanking, 1,409,000; Sian, 1,310,000; Ψ Tsingtao, 1,121,000; Chengtu, 1,107,000; Taiyuan, 1,020,000.

NATIONAL DAY.—October 1 (Founding of People's Republic).

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

5 Kuang Hua Lu,
Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.
Chargé d'Affaires, P. Cradock, C.M.G.
Counsellor, T. Peters, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, R. W. Whitney, O.B.E., A. J. Hunter
(Commercial).
2nd Secretaries, P. J. Weston.; J. D. Laughton
(Commercial).
Attaches, K. Goodwin; P. J. Talbot, M.B.E.; D. W.
Fuller; G. Mather; M. Gallagher; Miss N. M.
Smyth.

FORMOSA

(Taiwan)

President, General Chiang Kai-shek, born 1887,
assumed office 1948.

Prime Minister, Dr. C. K. Yen (Dec. 16, 1963).

An island of some 13,800 sq. miles in the China Sea, Formosa lies 90 miles east of the Chinese mainland in latitude $23^{\circ} 45' N.$ — $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ The population, principally Chinese, was 12,071,929 in 1967. The territory of Formosa includes the Pescadores Islands (50 sq. miles), some 35 miles west of Formosa, as well as Quemoy (68 sq. miles) and Matsu (11 sq. miles) which are only a few miles from the mainland. Settled for centuries by the Chinese, the island has been known as Ryukyu and Taiwan. It has been colonized in part by Dutch and Spanish expeditions and latterly by Japan. Japanese administration lasted from 1894 to 1945. General Chiang Kai-shek withdrew to Formosa in 1949, towards the end of the war against Nationalist troops, since when the territory has continued under his presidency. American forces have intervened on several occasions to maintain the *status quo*, the United States recognizing the Formosa régime as the "Government of the Republic of China." A mutual defence treaty was signed in 1954.

The eastern part of the main island is mountainous and forest covered. Mt. Morrison (Yu Shan) (13,035 ft.) and Mt. Sylvia (Tzu'ukaoshan) (12,972 ft.) are the highest peaks. The western plains are watered by many rivers and the soil is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, tea, bananas, pineapples and tobacco. Coal, sulphur, iron, petroleum, copper and gold are mined. There are important fisheries. The principal seaports Ψ Kee-lung (295,936) and Ψ Kaohsiung (669,146) are sit-

uated in the northern and southern sections of the island.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£2,162,000	£2,207,000
Exports to U.K.	1,632,000	1,964,000

CAPITAL.—Taipei (population 1967, 1,224,642). Other towns are: Ψ Kaohsiung (669,146); Tainan (428,853); Taichung (391,518); and Ψ Keelung (295,936).

FLAG.—Red, with blue quarter at top next staff, bearing a twelve-point white sun.

BRITISH CONSULATES

Tamsui, R. J. Bray (*Consul*).
Taipei Branch Office, K. W. Canterbury (*Vice-Consul*).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia)

President (1966–70), Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo, elected May 1, 1966; assumed office August 7, 1966.
[01-589-9177]

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[01-589-9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Victor Mosquera-Chaux.
Counsellor, Señor Alfonso Uribe.
1st Secretary, Sra. Luz Valencia de Uruburu.
Consul-General, Señor Ernesto Caro.

There is a Colombian Consular Office at Liverpool.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between $4^{\circ} 13' S.$ to $12^{\circ} 30' N.$ lat. and 68° to $79^{\circ} W.$ long., with an approximate area of 440,000 square miles, and a population (estimated 1965) of 17,787,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and became a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta established on May 10, 1957, prepared the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 1, 1966, presidential elections returned Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo (*Liberal*).

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the most important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the great *Fall of Tequendama*, 482 ft. in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive: among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1966 some 72 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for 65 per cent. of total exports by value), cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 5,000, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa Marta, was opened in July, 1961. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. The total road network (1964) consists of 35,000 km. of roads of all types, of which 7,000 km. are classified as main trunk and transversal roads. A programme of road improvement and construction is under way, financed by a new tax on petrol. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. Less traffic than hitherto is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, and services to London daily via New York, three times a week via Jamaica and three times a week via Paris, and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellin, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing

illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotá there are 26 other universities. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

Finance.—Ordinary budget revenue and expenditure were roughly in balance at about pesos 5,800,000,000 in 1965 and in 1966 there was a surplus, revenue being Pesos 8,397,600,000 and expenditure Pesos 7,719,600,000. Rate of exchange, See p. 83.

	1965 pesos	1966 pesos
Total imports	4,450,990,000	8,746,873,000
Total exports*....	4,221,971,000	4,414,944,000

* Excluding petroleum.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. ..	£15,595,000	£8,421,000
Exports to U.K.	10,147,000	9,742,000

CAPITAL.—Bogotá, pop. (estimated, 1963) 1,406,230. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea level. Other centres are Cali (750,770); Medellin (732,570); Barranquilla (497,000); Bucaramanga (235,720); Pereira (212,540); Ψ Cartagena (192,270); and Manizales (181,420).

FLAG.—Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 20 (National Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Carrera 10, No. 19-65, Bogotá.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency William Hilary Young, C.M.G. (1966) £5,375

1st Secretaries, J. M. Brown; J. T. Hyslop (Commercial and Consul); K. E. H. Morris.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. H. S. Bennett, R.N. (resident at Caracas, Venezuela).

Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. Devitt (resident at Lima, Peru).

Labour Attaché, D. M. Jones (resident at Caracas, Venezuela).

2nd Secretaries, F. Culver (Commercial and Vice-Consul); D. Parker (Technical Assistance).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellin and Cali.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative, P. B. Gotch, Carrera 10, 19-65, Bogotá.

CONGO

President, National Council for the Revolution, Capt. Ngouari.

Prime Minister, Capt. R. Alfred.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gaboon on the west and the Congolese Republic on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the Ubangi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coastline. (For MAP, see p. 836). Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,960 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1962) of 864,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

M. Fulbert Youlou held office as President of the Republic from Aug. 7, 1960. Growing discontent with the regime culminated in riots in Brazzaville and led to the President's resignation on Aug. 15, 1963, and the dissolution by the Army of the

National Assembly. A provisional Government led by M. Alphonse Massemba-Débat took office on Aug. 16, and a new constitution, giving the provisional Government full powers, came into operation in December, 1963.

On Jan. 12, 1968, the President dismissed the Prime Minister, M. Noumazayal, with three other members of his Cabinet and himself assumed office as Prime Minister with a reformed Ministry. He was himself arrested after heavy fighting during the last few days of August and resigned on Sept. 4, 1968. Conduct of affairs was assumed by a National Council of Army officers.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. ..	£776,000	£929,000
Exports to U.K.	2,341,000	3,124,000

CAPITAL.—Brazzaville (136,000); Ψ Pointe Noire (54,000). FLAG.—Tricolour of green, yellow and red (diagonal yellow stripe).

(Diplomatic relations with U.K. suspended, Dec. 18, 1965.)

THE CONGOLESE REPUBLIC

(Democratic Republic of the Congo)

President and Prime Minister, Gen. Joseph-Desiré Mobutu, born Oct. 30, 1930, assumed office November 25, 1965.

CABINET

Interior, Etienne Tshisekedi.

Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Justin-Marie Bombozo.

Defence, The President.

Justice, Joseph Singa.

Finance, Paul Mushiete.

Education, Bernardin Mungul-Diaka.

Labour, Alphonse Kithima.

Social Affairs, Mme. Sophie Lihau-Kanza.

Transport and Communications, Victor Nendaka.

Land, Mines and Energy, Ferdinand Tumba.

Information, Jean-Jacques Kande.

Culture and Tourism, Victor N'djoli.

National Economy, Faustin Nzeza.

Agriculture, Jean-Joseph Litho.

Public Works, Alphonse Zamundu.

Public Service, Michel Emungani.

Posts and Telegraphs, André Tshibangu.

Public Health, Odilon Tshamuh.

Youth and Sports, Frédéric Kibassa-Maliba.

CONGOLESE EMBASSY

26, Chesham Place, S.W. 1

[CI-235-6137]

Ambassador (vacant).

1st Secretary (*Charge d'Affaires*), M. Paul M'Bala

1st Secretary, M. O. M. J. Nyangule.

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960. Situated between long. 12° - 31° E. and lat. 5° N.- 13° S., the Congolese Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a population estimated (1965) at 15,627,000. The State was divided into 22 provinces by July 1963, the number being reduced to 8 in 1966 (see below).

Government.—On June 30, 1960, the Belgian Congo became an independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the *Loi Fondamentale*, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July 11, M. Moïse Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga and although he failed to obtain international recognition he continued to act in an independent manner with the creation of a visa system, a Katanga franc, etc. Katanga did



not come under the Government at Leopoldville until January 14, 1963.

The constitutional and political situation remained unsettled, the United Nations having mixed forces in the country until 1964. By the middle of 1965, the Congolese Government formed by M. Tshombe in July, 1964, had succeeded in gaining control of all the towns from the rebels and depriving them of military aid from outside the Congo. At elections held in the spring of 1965 the Government party won an overall majority of 86, but the elections in three provinces were annulled on the grounds that they had been irregularly conducted. Following fresh elections held in these provinces in August, 1965, M. Tshombe's Government was dismissed by the President. A new Cabinet was formed by M. Evariste Kimba on October 19 and held office until the deposition on Nov. 25 of the President.

General Joseph Desiré Mobutu, Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese National Army, announced on November 25, 1965, that he had assumed the Presidency and issued a 13-point proclamation appointing Col. Léonard Mulamba as Prime Minister with the task of forming a 21-member Cabinet, one member being drawn from each Province. Gen. Louis Boboizo was appointed to command the Army. In December, 1966, the Cabinet was re-organized without a Prime Minister, Gen. Mulamba having previously been dropped from the Government. The Cabinet as re-organized on Oct. 5, 1967, is listed above.

Climate.—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. There has been some increase in sleeping-sickness since independence. Malaria, formerly under control in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) and Matadi, has also begun to creep back as the former daily spraying ceased.

Extensive forest covers the central districts.

Provinces.—On Dec. 24, 1966, the provinces of the Republic were re-organized, the total number being reduced to 8. Previously various towns whose names were of European origin had been renamed, notably Leopoldville—now Kinshasa. Following are the eight provinces with names of capitals: Central Congo (Matadi), Bandundu (Bandundu, formerly Banningville); Equateur (Mbandaka, formerly Coquilhatville); Orientale (Kisangani, formerly Stanleyville); Kivu (Bukavu); Katanga

(Lubumbashi, formerly Elisabethville); East Kasai (Muju-Mayi, formerly Port Francqui); and West Kasai (Luluabourg). The city of Kinshasa is an administrative unit by itself.

Production.—The cultivation of oil palms is widespread, palm oil being the most important agricultural cash product. Rubber, coffee and timber are the next most important agricultural exports. The production of tea rose in 1962, but cotton, pyrethrum, copal and fibres production continues to be severely reduced. The country is rich in minerals, particularly Katanga province. Production of diamonds in Kasai province for 1963 was 14,763,863 carats. By 1964 there was still no legal production of gem stones at the Tshikapa concession. Extensive radium deposits exist near Lubumbashi and reef-gold exists in the north-east of the country.

There is a wide variety of small but flourishing secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, beer, cigarettes, cement, paint and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

The chief exports are copper, palm-oil and palm-kernels, coffee, diamonds, rubber, cobalt and cassiterite.

Currency.—In November, 1963, the Congolese Franc was devalued from 180 C.F. = £1 to 420 C.F. = £1, for persons selling foreign exchange to obtain Congolese francs and 504 to the £ for persons buying foreign exchange with Congolese francs. In June, 1967, a new currency was introduced, the unit of which, the Zaire, replaced 1,000 old francs. At the same time the currency was re-valued at £1 = Z1.2. (See also p. 83.)

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . .	£4,834,000	£6,960,000
Exports to U.K.	10,172,000	11,566,000

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Republic (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000).

CAPITAL, Kinshasa (*formerly Leopoldville*) (population, estimated 1964: 1,000,000-1,200,000). Principal towns, Lubumbashi (*formerly Elisabethville*) (182,638); Kisangani (*formerly Stanleyville*) (79,942); Jadotville (74,478); Luluabourg (59,935); Ψ Matadi (59,184); Kolwezi (47,712); Mbandaka (*formerly Coquilhatville*) (37,587); and Ψ Boma (31,598).

FLAG.—Blue with diagonal red band flanked by narrow yellow stripes; 5-point star in blue next staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 30.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Kinshasa.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Richard Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1965) £5,375
Counsellor, P. Mennell, M.B.E.
Defence Attaché, Col. E. H. P. Berry.

1st Secretaries, A. R. Newman, O.B.E.; D. M. Pearson, M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); H. G. Windle (*Consul*).

There is a British Consulate at Lubumbashi.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica)

President (1966-70) Señor José Joaquin Trejos Fernandez, elected February 6, 1966; assumed office May 8, 1966.



COSTA RICAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
3 Zetland House, Marloes Road, W.8.
[or 937-7883]

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor (Chargé d'Affaires), His Excellency Manuel Escalante Durán.

The Republic of Costa Rica, in Central America, extends across the isthmus between $8^{\circ} 17'$ and $11^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and from $82^{\circ} 30'$ to $85^{\circ} 45'$ W. long., contains an area of 19,653 English sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 1,598,000. The population is basically of European stock, in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824 to 1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific by rail.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are exported from Golfito on the Pacific Coast, by the United Fruit Co., and from Limón by the Standard Fruit Co. In 1966, 1,124 ships of gross tonnage of 4,772,218 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 500 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is

the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

	FINANCE	1967
Revenue.....	747,000,000	Colones
Expenditure.....	695,000,000	
Public Debt (Dec., 1967):—		
External.....	320,000,000	
Internal.....	875,000,000	
Currency is the colón of 100 centimos. Exchange rate in 1968 was Colones 18·55 = £1 (see also p. 83).		

TRADE

1966 1967

Total imports \$U.S. 178,000,000 \$U.S. 191,000,000

Total exports 138,000,000 148,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . .	£2,611,000	£3,692,000
Exports to U.K.	413,000	368,000

The chief exports (1967) were coffee, bananas, meat, sugar, cacao, and fertilizers. The imports, 40 per cent. from U.S.A., 10 per cent. from other Central American Common Market countries, 9 per cent. from Germany and 7·9 per cent. from Japan, consisted of machinery, motor vehicles, bicycles, chemicals, textiles, fuel and lubricants, rubber manufactures, non-ferrous metals, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (Dec. 1966), 185,640; Alajuela (71,612); Puntarenas (62,579); Cartago (52,075); Limón (44,786); Heredia (34,635); Liberia (21,585). (Populations shown are of the Central Cantons of provincial capitals at December, 1966.)

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).

NATIONAL DAY.—September 15.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Ian Murray Hurrell, M.V.O. £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, M. Creek.
2nd Secretary, J. Fisher.
Commercial Attaché, J. M. Bowden.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limón.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mail (*vía* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(República de Cuba)

President, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, appointed July 17, 1959.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruiz.

Vice-Premier and Armed Forces, Major Raúl Castro Ruiz.

Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raúl Roa y García.

Justice, Dr. Alfredo Yabur Maluf.

Interior, Maj. Ramiro Valdés.

Communications, Maj. Jesus Montañéz.

Public Works, Ramón Darias Rodes.

Foreign Trade, Marcelo Fernández Font.

Internal Trade, Manuel Luzardo.

Basic Industry, Joel Domenech.

Light Industry, Manuel Enrique Escalona.

Mining and Metallurgy, Arturo Guzman.

Public Health, Dr. Heilodoro Martínez Junco.

Education, José Llanusa.

Labour, Jorge Risquet.

National Economy, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

Transport, Maj. Faure Chomon.

Sugar Industry, Lt. Orlando Borrego.

Food Industry, Jose Narango.

Without Portfolio, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

President, National Bank, Dr. Orlando Perez.

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

57 Kensington Court, W.8

[01-937-8226]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Her Excellency Señorita Alba Grinán Nuñez (1965). Counsellors, Sr. O. A. Viera; Sr. D. Arranz-Tremols (Commercial); Sr. F. I. Iglesias (Commercial).

1st Secretary, Sra. G. V. Estevez.

Consul, Sr. Justo Luis Betancourt, 22 Mount Street, W.1.



Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (June, 1967) of 8,033,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher

Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office.

A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. Dr. Castro has since proclaimed the revolution to be Socialist and himself to be a Marxist-Leninist.

In October, 1965, the Communist Party of Cuba was formed to succeed the United Party of the Socialist Revolution. It is the only authorized political party. Elections are no longer to be held. A new Socialist constitution has also been promised, but no date has been set for its introduction.

The Revolutionary Government has carried out programmes of land and urban reform and of nationalization of the means of production and distribution. By June, 1963, 90 per cent. of industrial production, all foreign trade and about 50 per cent of small commercial companies were in state hands. In March, 1968, virtually all remaining private commercial enterprises were nationalized. About 70 per cent. of the cultivated land is in state farms or co-operatives. Private smallholders, who own the remainder, also come under a measure of Government control.

Sugar remains the major item in the economy and accounts for 80 per cent. of Cuban exports. A drought in 1967 seriously affected the 1967-68 harvest which totalled between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ million tons, instead of a forecast of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Tobacco provides 5 per cent. of exports. Sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa, maize, cotton and tropical fruits also flourish. There are large herds of cattle.

11,915 miles of railway are open (public service 4,880; sugar plantations and mining areas 7,035) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line. There are about 8,291 miles of road. At present scheduled international air services run only to Mexico City, Moscow, Prague and Madrid.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728, but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. There are universities at Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. Public libraries have been established. The daily press, which has a fairly wide circulation, and broadcasting and television are under the control of the Ministry of Education.

Finance.—The public revenue rose from an estimated £365,247,946 in 1958 to £2,399,006,000 for 1964, including profits from State trading concerns, etc. No up-to-date figures are available for the public debt—at the end of 1958 this stood at £760,300,000.

Nominally £=U.S. \$1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1957 (see also p. 83).

Trade.—Exports in 1965 were valued at £685,500,000, compared with £713,800,000 in 1964; imports, 1965, £866,000,000 (1964, £1,018,814,000).

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£7,737,000	£8,409,000
Exports to U.K.	4,630,000	4,674,000

The exports are principally molasses and tobacco; the imports are mainly machinery.

CAPITAL.—Havana (pop., Census 1953), 783,162; other towns are Santiago (166,565), Holguín (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Cienfuegos (100,000).

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with 5-point white star.

NATIONAL DAY.—January 1 (Day of Liberation).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 8th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Mercer Keene Slater, C.M.G. (1966). £5,375

Counsellor, H. A. Dudgeon.

1st Secretaries, A. C. Buxton (Commercial); L. P. Biggs (Consul).

2nd Secretaries, W. E. Quantrill; C. W. T. Skeate.

3rd Secretary, D. Clarke.

Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. J. Shackleton, M.B.E. (Resident at Mexico City).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika)

President, Ludwig Svoboda, born Nov. 25, 1895, elected March 30, 1968.

CABINET

[At the time of going to press there was doubt as to the exact composition of Mr. Černík's Cabinet. The following list shows the appointments shortly before the invasion of Czechoslovakia.]

Prime Minister, Ing. Oldřich Černík.

Deputy Prime Ministers, František Hamouz; Dr. Lubomír Štrougal; Academician Ota Šík; Prof. Peter Colotka; Dr. Gustav Husák.

Agriculture and Food, Josef Borůvka.

Foreign Affairs, Professor Jiří Hájek.

Finance, Ing. Bohumil Sucharda.

Education, Professor Vladimír Kadlec.

Foreign Trade, Ing. Václav Valeš.

Transport, Dr. František Řehák.

Power Generation, Josef Korčák.

Interior, Josef Pavel.

National Defence, Lt.-Gen. Martin Dzur.

Consumer Goods Industry, Božena Machačová Dostálková.

Justice, Dr. Bohuslav Kučera.

Mining, František Penc.

Culture, Miroslav Galuška.

Forestry and Water, Ing. Július Hanus.

Construction, Professor Jozef Trokan.

Internal Trade, Oldřich Pavlovský.

Chemical Industry, Ing. Stanislav Rázil.

Technology, Ing. Miloslav Hruškovič.

National Economic Planning, Dr. František Vlasák.

Health, Dr. Vladislav Vlček.

Heavy Industry, Ing. Josef Krejčí.

State Price Office, Ing. Václav Hůla.

Labour and Social Welfare, Michal Šlancel.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Presidium of the Central Committee (elected Sept. 1, 1968), Alexander Dubcek (1st Secretary); Oldřich Černík; Evžen Erban; Anton Tažký; Gustav Husák; Jarolím Hetes; Bohumír Šimon; Josef Smrkovský; Ludvík Svoboda; Josef Špásek; Josef Žrank; Mrs. Libuse Hrdinová; Václav Simecek; Zdeněk Mlynar; Josef Pinkova; Václav Slavík; Vladimír Kabrina; Stepan Sadovsky; Vasil Bilak.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

6-7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229-9191.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Miloslav Ruzek (1966).

Councillors, Jan Pátek; Lubomír Silhavy (Commercial).

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Josef Kravář.

Commercial Attachés, Josef Chvalovský; Otto Kykal.

Assistant Military and Air Attaché, Boris Neoral.

1st Secretaries, Dr. Karel Pravec; Josef Kalina; Milan Glozar.

2nd Secretaries, Stanislav Patejl; Václav Červený; Jaromír Sedláček; Dr. M. Had.

3rd Secretaries, Josef Jandura; Miroslav Fresl; Václav Satra.

Attachés, František Zajíček; Stanislav Melichar; František Dědek; Jaromír Výlupek; Jiří Pelc; Josef Procházká.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory affected having an area of 53,700 square miles, reduced, by the cession of Ruthenia to U.S.S.R. in 1945, to 49,700 square miles. The population of Czechoslovakia is estimated (Dec. 31, 1966) at 14,274,000.

Government.—The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, and Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

Two national five-year plans were carried on between 1949 and 1960 with emphasis on heavy engineering. Production doubled in the first Plan and industrial production increased by two-thirds in the Second. Fuel and power development and agriculture did not, however, meet their targets. The third 5-Year Plan was abandoned in 1962.



because the targets were too high and the economy was run on a year to year basis for the next three years. During that time economic performance remained below expectation and although there was some improvement in 1964 and 1965 imbalances remained. A major economic reorganization was approved by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in January, 1965. The main features of this new system were—a reduction in central planning and greater devolution of responsibility to individual enterprises and factories; increased emphasis on profitability and competition; recognition of the value of the market, coupled with a more flexible price policy and greater participation by all production units in foreign trade. During 1965 and 1966, some rationalization of industry took place and minor elements of the new economic system were introduced experimentally. In June, 1966, the XIIIth Congress of the Party determined that the new system as such should be introduced from 1967. The fourth 5-Year Plan, 1966–70, and the annual plan for 1966 were drawn up on the basis of the old system and modifications will be undertaken from time to time. A start on applying the new system was made on January 1, 1967, by a revision of the structure of wholesale prices.

Following Novotný's removal from the post of First Secretary in January, 1968, there developed a wave of pressure for legal and political reform. During the ensuing months Novotný's supporters were removed from leading positions, and the programme of reform was embodied in a Party Action Programme adopted in April. Shortly afterwards the National Assembly began work on a new legislation. The reforms envisaged the democratization of the country's political life, greater guarantees of fundamental liberties and the establishment of a federal system.

By the summer of 1968 it was evident that the more liberal policies of the Czechoslovak Government did not meet with Soviet approval. The Government and party leaders of U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary and Eastern Germany met at Warsaw on July 14 and 15 and warned Czechoslovakia in a joint letter against the activities of "anti-socialist and revisionist forces" in Czechoslovakia. Meetings of the Czechoslovak Presidium with the Soviet Politburo at Černá and with representatives of the Warsaw powers at Bratislava on August 3 followed, and the Czechoslovak and Rumanian Governments signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and mutual assistance during the

Rumanian President's visit to Prague on August 15–16. At the same time fresh accusations of the stepping-up of subversive activities in Czechoslovakia appeared in the Soviet press. On the night of August 20, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet, Polish, East German, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, the capital and all major towns and cities being occupied (see also EVENTS OF THE YEAR).

By Sept. 2, Alexander Dubcek had been re-elected First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and had appointed a 21-member Presidium, including President Svoboda, the Prime Minister, Oldřich Černík, and Josef Smrkovsky, President of the National Assembly (see above).

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages, each having its own literature. The Reformation gave a wide-spread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) a religious and social reformer) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the 17th century when Jan Amos Komenský or Comenius (1592–1670) was expelled from the country. He is still recognized as an outstanding educationalist and a thinker of first magnitude. Under Austrian repression and with the persistent pursuit of Germanization, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the first half of the 19th century. Modern prose, drama and fiction, penned between the Wars, are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Čapek-Chod (1860–1927), Viktor Dyk (1877–1931), Jaroslav Hašek (1883–1923), Karel Čapek (1890–1938), Vladimír Vaňura (1891–1942), and Ivan Olbracht (1882–1952). Liberty of the press ceased with the loss of independence and the Nazi occupation in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist take-over of February 1948, however, freedom of the press was curtailed. All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the Party line and a number of publications were banned. Following the thaw of 1956 and after the relapse into dogmatism after the Hungarian Revolution, the new wave of freedom started in 1962–1963 and led to increased recognition of Czech and Slovak literature in the world. Greater international recognition is hampered by translation difficulties. In 1966 nearly 250 Czech and Slovak books were published abroad, including roughly one-third in non-Socialist countries. The prominent writers include František Hrubin (b. 1910), Bohumil Hrabal (b. 1914),

Václav Havel (b. 1936), Ladislav Mňáčko (b. 1919), Ladislav Novomeský (b. 1904), Arnošt Lustig (b. 1926), Jiří Mucha (b. 1915), and others. Poetic writing ranges from traditional lyric (Jaroslav Seifert) to "concrete" and typographic modernism (Jiří Kolář, Josef Hiršal).

Education.—The number of pupils in basic nine-year schools is 2,164,000 (Dec. 31, 1966). There are 10,000 students in the secondary grammar schools and the number given for technical schools of all kinds is 284,000. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 15. There are five universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno, Olomouc and Košice. In addition there are a considerable number of other institutions of university standing, technical colleges, agricultural colleges, etc. On Dec. 31, 1966, there were 139,000 full-time students in centres of higher education and 46,000 adults part-time.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kčs.=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller. The present Czechoslovak rate of exchange is Kčs. 17·22 = £1 with a bonus of Kčs. 20 for non-commercial travellers (see also p. 83).

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£17,907,000	£13,917,000
Exports to U.K.	19,517,000	20,508,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1966) of 1,030,330. Other towns are Brno (Brünn), capital of Moravia (333,004), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (276,519), Ostrava (269,642) and Plzen (Pilsen) (142,694).

FLAG.—Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 9.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague 1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Howard Frank Trayton Smith C.M.G. (1968) £5,375

Counsellor, H. D. Michell, D.F.C.

Defence Attaché, Col. D. W. Grant.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. A. G. Brown, D.F.C., A.F.C. 1st Secretaries, R. P. de Burlet; J. W. G. Reid (Commercial); T. Macaulay, M.B.E.

2nd Secretary, G. J. Garrett (Commercial).

3rd Secretaries, C. Hulse; C. Jonsen.

H.M. Consul, M. B. Collins.

Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative), F. D. Hughes, Jungmannova 30, Prague 1.

Archivist, M. T. Murray.

DAHOMEY

(Republic of Dahomey)

President, Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, assumed office, April 1, 1968.

A republic situated in West Africa, between 2° and 3° W and 6° and 12° N., Dahomey has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by Upper Volta and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population estimated (Aug., 1967) at 2,508,000. Although poor in resources, Dahomey is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with a high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: a narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of inter-

communicating lagoons, a clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.

The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 1851 but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Dahomey became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. In October, 1963, a popular revolution led to the fall of the government of the first President of Dahomey, Hubert Maga. The Army held power until Sourou-Migan Apithy was elected President and Justin Ahomadegbé Chief of Government in January, 1964, after a new constitution had been agreed. This government was overthrown in November, 1965, following a long-standing disagreement between Maga and Apithy. It was replaced by President Tahirou Congacou, who was in turn dismissed in December of the same year by the Army. Christophe Soglo then assumed control and dismissed the Assembly. Soglo was in his turn overthrown by an Army coup d'état on December 17, 1967. Dahomey again has a civilian Head of State, President Zinsou having the support of the Army junta.

Dahomey is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, the *Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache* (OCAM) and the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

Finance.—The currency of Dahomey is the *Franc CFA* (Frances CFA 50 = 1 French Franc) (Francs CFA 592 = £1).

Trade.—The principal exports are palm products (80 per cent.) followed by ground nuts, shea-nuts and coffee. Small deposits of gold, iron and chrome have been found. Imports from U.K., 1967, £479,000.

CAPITAL.—Porto Novo (105,000). Principal commercial town and port, Cotonou (100,000).

FLAG.—Three stripes, one vertical, green, two horizontal yellow and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 1.
British Embassy (see Togo).

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 23, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (Heir Presumptive), married June 20, 1967, Count Henri de Monpezat (Prince Henrik of Denmark); Princess Benedikte, born April 20, 1944, married Feb. 3, 1968, Prince Richard of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg; and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946, married Sept. 18, 1964, Constantine XIII, King of the Hellenes.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Hilmar Baunsgaard.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Poul Hartling.

Finance, Poul Møller.

Fisheries and Greenland, A. C. Normann.

Cultural Affairs, Technical Co-operation with Emerging Countries and Disarmament, K. Helveg Petersen.

Interior, Poul Serensen.

Justice, Knud Thestrup.

Defence, Erik Ninn-Hansen.

Agriculture, Peter Larsen.

Commerce, Knud Thomsen.

Communications, Ove Guldberg.

Housing, Aage Hastrup.

Social Affairs, Mrs. Nathalie Lind.

Education, Helge Larsen.

Labour, Lauge Dahlgaard.

Economics, Nordic Affairs and European Market Affairs, P. Nyboe Andersen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Arne Fog Pedersen.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[or-584-0102]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Erling Kristiansen (1964).

Minister-Counsellor, H. Kühne.

1st Secretary, T. Rechnagel.

2nd Secretary, Nils Jaeger.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.

Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, K. P. Nielsen.

Commercial and Consular Section.

67 Pont Street, S.W.1. [or-584-0102]

Economic Counsellor (in charge of Consular Affairs), Sv. A. Nielsen.

Commercial Counsellor, N. Buch Hansen.

Commercial Secretaries, Peter Branner; H. Boesgaard.

Consul, T. F. Germer.

Vice-Consul, Niels Kristensen.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Scientific Attaché, K. Kristiansen.

Service Attachés Office

67 Pont St., S.W.1.

Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. H. Noergaard.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.



Area and Population.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between $54^{\circ} 34' - 57^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat., and $8^{\circ} 5' - 15^{\circ} 12'$ E. long., with an area of 17,000 square miles, and a population estimated (July, 1966), of 4,797,000. In 1966 there were 88,322 births, 49,344 deaths and 41,424 marriages.

Government.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Faroe and 1 for Greenland. The voting age is 21 years. In the 1968 elections the Social Democrats obtained 62 seats, Conservatives 37, Venstre 34, Radicals 27, Socialist People's Party 11, Left-Socialists 4, Faroes 2, Greenland 2.

Education is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478), Aarhus (1933), and Odense (1966).

Language and Literature.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875), Søren Kierkegaard (1813-1855) and Georg Brandes (1842-1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857-1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857-1929), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873-1950), who received the same award in 1944. Some 61 newspapers are published in Denmark; 10 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

Production and Industry.—Nine per cent. of the population lives exclusively by agriculture, and about 52 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are pigs, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, seeds, cereals and sugar beet; manufactures are mostly based on imported raw material but there are also considerable imports of finished goods.

Communications.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (January, 1968) 1,244 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,980,000. On March 31, 1967, there were 2,354 kilometres of railway and 3,252,234 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

	1968-69
Revenue (Budget estimate).....	Kr. 20,068,700,000
Expenditure (Budget estimate)	26,167,600,000
Government Debt (March 31, 1967) :—	
Internal	4,185,000,000
External	1,920,000,000
Rate of Exchange—Kr. 17.90 = £1 (see also p. 83). .	

	TRADE	1967
Total Imports	Kr. 21,855,000,000	
Total Exports	17,257,000,000	

	Trade with U.K.	1967
Imports from U.K.	£133,913,000	£143,665,000
Exports to U.K....	206,109,000	217,458,000

The principal imports are machinery, liquid and solid fuels, base metals, vehicles, textile products, chemicals, fertilizers, cereals, feeding stuffs and wood and cork. The chief exports are agricultural produce, fish products, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL.—Copenhagen. Population (1968), 845,525; Greater Copenhagen, 1,383,044. Other centres are: Aarhus, 114,779; Odense, 104,567; Aallong, 84,098; Esbjerg, 57,184; Randers, 42,009; Roskilde, 38,344; Kolding, 36,960; Harsens, 36,452; Fredericia, 34,066; Vejle, 32,214.

FLAG.—Red. with white cross

NATIONAL DAY.—June 5 (Constitution Day). Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
Offices, Kastelsvej 38-40 and Møntergade 1,
Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Oliver Wright, C.M.G., D.S.C. (1966)
£5,375

Counsellors, G. Booth (Commercial); K. R. C.
Pridham.

Counsellor for Scientific Questions, P. Bakke (resident
in Stockholm).

1st Secretaries, G. W. Hayward; C. J. Hanbury
(Consular); L. P. Hamilton (Agriculture and Food
Attaché); G. E. Cossar (Labour Attaché, Resident in
Helsinki); Miss M. W. Lloyd (Information);
G. C. Tout, M.B.E. (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, Miss V. E. Beckett; D. Mellor
(Commercial); R. V. Rollitt (Commercial); R. C.
Tutt.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. C. B. Armstrong, R.N.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. M. Mackay-Forbes.
Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. I. J. S. Corderoy
(resident in Stockholm).

Attaché, J. L. Katzaros.

Chaplain, Rev. H. Picton.

There are Consulates at Aabenraa, Aalborg,
Esbjerg, Aarhus and Odense; and Vice-Consulates at
Thorshavn and Klaksvig (Faroe).

British Council Representative, E. A. S. Butterworth
(Cultural Attaché), Møntergade 1, Copenhagen.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 75,000 inhabitants. The FAROE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m.; pop. (1966) 196,000), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a Lagting of 26 members. ■ Landstyr of 4 members which deals with special Faroe affairs, and send 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. On Sept. 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Faroe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting ■ great majority voted in favour of remaining part of the Kingdom of Denmark with ■ certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Faroe received a certain measure of home rule. Trade with U.K. in 1967 totalled: Imports, £664,000; Exports, £805,000. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, 1965, 39,613), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has a Landsraad of 76 members and sends 2 representatives to the Folketing at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Greenland exported goods to the value of £203,000 to the United Kingdom in 1967 (1966, £105,000). The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana)

President, Joaquin Balaguer, born Sept. 1, 1907;
elected June 1, 1966; assumed office July 1, 1966.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE.

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[01-937-1921; 7116 (Consulate)]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Lic. Porfirio Herrera Baez.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool,
Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby,
Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow
and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish
portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest
settlement of European origin in America. (For
Map, see p. 872.)

It lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto
Rico on the east and covers an area of about
19,322 square miles, with a population (estimated,
1968) of 3,900,000. The climate is tropical in the
low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the
higher altitudes.

Government.—Santo Domingo was discovered
by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, and
remained a Spanish Colony until 1821. In 1822
it was subjugated by the neighbouring Haitians
who remained in control until 1844 when the
Dominican Republic was proclaimed. The
country was occupied by American marines from
1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution
in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitu-
tional Government was installed. From 1930
until May 30, 1961 (when he was assassinated)
Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo ruled the country.

A Council of State headed by Rafael F. Bonnelly
was set up in 1962, and Professor Juan Bosch,
elected President in December 1962, held office
until September, 1963, when he was deposed by a
military junta. An Army revolt in favour of ex-
President Bosch in April, 1965, developed into
civil war lasting until September the same year
when a provisional President was elected. At
■ further election on June 1, 1966, Dr. Joaquin
Balaguer was elected President.

Communications.—According to local classifica-
tion there are 2,443 miles of first class and 2,102
miles of second class and inter-communal roads in
the Republic. There is a direct road from Santo
Domingo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti,
but that part of it in the border area has fallen into
disuse and it is no longer possible to travel direct
between the two capitals except by air. The
frontier has been closed since Sept., 1967. A tele-
phone system connects practically all the principal
towns of the republic and there is ■ telegraph ser-
vice with all parts of the world. There are more
than 90 commercial broadcasting stations and there
is ■ television station operated by Radiotelevision
Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations
provides receptions of its programmes in the major
cities. A second television station in Santo
Domingo-Rahintel transmits to the local area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic.

The Republic is served by five airlines, and an
international airport 18 miles to the east of the
capital is in operation.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most
important crops. Other products are peanuts,
maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber,
cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate.
There are several light industries producing beer,
tinned foodstuffs, glass products, cotton textiles,
shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other
products.

	FINANCE	
Budget	1966	1967
Revenue.....	RD \$162,600,000	RD \$178,200,000
Expenditure..	194,300,000	225,900,000
One Dominican Peso = \$1.00 U.S.		

	TRADE	
Imports.....	1966	1967
Imports.....	RD \$86,700,000	RD \$160,000,000
Exports.....	125,500,000	137,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£2,184,000	£2,169,000
Exports to U.K.	73,000	785,000

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, chocolate, molasses and bauxite.

The principal export to U.K. over many years has been sugar and sugar preparations.

CAPITAL.—Santo Domingo (recently called Ciudad Trujillo), population of the Capital District (Census, 1964), 529,396. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (329,808); San Cristóbal (286,094); La Vega (284,139); Puerto Plata (187,727); Duarte (184,783); Espaillat (134,156); El Seibo (132,413); Peravia (122,256); Sánchez Ramírez (107,092); and La Romana and Higüey (120,252).

FLAG.—Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 27 (Independence Day, 1844).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia 84, Santo Domingo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ian Wright Bell, C.B.E. (1965). £4,625
1st Secretary, G. C. Gunn (Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

ECUADOR

(República del Ecuador)

President, Dr. José María Velasco (Ibarra), elected June 2, 1968; assumed office Sept. 1, 1968.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE.

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1
[01-584-1367]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Marco Tulio González (1967).

Counsellors, Señor Don Vicente Aguirre; Señor Joaquín Zevallos (Commercial).

Air, Naval and Military Attaché, Señor Coronel Don Alfredo Valenzuela.

1st Secretary, Señor Lic. Don Patricio Maldonado.

There are consulates at Liverpool, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 82° W. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles. (For MAP, see p. 919).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 19 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (1967) at 5,416,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sinchon-

lagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The Galápagos (Tortoise) Islands forming the territory of Colón, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1966) of 2,391. The capital is San Cristóbal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The islands export guano, orchilla moss and cattle. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). The constitution of 1946 was suspended in 1963, when Dr. Carlos Arrospide, President of Ecuador from Nov. 8, 1961, was deposed by the Armed Forces on July 11, 1963. His powers were taken over by a junta of officers who stayed in power until March 29, 1966, when a caretaker government took office. A new Government was formed in November, 1966, after elections for a constituent assembly. A new constitution came into force on May 19, 1967. At elections held on June 2, 1968, Dr. José María Velasco (Ibarra) was elected President, to take office on Sept. 1, 1968.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice, petroleum, straw hats, pyrethrum, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum is insufficient to meet the whole of Ecuador's needs, but the recent discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the eastern part of Ecuador may lead eventually to the country having an exportable surplus, when the problem of transporting the oil across the Andes has been solved. In the highlands the principal crops are maize, wheat, potatoes and other temperate products. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found. There is little industry, the textile industry being the most important.

Communications.—There are 11,380 miles of permanent roads and 617 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. Nine commercial airlines operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, Paris, Frankfurt, etc. There are internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 15,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 aircraft of various kinds and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 4 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1965-66 there were

800,507 pupils at the 6,721 primary schools and 117,270 pupils at the 507 High Schools. The 7 Universities (at Quito (2), Guayaquil (2), Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) and the Polytechnic Schools at Quito and Guayaquil had 15,085 students in the same year.

FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Budget Estimates) ...	Sucre 3,954,700,000
Expenditure (Budget Estimates) . . .	3,954,700,000
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1966)	3,009,738,000
External Debt, Dec. 31, 1967 \$U.S. 216,314,000	

The official rate of Exchange: Sucre 43·56 = £1, is used for most legal imports and exports. The free rate of exchange on June 27, 1968, was Sucre 52·88 = £1 (average rate). See also p. 83.

TRADE

Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

1966 1967

Imports*.....	\$U.S. 147,354,000	\$U.S. 165,165,000
Exports*.....	147,499,000	166,035,000

*Permits cleared

Trade with U.K.

1966 1967

Imports from U.K.	£3,245,000	£3,408,000
Exports to U.K.	242,000	240,000

The chief exports are bananas, cocoa, coffee and sugar. Other exports are rice, balis wood, castor-oil seeds, hats, pharmaceuticals, fish, ivory nuts and pyrethrum. Manufactured goods and machinery are the main imports.

CAPITAL.—Quito. Population (estimated) 630,000; Ψ Guayaquil (680,000) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (100,000); Ambato (75,000); Riobamba (60,000); Esmeraldas (55,000); and Manta (50,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); emblem in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 10 (*Dia de la Independencia*).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez, 111 (P.O. Box No. 314),
Quito.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gordon Noel Jackson, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967) £5,375

1st Secretary, G. S. McWilliam, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, D. P. Small, M.B.E. (Consul); J. D. Egerton.

Vice-Consul, R. J. Chapman.

There is a British Consular Office at Guayaquil.

EGYPT. See United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist—The Imperial Ethiopian Government)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Woizero (Lady) Menan, (who died February, 1962) daughter of Jantrar Asfaw of Ambassel and Woizero (Lady) Sehin Mikael, daughter of King Mikael of Wollo; crowned as Negus, Oct., 1928; proclaimed Emperor, April 2, 1930; crowned as Emperor, Nov. 2, 1930; in exile, 1936–1940; led his patriot army, 1940–41; returned to his capital, May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1926; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Seyoum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Woizero Medferish Worg, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw. Prime Minister, Aklilou Habte-Wold.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-589-7212]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ato Gabre-Mascal Keflegzi (1966).

Counsellor, Assefaw Leggese.

1st Secretary, Ato Amare Gugsa.

3rd Secretary, Ato Zelleke Bellete.



Position and Extent.—The Empire of Ethiopia, with which Eritrea was federated from 1952 to 1962 when it was incorporated as a province, is in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by French Somaliland and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles, with a population estimated (1966) at 23,000,000, of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres) and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hogsback range up to 10,000 ft., interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

Those of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigres), who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous; the Patriarch ranks immediately after the Alexandrian Patriarch. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably northern Eritrea, Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and

parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

GOVERNMENT

Ethiopia.—The Empire is governed by a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Emperor, and ■ Parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the constitution promulgated in 1955. Elections, on a basis of universal suffrage, were held in 1957, and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The second General Election was held in 1961 and a third took place in 1965. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the previous Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Eritrea.—Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown, becoming a province of Ethiopia in 1962.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 56 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1967. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, beer and cement. Hydroelectric power production and telecommunications are expanding rapidly, however, mainly with loans from the World Bank.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, via Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. In Eritrea a narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordet. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with ■ branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Addis Ababa and Asmara are now linked also by ■ road running through Gondar and along Lake Tana. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekempti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East to Dire Dawa, Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to most of the provincial towns. External services are operated to Athens, Frankfurt, Madrid, Rome, Beirut, Aden, Jibuti, Taiz, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Entebbe, Lagos, Accra, New Delhi and Karachi.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army, including the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of armour, infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance and supply services and a parachute battalion, in all, four divisions plus army troops. The Army is trained by Americans and Israelis. There is ■ military academy at Harar and ■ military training centre at Holleta with a specialist training wing. The Imperial Air Force

comprises a transport squadron, three fighter squadrons, a training squadron, a jet conversion squadron, a reconnaissance unit and an elementary training unit. The Imperial Air Force Headquarters is situated at Debre Zeit. The aircraft are of American manufacture.

The Imperial Navy has a small headquarters in Addis Ababa with bases at Massawa and Assale. The principal units are an ex-U.S. seaplane tender (*Ethiopia*) and a patrol craft squadron of 4.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools, and cadet-schools for the Army, Air Force, and Police. Government secondary schools are found mainly in Addis Ababa, but also in most of the provincial capitals. In 1961 the Haile Selassie I University was founded to co-ordinate the existing institutions of higher education (University College, Engineering, Building and Theological Colleges in Addis Ababa, Agricultural College at Alemaya, near Harar, and Public Health Centre in Gondar, etc.) and to provide a framework for future development. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

Finance.—Total revenue in 1967-68 was £91,223,000 compared with £70,940,000 in 1966-67; expenditure totalled £96,944,000 (1966, £73,650,000). The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5·52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. At Dec. 31, 1967, the combined note and coin issue amounted to £42,000,000. Foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank and Commercial Banks amounted to £26,000,000 at the same date. Eth. \$6 = £1. (See also p. 83).

Trade.—The chief imports by value are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, beverages and tobacco (from U.K.); the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

TRADE

Total Imports (1967)	£59,600,000
Total Exports (1967)	41,600,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£4,472,000	£3,929,000
Exports to U.K.....	1,714,000	1,506,000

CAPITAL. Addis Ababa (population, estimated July, 1961, 449,021), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 120,000) is the capital of the Province of Eritrea. Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara, Ψ Massawa and Ψ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG.—Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 23.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Addis Ababa)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Thomas Eardley Bromley, K.C.M.G. (1966) £5,375
Counsellor, R. S. Swann, M.B.E.
Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. D. Vigors, R.A.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. D. C. B. White, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. I. A. Panton.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. M. Holman.

1st Secretaries, F. W. W. Murray, M.B.E. (Commercial); F. E. Mitchell (Consul).

2nd Secretaries, R. K. Buist; J. M. Crosby; J. C. Harrison (Information).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Addis Ababa* and *Asmara*.

H.M. Consul, Asmara, D. Barr.

British Council Representative, P. G. Lloyd, O.B.E., P.O. Box 1043, Addis Ababa.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956; re-elected 1962 and 1968, for a term of six years.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Mauno Koivisto.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ahti Karjalainen.

Defence, Sulo Suorttanen.

Internal Affairs, Antero Väyrynen.

Finance, Eino Raunio.

Justice, Aarre Simonen.

Education, Johannes Virolainen.

Agriculture, Martti Miettunen.

Communications, Paavo Aitio.

Trade, Greli Teir.

Social Affairs, Miss Anna-Liisa Tieksa.

Industry, Väinö Lestrinen.

Deputy Ministers, Ele Alenius (Finance); J. E. Partanen (Social Affairs); V. Virtanen (Communications).

FINNISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

[01-730-0771-5]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Otso Wartiovara (1968).

Counsellor, M. Ilkka Pastinen.

1st Secretary, M. Erkki Pajari.

Attache and Vice-Consul, Juha Puromies.



Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,165 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (July, 1967), 4,664,000. In 1966 the birth rate was 16.7, death rate 9.4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 14.4 per 1,000 live births. 92.6 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.3 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 6.1 per cent. others.

The Åland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1966) of 21,552 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (Eduskunta) for which women are eligible, composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

Following the presidential elections in February, 1968, a new coalition government was formed by Mr. Koivisto from representatives of the Social Democrat Party, the Centre Party, the People's Democrat Party, the Swedish People's Party and the Social Democrat Opposition Party.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,400. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 16 years, and in 1965-66 there were 544,407 in attendance at primary schools, with 268,014 in secondary schools; and 76,953 in colleges for vocational training. In 1965-66 there were 8 Higher Schools with 7,331 students, and 6 universities; the State University of Helsinki (17,954 students); a at Turku (one Swedish-speaking); and new universities at Oulu, Jyväskylä and Tampere. Combined enrolment at Higher Schools and Universities was 38,408.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual, 92.4 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 7.4 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1917 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 70 daily newspapers in Finland which appear on 4 or more days per week (60 Finnish language, and 10 Swedish).

Production and Industry.—Finland has a greater area covered in forest than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Consequently the national economy is based on the timber, pulp and paper industries. These industries employ a large proportion of the working population and

accounted in 1966 for 67 per cent. of Finland's foreign exchange earnings. The metal and engineering industries, producing 18 per cent. of Finland's export income in 1965, form the second important group. Exports of agricultural and dairy products amounted to 6 per cent. of total exports in 1965. The remaining export revenue came from the glass, ceramics and furniture industries. To a large extent domestic requirements in the textile, rubber, plastics, chemical and pharmaceutical, footwear and foodstuff trades, are met by local factories.

Communications.—There are 5,556 miles of rail-road and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R.; passenger boat connection with Sweden, Denmark and West Germany. Vessels on the London to Leningrad route call at Helsinki. There are also passenger/cargo boat connections with most countries in the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEA, Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Kar Air, Scandinavian Airlines Malev and Czech Airlines. Finnair and Aeroflot each maintain services to Moscow and to Leningrad. The merchant fleet (May, 1968) consists of 86 steamships (134,052 tons gross), 411 motor vessels (936,555 tons gross), and 16 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (2,350 tons gross).

Finance.—On Jan. 1, 1963, all values expressed in Finmarks were divided by 100, in a reform of the currency. Finmark figures below are expressed in terms of the New Finmark.

Finmarks 10·00 = £1 (see also p. 83).

	1968
Revenue (Budget)	Finmarks 9,276,000,000
Expenditure (do.)	9,275,000,000
Debt (Dec., 1967)	4,431,000,000

TRADE

	1966	1967
Finnmarks	Finmarks	Finmarks
Total Imports. Fmks. 5,524,405,000	5,794,694,000	5,794,694,000
Total Exports	4,816,941,000	5,230,295,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£75,562,000	£71,317,000
Exports to U.K.....	122,858,000	129,878,000

The principal imports are raw materials, food-stuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL. Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (Jan., 1966), 570,283; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 144,962; Ψ Turku (Abo), 139,141; Lahti, 81,908; Ψ Oulu (Uleaborg) 80,379; Ψ Pori (Bjöneborg) 60,006; Jyväskylä, 52,855; Kuopio, 52,075 and Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 47,162.

NATIONAL DAY.—December 6 (Day of Independence).

FLAG.—White with blue cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence. It. Kaivopuisto 8B. Chancery Offices, Korkeavuorenkatu 34. **Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Robert David John Scott Fox, K.C.M.G. (1966)** £5,375. **Counsellor (Commercial), D. N. Royce (and Consul-General).**

1st Secretaries, A. C. Stuart; D. A. Marston (Information); G. A. Burgess (Commercial); P. H. Towers-Picton, O.B.E.

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. C. A. Humphreys. **Naval Attaché,** Capt. S. R. Sandford, R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. P. Farlow.

2nd Secretaries, T. H. Moran (*Consul*); A. Gunder-son.

3rd Secretaries, P. Lever; Miss L. Gorston (*Vice-Consul*).

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, P. J. Seccombe, E. Esplanaadikatu 22, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic, General Charles de Gaulle, born 1890, elected Dec. 21, 1958, assumed office Jan. 8, 1959; re-elected Dec. 19, 1965; assumed office Jan. 8, 1966.

Secretary-General of the President's Office, M. Bernard Tricot.

CABINET

Prime Minister, M. Couve de Murville.

Ministers of State, M. André Malraux (Cultural Affairs); M. Roger Frey (Relations with Parliament); M. Maurice Schumann (Social Affairs); M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.

Minister of Justice, René Capitant.

Foreign Affairs, Michel Debré.

Interior, Raymond Marcellin.

Armed Forces, M. Pierre Messmer.

Finance and Economic Affairs, François-Xavier Ortoli.

Education, M. Edgar Faure.

Industry, M. André Bettencourt.

Equipment and Housing, M. Albin Chalandon.

Planning and Regional Development, M. Olivier Guichard.

Research, Nuclear and Space Questions, M. Robert Galley.

Ex-Servicemen, M. Henri Duvillard.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Yves Guena.

Agriculture, Robert Boulin.

Transport, M. Jean Chamant.

Secretaries of State, MM. Joël Le Tieule (Information); Phillippe Malaud (Public Service); Joseph Comiti (Youth and Sport); Michel Inchauspé (Overseas Dept. and Territories); Mlle. Marie M. Dienesch (Social Affairs); MM. Yoon Bourges (Foreign Affairs); Jean de Lipkowski (Foreign Affairs); André Bond (Interior); Jacques Chirac (Economy and Finance); Jacques Trorial (Education); Phillippe Dechartre (Equipment and Housing).

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 [01-229-9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. [01-235-8080]. **Consulate-General:** 51 Bedford Square, W.C.1. [01-636-1206].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Geoffroy de Courcel, G.C.V.O., M.C. (1962).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Gérard André, C.V.O.

1st Counsellor, M. Jean-Paul Anglès.

2nd Counsellors, M. Victor Garès (Press Affairs); M. André Jouanin.

1st Secretary, M. Jean-Louis Lucet.

2nd Secretaries, M. Gilles Nicol de la Belleissie; M. Jean-Pierre Angremy; M. Jean-Bernard Mérimée; M. François Soule-Susbielles.

3rd Secretary, M. Denis Winckler.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied, M.B.E.

Attachés, Mme. Geneviève Rocheteau; M. Jean-François Massoni.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral J. Brasseur-Kermadec. **Assistant Naval Attaché,** Capitaine de Corvette Michel Borney.

Military Attaché, Col. Philippe Duplay.

Assistant Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Hubert de Mas Latrie; Cdt. Joël Nicol.

Air Attaché, Général de Brigade André Thoulouze.

Assistant Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Claude Itart-Longueville.
Attaché, M. Paul Blondel.
Financial Counsellor, M. Jacques Dulière.
Financial Attaché, M. Henri Baquast.
Commercial Counsellor (Head of Dept.), M. Jean Wahl.
Commercial Counsellor (Asst. Head), M. Raymond Lemaréchal.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Jean Gantier.
Commercial Attachés, M. Jean-Paul Rigault; M. Pierre Theau; M. Jean-Pierre Dutet.
Assistant Commercial Attaché, M. René Tranchand.
Cultural Counsellor, M. Christian Muracciole.
Cultural Attachés, M. André Zavriew; Mme. Oudiette-Marger.

Shipping Counsellor, M. Eugène Taillart.
Scientific Counsellor, M. François Miquel.
Consul-General, M. Robert Fabre, 51 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Area and Population.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat., and from $7^{\circ} 45' E.$ to $4^{\circ} 45' W.$ long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,895 square miles divided into 96 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of Metropolitan France at a national census held on March 7, 1962, was 46,520,271. The population was estimated to have risen to 49,750,000 by March 1, 1967. The 1962 Census showed that 74·4 per cent. of the population lived in urban areas compared with 70·7 per cent. in 1954. Principal groups of foreigners living in France in 1962 were: Italians, 644,000; Spaniards, 430,000; Algerians, 335,000; and Poles, 176,000. During 1961 there were 829,700 live births, 538,300 deaths and 317,000 marriages.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

Census of 1962

Ain.....	327,146	Garonne, Haute.....	594,633
Aisne.....	512,920	Gers.....	182,264
Allier.....	380,221	Gironde.....	935,448
Alpes Basses	91,843	Hérault.....	516,658
Alpes Hautes	87,436	Ille-et-Vilaine.....	614,268
Alpes Maritimes.....	628,265	Indre.....	251,432
Ardèche.....	248,516	Indre-et-Loire.....	395,210
Ardennes.....	300,247	Isère.....	729,789
Ariège.....	137,192	Jura.....	225,682
Aube.....	255,099	Landes.....	260,495
Aude.....	269,782	Loir-et-Cher.....	250,741
Aveyron.....	290,442	Loire.....	696,348
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	1,248,355	Loire, Haute.....	211,036
Calvados.....	480,686	Loire-Atlantique.....	803,372
Cantal.....	172,977	Loiret.....	389,854
Charente.....	327,658	Lot.....	149,929
Charente-Maritime.....	470,897	Lot et Garonne.....	275,028
Cher.....	293,514	Lozère.....	81,868
Corrèze.....	237,926	Maine-et-Loire.....	556,272
Corse.....	275,465	Manche.....	446,878
Côte d'Or.....	387,869	Marne.....	442,195
Côtes du Nord	501,923	Marne, Haute.....	208,446
Creuse.....	163,515	Mayenne.....	250,030
Dordogne.....	375,455	Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	678,078
Doubs.....	384,881	Meuse.....	225,985
Drôme.....	304,227	Morbihan.....	530,833
Eure.....	361,904	Moselle (a).....	919,412
Eure-et-Loir.....	277,456	Nièvre.....	245,921
Finistère.....	749,558	Nord.....	2,293,112
Gard.....	435,482	Oise.....	481,289

FRENCH DEPARTMENTS (1962) —continued

Orne.....	280,549	Seine-Maritime.....	1,035,844
Pas-de-Calais.....	1,366,282	Seine-et-Marne.....	524,486
Puy-de-Dôme.....	508,928	Seine-et-Oise.....	2,298,931
Pyrénées, Basses.....	466,038	Sèvres (Deux).....	321,118
Pyrénées, Hautes.....	211,433	Somme.....	488,225
Pyrénées-Orientales.....	251,231	Tarn.....	319,560
Rhin, Bas (b).....	770,150	Tarn-et-Garonne.....	175,847
Rhin, Haut (c).....	547,920	Var.....	469,557
Rhône.....	1,116,664	Vaucluse.....	303,536
Saône, Haute.....	208,440	Vendée.....	408,928
Saône-et-Loire.....	535,772	Vienne.....	331,619
Sarthe.....	443,019	Vienne, Haute.....	332,514
Savoie.....	266,678	Vosges.....	380,676
Savoie, Haute.....	329,230	Yonne.....	269,826
Savoie*,.....	5,646,446	Belfort (Terr.de).....	109,371

Departments of the District of Paris appear in italic type.

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

* Ville de Paris since 1963.

† Divided 1963 into the six departments of Yvelines, Essonne, Hauts-de-Seine, Seine St. Denis, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise. Departments number 95.

Government.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789–1793), and the First Republic lasted until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in ■ Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

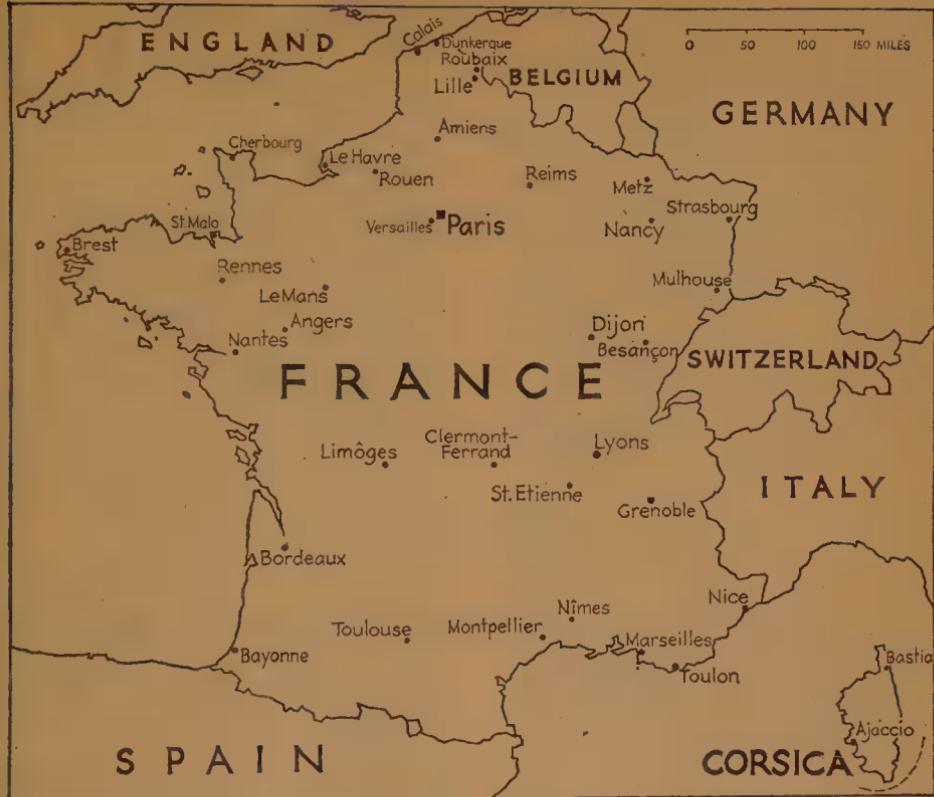
On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up ■ French Committee of National Liberation, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following ■ national referendum on Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the



task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of 5½ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 16 months in 1956–57 was the longest in office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

The Fifth Republic.—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories.

The President was elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils,

overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. As the result of a referendum in October, 1962, future Presidents are to be elected by direct universal suffrage. Presidents are eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic. The second presidential elections were held on Dec. 5 and 19, 1965, in two rounds. On the first round on December 5, General de Gaulle obtained only 44 per cent. of the vote and so a second round was necessary on December 19 in which his only opponent was M. Mitterrand. On this occasion the General's share of the poll was 55 per cent. His second presidential term started on January 8, 1966.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible

only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A Constitutional Council is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the Economic and Social Council gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

Production.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1967 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat	143,830,000
Oats	27,580,000
Barley	97,240,000
Rye	3,620,000
Maize	36,790,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the ■■■ Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1967 was 61,644,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1967) included 21,417,000 cattle, 9,248,500 sheep and lambs, 9,746,300 pigs, 1,000,000 horses and 942,200 goats. The mineral resources include coal, natural gas, pig iron, bauxite, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1967 coal production amounted to 50,552,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

Language and Literature.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti and the Province of Quebec, Canada, to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the French Academy, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 10 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952), Albert Camus (1957) and St. John Perse (Alexis Léger) (1960).

Defence.—The personnel of the Defence Forces at the end of 1967 included: ARMY 330,421; AIR FORCE, 107,584; NAVY, 68,998; Common Services, 68,215 (including GENDARMERIE of 60,988). The Army has a variety of new French-made equipment coming into service, including medium tanks, field and air defence guns, trucks and radio sets. A tactical nuclear weapon is promised for the 1970's. The Air Force is equipped with *Mirage IV* nuclear

bombers, KC135 tanker/transports, *Mirage IIIE* fighters and *Transall* transports, supported by a large number of older operational aircraft. The Navy includes 2 cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 18 fleet escorts, 18 fast escorts, 19 submarines, 15 ocean minesweepers, 1 helicopter carrier, 1 GW destroyer, 8 tropical duty frigates, 2 LSD, 7 LST, 82 coastal and inshore minesweepers, 4 logistic support ships and 8 oilers.

Education.—The educational system is highly developed and centralized. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education, comprising (a) the Direction de l'Administration Générale, the Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur, and the Direction Générale de l'Organisation et des Programmes Scolaires, the three principal administrative services; (b) the Superior Council of National Education (consultative); and (c) other organizations and services concerned with libraries, research, external relations whose heads are directly responsible to the Minister; and (d) the Inspectorate. The former High Commissariat for Youth and Sports of the Ministry of National Education has now become a separate Ministry. Local Administration comprises 23 Territorial Academies, with inspecting staff for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils presided over by the Préfet, and charged especially with primary education.

Primary and secondary education are compulsory, free and secular, the school age being from 6 to 14 (6 to 16 from 1967 onwards). Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (i) Primary education is given in écoles maternelles (nursery schools), écoles primaires élémentaires (primary schools) and collèges d'enseignement général (4-year secondary modern course); (ii) Secondary education in collèges d'enseignement technique, collèges d'enseignement secondaire and lycées (7-year course leading to one of the five baccalaureats). *Baccalaureat A* consists largely of philosophy and languages with a little mathematics, and provides entry into the faculties of Letters and Law. *Baccalaureat B* groups languages, mathematics and economics with philosophy classes oriented towards psychology and sociology. It provides entry to the faculties of Letters for the social sciences and to the faculty of Law for economics. *Baccalaureat C*, consisting of mathematics and physics with some languages, provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for those studying for a degree in mathematics and physics. *Baccalaureat D* has the same language component as *Baccalaureat C*, but its main feature is the natural sciences. It provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for natural science degrees, and also to the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculties. *Baccalaureat E* is largely scientific and technical with a language element, and provides entry to engineering schools and the Faculty of Science. (iii) Special schools are numerous. (iv) There are 19 universities (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont-Ferrand (1808), Dijon (1772), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1225), Nancy (1572), Nantes (re-created 1961), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Reims (1961), Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567) and Toulouse (1230). Three new universities were created during 1964, at Orléans, Reims and Rouen. Higher education is also given in various branches—medicine, law, science and arts—in State institutes in Amiens, Angers, Chambéry, Le Mans, Limoges, Nice, Pau, Rouen, St. Etienne and Tours.

The widespread student disorders of May, 1968, were expected to be followed by reforms in the field of higher education, including the granting of

a measure of autonomy in the universities (not hitherto enjoyed), starting in the autumn of 1968.

Archaeology, etc.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Caesar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitaniens south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

Roads.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* at the end of 1966 was 80,838 km. and of motorways 789 km. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length in 1966 of 8,756 km., of which 4,724 km were canals.

Railways.—The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic in 1966 was 37,810 km., of which 8,580 km. were electrified. Traffic in 1966 totalled 38,400,000,000 passenger-km. and 64,060,000,000 ton-km.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine in 1966 consisted of 639 ships of 5,113,000 tons gross, of which 48 were passenger vessels (489,000 tons), 156 tankers (2,538,000 tons) and 435 cargo vessels (2,085,000 tons).

FINANCE

	1966	1967
	F. millions	

Total revenue (<i>Budget</i>).....	110,246	118,421
Ordinary expenditure (<i>do</i>)....	107,354	119,600

The Public Debt on Dec. 31, 1967, was F.90,630,000,000, of which the external debt amounted to F.4,614,000,000.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 centimes. The *New Franc*, worth 100 old francs, came into use on Jan. 1, 1960, in metropolitan France and Algeria, as the basic monetary unit. Bank notes in 10, 50 and 100 new franc denominations and coins in 5 new francs were introduced. On January 1, 1963, the designation of the French currency was changed from *New Franc* to *Franc* with no change in value.

EXCHANGE RATE.—F.11·84 = £1.

COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

1966	1967
Francs	Francs

Imports	58,406,000,000	61,200,000,000
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Exports	53,782,000,000	56,000,000,000
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Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£197,299,000	£204,516,000
Exports to U.K. . .	212,338,000	255,441,000

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of Guyane (French Guiana), Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies have been theoretically administered in exactly the same way as the Metropolitan Departments, but in practice somewhat greater discretion is allowed to the Prefects and the locally elected bodies.

La Réunion.—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (estimated, 1965), 397,000. Capital, St. Denis (65,614). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land (see p. 717) in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion. Imports from U.K., 1967, £206,000.

Martinique.—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (estimated, 1965), 321,000. Capital, Ψ Fort de France (60,600). Other towns are Ψ Trinité (39,173) and Ψ Marin (31,369).

Guadeloupe.—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélémy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Population (Census, 1961), 282,000. Capital, Ψ Pointe à Pitre (26,200). Other towns are Ψ Basse Terre (13,636) in Guadeloupe and Ψ Grand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (Census, 1961), 33,000. Capital, Ψ Cayenne (13,300). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894 to 1899.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE

Paris, on the Seine. Population (Census of 1962), 2,790,091.

District of Paris.—Created by legislation promulgated on August 2, 1961, the District covers the areas of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise Departments, with a population of 8,469,863. Improvements and development of the Paris region is the responsibility of a Council of Administration consisting of 28 members, half elected by the Government from among local members of Parliament, and the other half by local councils. The Council, which has its own budget and revenue, co-ordinates the development works of existing authorities and has power to initiate its own schemes. A Delegate-General appointed by the Government is the Council's executive officer.

Thirty-two other French cities have populations greater than 100,000—Ψ Marseilles (783,738); Ψ Lyons (535,784); Toulouse (330,570); Ψ Nice (294,976); Ψ Bordeaux (254,122); Ψ Nantes (246,227); Strasbourg (233,549); St. Etienne (203,633); Lille (199,033); Ψ Le Havre (184,133); Ψ Toulon (172,586); Grenoble (162,764); Rennes (157,692); Ψ Brest (142,901); Dijon (141,104); Reims (138,576); Le Mans (136,083); Clermont-

Ferrand (134,532); Nancy (133,532); Ψ Rouen (123,474); Montpellier (123,367); Angers (122,269); Limoges (120,596); Roubaix (113,163); Muhouse (110,735); Amiens (109,869); Metz (109,678); Villeurbanne (107,630); Boulogne-Billancourt (107,074); Nîmes (105,199); Besançon (101,729).

The chief towns of Corsica are Ψ Ajaccio (42,282) and Ψ Bastia (50,881).

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr.

FLAG.—The “tricolour,” three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

NATIONAL DAY.—July 14.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Arthur Christopher John Soames, C.B.E. (1968)..... £8,600
Minister, W. B. J. Ledwith, C.M.G.
Minister (Economic), J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellor and Consul-General, E. E. Young.
Counsellors, A. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; L. M. Minford (Commercial); D. A. Logan, C.M.G. (Press); C. C. Clemens, M.C. (Administration); L. Hagestadt, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Labour); J. E. Galsworthy, C.M.G. (Economic); A. Smith (Scientific); J. R. Roberts (Defence Supply and Civil Air).*

*1st Secretaries, C. M. James; C. C. C. Tickell, M.V.O.; L. Fielding; R. R. Temple; C. P. H. T. Isolani, O.B.E., M.V.O.; W. J. Adams (Information); G. T. S. Hinton, C.B.E. (Visa Section); B. H. Wilcox, M.B.E. (Commercial); P. Goodman (Scientific).
2nd Secretaries, J. A. Fortescue; E. G. Markee (Visa); P. R. Holmes (Economic); T. H. Steggie (Commercial); K. Grant; H. S. Jamieson (Civil Air); R. O. Barnes (Commercial); W. J. A. Buckley.*

Defence and Air Attaché, Air Cdre. I. N. MacDougall, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. A. Bence-Trower, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. I. M. Christie.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. H. G. S. Thompson, R.N.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. F. Lane-Fox.

Asst. Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. J. Garlick.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev.

R. J. W. Morris

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice and Strasbourg.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris 9

President, P. T. Simpson-Jones.

Vice-Presidents, H. Start, C.B.E.; D. H. Goodchild.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, C. F. de Winton, C.B.E., rue des Ecoles 36, Paris V.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, envisaged the establishment of a French Community of States closely linked with common institutions. A number of the former French States in Africa have seceded from the Community but for all practical purposes continue to enjoy the same close links with France as those that remain formally members of the French Community. The Community Institutions in fact never operated as envisaged. Nevertheless, with the exception of Guinea, which opted out of the Community in the 1958 referendum, all the former French African colonies are closely linked to France by a series of financial, technical and economic agreements.

Madagascar (République malgache).—See separate article.

OTHER TERRITORIES

French Territory of the Afars and Issas.—Situated on the north-east coast of Africa, the Territory has an area of 9,000 sq. miles with a population (estimated, 1961) of about 81,000.

Formerly French Somaliland, the Territory was renamed on July 6, 1967, to emphasize the existence of the two main ethnic groups in the population. A renamed Chamber of Deputies succeeded the former territorial assembly to which a governing council is responsible for the administration of the territory. The French High Commissioner retains responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law, other than traditional civil law. Capital, Ψ Djibouti (17,000).

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1967 were valued at £1,191,000; Exports to U.K., £57,000.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1964), 89,000. Capital, Ψ Nouméa (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc.), the Huon Islands and Alofis. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 9,500, mostly Polynesians.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1964), 82,000. Capital, Ψ Papeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1957), 177,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1957), 4,900. Two small groups of islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

GABOON

(Republic of Gaboon)

(For MAP, see p. 836.)

President, Albert-Bernard Bongo, assumed office December, 1967.

Gaboon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by the Spanish territory of Rio Muni and the Cameroons Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population estimated at 470,000. Gaboon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K.	£665,000	1966	1967
Exports to U.K.	915,000	£691,000	2,641,000

CAPITAL.—Libreville (31,000).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 17.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Alan John Edden, C.M.G. (Resident at Yaoundé, Cameroon).

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontested authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark and Norway (April, 1940), Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and France (May, 1940). Norway capitulated on June 9, France sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, Eupen-Malmédy, large

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Drittes Reich*. The First was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The Second was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The Third was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

In 1962 the Federal Statistical Office reported that during the course of the war from 1939 to 1945, 593,000 persons were killed during allied air attacks on Germany and 403,000 dwellings were destroyed. 537,000 civilians were killed, some 15 per cent. children under 14, and 56,000 foreign civilians, members of the police and armed forces. In the area now covered by the Federal Republic persons injured numbered 486,000, including 16,000 foreigners and prisoners of war.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the areas lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a



dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Heinrich Lübbe, born Oct. 14, 1894, re-elected July 1, 1964, for second term of five years from Sept. 13, 1964.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger (C.D.U.).

Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, Willy Brandt (S.P.D.).

Interior, Ernst Benda (C.D.U.).

Justice, Dr. Gustav Heinemann (S.P.D.).

Finance, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).

Economic Affairs, Prof. Dr. Karl Schiller (S.P.D.).

Agriculture, Hermann Höcherl (C.S.U.).

Labour, Hans Katzer (C.D.U.).

Defence, Dr. Gerhard Schröder (C.D.U.).

Transport, Georg Leber (S.P.D.).

Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Werner Dollinger (C.S.U.).

Housing, Dr. Lauritz Lauritzen (S.P.D.).

Refugees, Kai-Uwe von Hassel (C.D.U.).

All-German Affairs, Herbert Wehner (S.P.D.).

Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Prof. Dr. Carlo Schmid (S.P.D.).

Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Bruno Heck (C.D.U.).

Scientific Research, Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg (C.D.U.).

Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Kurt Schmücker (C.D.U.).

Economic Co-operation, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski (S.P.D.).

Health, Frau Käte Strobel (S.P.D.).

C.D.U.=Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U.=Christian Social Union; S.P.D.=Social Democrats.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[01-584-1271]

6 Rutland Gate, S.W.7 (Passport and Visa Section and Commercial Information Service)

[01-584-1271]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Herbert Blankenhorn, G.C.V.O. (1965).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Erwin Wickert.

1st Counsellor, Dr. Franz Breer.

Counsellors, Dr. Hans Köstenbach (Legal and Consular); Dr. Heinz Naupert (First Economic Counsellor); J. Haas-Heye (Press); Frau Dr. Brigitte Lohmeyer (Cultural).

NOTE.—Except where otherwise indicated statistical data on the Federal Republic of Germany include Berlin (West).

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 95,962 sq. miles. Total population of the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1967, was 57,785,000, excluding Western Berlin.

compared with 43,008,300 in 1939. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* on Dec. 31, 1967, was:

Schleswig-Holstein	2,500,000
Hamburg	1,833,000
Lower Saxony	6,993,000
Bremen	752,000
North Rhine-Westphalia	16,843,000
Hessen	5,263,000
Rhineland-Palatinate	3,625,000
Baden-Württemberg	8,566,000
Bavaria	10,280,000
Saarland	1,131,000
Berlin (West)	2,163,000

The population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1967, was:

Berlin (West)	2,163,306	
Ψ Hamburg	1,832,560	
Munich	1,244,237	
Cologne	854,482	
Essen	705,203	
Düsseldorf	688,503	
Frankfurt/Main	662,351	
Dortmund	648,244	
Stuttgart	613,775	
Ψ Bremen	603,600	
Hanover	527,192	
Duisburg	468,526	
Nuremberg	465,797	
Wuppertal	412,732	
Gelsenkirchen	356,391	
Bochum	348,620	
Mannheim	323,744	
Ψ Kiel	269,626	
Wiesbaden	258,178	
Karlsruhe	253,282	
Oberhausen	252,947	
Ψ Lübeck	242,677	
Brunswick	228,696	
Krefeld	223,920	
Kassel	211,586	
Augsburg	210,573	
Münster	202,644	
Hagen	199,734	
Mülheim/Ruhr	189,343	
Aachen	176,608	
	Main	
	Neuss	116,575
	Göttingen	114,003
	Bottrop	112,381
	Leverkusen	110,023
	Herne	106,707
	Koblenz	103,783
	Wilhelmshaven	102,859
	Wanne-Eickel	101,932
		810,026 sheep, 19,032,490 pigs and 91,388,019 fowl.

Vital Statistics.—There were 17·6 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1966, compared with 19·5 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was an excess of live births over deaths in 1967 of 5·5 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8·0.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 23, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, a Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and an Upper House composed of delegates of the *Länder*, without a fixed term of office.

The results of the elections held for the lower House (*Bundestag*) on September 19, 1965, were as follows:

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	245
Social Democrats	202
Free Democrats	49
Total	496

with an additional 22 representatives of Berlin elected by the Berlin Chamber of Deputies (Christian Democrats, 6; Social Democrats, 15; Free Democrats, 1). The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions, having no absolute majority, form a coalition with the Social Democrats. The Free Democrats are the Parliamentary Opposition.

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitutions, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the *Länder* governments in June, 1968, were:

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Dr. Hans Filbinger.

Bavaria.—Dr. Alfons Goppel.

Bremen.—Klaus Schütz (*Governing Mayor*).

Hamburg.—Prof. Dr. Herbert Weichmann (*Mayor*).

Hessen.—Dr. E. Georg-August Zinn.

Lower Saxony.—Dr. Georg Diederichs.

North Rhine-Westphalia.—Heinz Kühn.

Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeyer.

Saarland.—Dr. Franz-Josef Röder.

Schleswig-Holstein.—Dr. Helmut Lemke.

Economic position.—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1967 was estimated at DM. 483·6 milliard, an increase of DM. 2·9 milliard or 0·6 per cent. over 1966.

Agriculture.—In 1967 total area of farmland was 13,996,100 hectares of which 7,577,400 hectares were arable land. Forest areas cover 7,184,700 hectares. The 1967 harvest yielded 9,136,000 metric tons of bread grains, 8,694,000 metric tons of feeding grains and 21,294,000 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1967 included 13,981,162 cattle, 283,165 horses, 810,026 sheep, 19,032,490 pigs and 91,388,019 fowl.

Industrial Production.—The index of industrial net production adjusted for irregularities of the calendar (1962 = 100) has developed in the Federal Republic, including Berlin, as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
Mining	100·2	95·8	90·0
Manufacturing industry	119·1	121·2	118·5
(i) Basic materials	124·8	129·2	132·7
(ii) Capital goods	117·8	117·3	109·7
(iii) Consumer goods	115·6	118·4	113·2
(iv) Foodstuffs	115·2	118·8	121·4
Power (electricity and gas)	125·5	131·6	137·3
Building Industry	118·9	123·7	115·0
Total industry	118·2	120·3	117·4

Total

Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industries) per man-hour: 1965, 122·1; 1966, 127·9; 1967, 138·2 per cent.

Some production figures are shown below (monthly averages):

	1966	1967
	Number	Tons
Passenger cars.....	209,606	170,236
Commercial vehicles.....	17,104	14,294
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	260,845	257,002
Chlorine.....	102,507	114,126
Artificial plastic material.....	191,066	219,164
Man-made fibres.....	41,037	41,295
Cotton yarn	23,393	39,915
Woollen yarn	7,542	5,871

572,400 new dwellings were completed in 1967 in the Federal Republic (1966, 604,978).

Labour.—Of 26,292,000 employed in 1967, 16,884,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 459,489, of whom 335,102 were men (1966=161,060 and 116,525). In 1967, an average number of 1,034,417 foreign workers was employed in the Federal Republic. An average of 7,842,662 (1966=8,384,000) were employed in industry (establishments employing 10 and more persons)

	1966	1967
Coal mining.....	389,400	336,003
Iron and steel production.....	346,500	327,331
Mechanical engineering.....	1,615,300	1,524,068
Chemicals.....	538,500	533,593
Textiles and clothing.....	944,900	860,699

Finance.—Under the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Government and the *Länder* are jointly entitled to the income and corporation tax. In 1968, 37 per cent. of the yield accrued to the Federal Government and 63 per cent. to the *Länder*. Customs and excise duties, other than the beer tax, and also the turnover tax accrue to the Federal Government, all other taxes (with the exception of local taxes, i.e. particularly taxes on land and buildings as well as the trade tax) to the *Länder*.

Preliminary figures of budgetary expenditure in 1968 are: Total expenditure DM. 79,024,000,000 (1967, 76,964,000,000); Defence DM. 19,236,000,000 (1967, 20,798,000,000); Social expenditure (including housing and welfare, DM. 21,865,000,000 (1965, 21,023,000,000); (about 28 per cent); Agriculture and food, DM. 5,148,000,000 (1967, 4,303,000,000) (about 7 per cent.); Transport, DM. 8,152,000,000 (1967, 8,910,000,000).

Currency.—The currency of the Federal Republic is the *Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*, the rate of exchange with sterling being DM. 9·60 = £1. Limited exchange fluctuations are permitted. (See also p. 83.)

Foreign Trade.—In 1967, imports were valued at DM. 70,183,000,000 (1966, 72,670,000,000); and exports at DM. 87,045,000,000 (1966, 80,628,000,000); 23 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 16·9 per cent. of industrial raw materials; 39·4 per cent. came from the Common Market countries; 15·7 per cent. from the E.F.T.A.* and 13·5 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took 36·8 per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A. 23·7 per cent. and the United States and Canada 10·1 per cent.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£253,436,000	£246,525,000
Exports to U.K.....	301,942,000	339,291,000

Communications.—The state-owned railways of

the Federal Republic measured 18,783 miles of which 4,341 miles were electrified, and the privately owned railways 2,639 miles, a total of 21,422 miles. In 1967 the railways handled 320,000,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 214,438,000 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1967, 3,375 steam locomotives, 2,038 electric locomotives, 2,129 diesel locomotives, 18,916 passenger coaches, 881 rail buses and 283,262 goods waggon. Classified roads measure 158,395 miles. On Jan. 1, 1968, there were registered 11,292,900 cars, 954,500 commercial vehicles (incl. buses) and 1,331,800 tractors. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1967, amounted to 6,524,000 tons gross (2,693 ships). Civil aircraft in service at the same date totalled 115 aircraft.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the second and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646-1716) to Kant (1724-1804), Fichte (1762-1814), Schelling (1775-1854) and Hegel (1770-1831); the drama from Goethe (1749-1832) and Schiller (1759-1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862-1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800-1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1912), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). In 1967 there were 1,358 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 (or 15). In May, 1966, there were in the Federal Republic 28,452 primary schools (*Volksschulen*) with 155,205 teachers and 5,375,002 pupils. Intermediate schools (*Realschulen*) numbered 1,479 with 21,410 teachers and 552,767 pupils. The number of secondary schools (*Höhere Schulen*) was 1,801 with 48,418 teachers and 963,182 pupils. The number of unified schools combining primary and secondary education (*Schulen mit neuorganisiertem Schulaufbau*) in Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin (West) was 928 with 17,979 teachers and 432,467 pupils; the number of *Freie Waldorf-Schulen* was 25, with 754 teachers and 12,674 pupils.

There were also 1,641 special schools (*Sonderschulen*) for retarded, physically and mentally handicapped and socially maladjusted children in the Federal Republic with 10,834 teachers and 198,833 pupils.

The secondary school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a

* Common Market: W. Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands.

* E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

university or another institution of higher education. The number of examinations passed in 1966 was 51,278.

Children below the age of 18 who are not attending an intermediate or secondary school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. In November, 1966, there were 1,814 part-time vocational schools (*Berufsschulen*) with 24,765 teachers and 1,747,444 pupils, 2,170 full-time vocational schools (*Berufssachschulen*) with 8,102 teachers and 176,095 pupils and 2,902 advanced vocational schools (*Fachschulen*), including 142 engineering schools (*Ingenieurschulen*), with 11,664 teachers and 212,438 students. [State expenditure for primary schools per annum amounted to DM 1,098 per pupil, for intermediate schools DM 1,697, and for grammar schools DM 2,424. State expenditure per pupil for part-time vocational, full-time vocational and advanced vocational schools per annum amounted to DM 937.] In the summer term 1967 there were 21 universities (222,950 students; 9,939 on leave), 9 technical universities (*Technische Hochschulen*) (53,381 students; 1,906 on leave), 21 other scientific colleges (6,898 students; 202 on leave), 26 colleges of fine arts and music (*Kunst- und Musikhochschulen*) (8,607 students; 357 on leave), 1 college for physical education (*Sporthochschule*) (735 students; 110 on leave); \square total of 268,193 German and 24,378 foreign students. In the winter term 1966-67 there were also 109 teachers' training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*) (54,794 students). The largest universities are in Munich, Cologne, Hamburg, West Berlin, Munster (Westf.), Frankfurt, Bonn, Freiburg and Heidelberg. There were 1,192 adult education centres. The attendance figure for 1967 was 4,179,200.

Religion.—In 1965 there were 29,100,000 Protestants in the Republic, 27,500,000 Roman Catholics and (Dec., 1966), 26,134 Jews.

CAPITAL. Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 137,960 (Dec. 31, 1967).

FLAG.—Horizontal bars of black, red and gold.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger William Jackling, K.C.M.G. (1968) £8,600

Ministers, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.; S. L. Edwards, C.M.G.
Counsellors, R. Hanbury-Tenison (*Head of Chancery*); P. R. Oliver, C.M.G. (*Administration*); P. J. E. Male, C.M.G., M.C. (*Information*); H. T. A. Overton (*Economic and Agricultural*); J. L. Taylor (*Economic and Commercial*); A. L. Pope, C.V.O., O.B.E.; W. Steedman, C.B.E.; J. H. McEnergy (*Defence Supply*); A. J. S. James, C.B.E. (*Labour*); W. F. G. Drury (*Scientific*).

1st Secretaries, A. C. Goodison; A. D. Watts; R. J. O'Neill; A. H. Wyatt (*Information*); J. D. Campbell, M.B.E., M.C.; D. A. S. Gladstone; P. L. Noble; D. Brookfield; W. Cohn; J. P. B. Simeon (*Commercial*); Dr. M. H. Proctor (*Scientific*); G. A. B. Lord (*Civil Air*); T. G. Streeter (*Administration*); J. G. Jones (*Economic*); E. L. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. D. Symington (*Information*); A. W. Rhodes, M.B.E.; K. G. Cumberbatch (*Defence Supply*); J. O. S. Wilde (*Defence Supply*).
2nd Secretaries, L. W. V. Raybould (*Commercial*); Miss D. A. Garton, M.B.E. (*Information*); W. H. Hill (*Commercial*); M. S. M. Shea; Miss R. Barnes (*Information*); H. A. Stephenson; Miss P. Stewart-Bam; B. E. White (*Defence Supply*).

Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. M. J. P. O'Cock, M.C.
Asst. Defence Attaché, Major G. R. Routledge.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. A. Marrack.

Asst. Naval Attaché, M. B. Lanyon, O.B.E., R.N.

Air Attaché, Air Cdr. I. R. Campbell, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), A. E. Higgs.

Chaplain, Rev. P. Durnford.

Archivist, E. H. L. Ellis.

Accountant, A. W. H. Rumsey, M.B.E.

There are British Consulates-General at Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart; and a British Vice-Consulate at Bremen.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. McDonaugh, O.B.E., Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. There are British Council offices at Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. F. J. C. Bowes-Lyon, O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Commandant (Minister), R. G. A. Etherington-Smith, C.M.G.

Political Adviser, P. H. Laurence, M.C.

EASTERN GERMANY

(For MAP, see p. 864)

Area and Population.—The territory of East Germany, an area 41,380 sq. miles in extent, is that of the five former German *länder* of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia and includes Eastern Berlin, the walled-off former Russian zone of the city. The population of Eastern Germany was officially estimated at 15,988,000 in June, 1966, 1,312,000 less than in October, 1946. The former *länder* were abolished in July, 1952, and divided into the 14 *Bezirke* (regions) of Potsdam, Cottbus and Frankfurt (formerly Brandenburg); Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (formerly Mecklenburg); Karlmarstadt, Dresden and Leipzig (formerly Saxony); Halle and Magdeburg (formerly Saxony-Anhalt); Erfurt, Gera and Gohl (formerly Thuringia).

Government.—The Constitution of the "German Democratic Republic" in force from Oct. 7, 1949, came to an end with the approval of a new "socialist draft constitution" by the East German *Volkssammer* (People's Chamber) on March 26, 1968. The supreme organ of State power is the *Volkssammer*, which has power to elect and dismiss the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the National Defence Council, the Supreme Court and the Procurator-General. The State Council is, between sessions, responsible to the *Volkssammer* for the execution of all its laws and decisions and must convene the Chamber on the demand of one-third of the Deputies. Decrees and decisions of the State Council confirmed by the Chamber have the force of law. The executive, with collective responsibility, is the *Council of Ministers*. Among items of the 1949 Constitution omitted from that of 1968 were the former rights of the trade unions to strike, of citizens to emigrate, and of newspapers to publish without censorship.

The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of Western countries.

The present *Volkssammer* is that elected on July 2, 1967. The office of President having been abolished on Sept. 12, 1960, presidential powers are exercised by the Council of State.

Council of State

Chairman, Herr Walter Ulbricht.

Deputy Chairmen, Herr Willi Stoph; Prof. Johannes Dieckmann; Herr Gerald Götting; Dr. Heinrich Homann; Dr. Manfred Gerlach; Herr Hans Rietz.

Members, Prof. E. Correns; Herr F. Ebert; Herr E. Grützner; Frau B. Hanke; Prof. Lieselott Herfurth; Herr F. Kind; Frau Else Merke; Dr. G. Mittag; Frau A. Neumann; Herr K. Riecke; Prof. H. Rodenberg; Herr H.-H. Simon; Herr K. Sorgenicht; Frau M. Schneider; Herr H. Schumann; Herr P. Strauss.

Council of Ministers

Prime Minister, Herr Willi Stoph.

1st Deputy Prime Minister, Herr Alfred Neumann.

Total membership of the Council is 38, including 10 other Deputy Prime Ministers, 13 holding principal portfolios and 13 holding portfolios of mainly technical nature.

GERMAN SOCIALIST UNITY (=Communist) PARTY

Politbüro of the Central Committee, F. Ebert; P. Fröhlich; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; E. Honecker; H. Matern; G. Mittag; E. Mückenberger; A. Neumann; A. Norden; H. Sindermann; W. Stoph; W. Ulbricht; P. Verner; H. Warnke (*full members*); H. Axen; G. Ewald; W. Halbritter; W. Jarowinsky; G. Kleiber; M. Müller; W. Lamberz (*alternate members*).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Walter Ulbricht (1st); H. Axen; G. Grüneberg; K. Hager; E. Honecker; W. Jarowinsky; W. Lamberz; G. Mittag; A. Norden; P. Verner.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The U.S.S.R. claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$ (1938) 10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone paid reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large steel plants have been erected at Füstenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war.

The East German Government announced on April 14, 1960, that collectivization of agriculture in East Germany had been completed, the only exceptions being a few small areas unsuitable for large-scale farming.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£15,913,000	£13,495,000
Exports to U.K.	£3,538,000	£2,152,000

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Constantine XIII, born June 2, 1940; acceded (on the death of his father King Paul), March 6, 1964; married Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark (born Aug. 30, 1946); and has issue:

Crown Prince Paul, born May 20, 1967; H.R.H. Princess Alexia, born July 10, 1965.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, George Papadopoulos.

1st Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior, Stylianos Patakos.

2nd Deputy Premier and Minister for Northern Greece, Demetrios Patilis.

Foreign Affairs, Panayotis Pipinelis.

Co-ordination, Nikolaos Makarezos; Ioannis Orlan-dos-Rodinos (*Deputy*).

Education, Theofylaktos Papaconstantinou.

Finance, Adamantios Androustopoulos.

Commerce, Epaminondas Tselos.

Industry, Constantine Kypraios.

Public Works, Constantine Papadimitriou.

Communications, Spyridon Lizardos.

Agriculture, Alexandros Matthaiou.

Public Welfare, Prof. Loukas Patras.

Merchant Marine, Prof. Ioannis Holevas.

Justice, Prof. Ioannis Triantafyllopoulos.

Labour, Apostolos Voyatzis.

Public Security, Panayotis Tzevelekos.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1

[01-629-0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Panagiotis Verykios (1967).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Special Adviser), M. Cos-matos.

Counsellors, Eustace Lagacos; E. Antonopoulos (*Consular*); D. Manolatos; E. Bacarinos (*Commer-cial*); C. Roussen (*Press and Information*).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Cdre. J. Athanasiou, 71 Park Street, W.1.

2nd Secretary, P. A. Tsounis.

3rd Secretary, P. Apostolides (*Consular*).

Shipping Attaché, Cdr. T. Tsalas.

Attachés (Press and Information), A. Kovatsis; G. Kalfoglou; C. Tsikos.

Attachés, C. Lambropoulos; J. Villiotis, M.V.O.

Asst. Commercial Attaché (Agriculture), C. Kon-doyiannis.

Commercial Secretary, P. Karoussos.

Consulate General, Department of Information and Commercial Department, 49 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cardiff, Swansea and Glasgow, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. A census held throughout the country on March 19, 1961, recorded a population of 8,388,553; (estimated 1966) 8,614,000.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos



and the island of *Thasos*), *Thrace* (including the island of *Samothrace*), *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Continental Greece* (which includes the island of *Euboea* and the *Sporades*, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is *Skyros*), the *Peloponnesus* (or *Morea*), the *Dodecanese* or *Southern Sporades* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khaliki and Tilos, the *Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the *Ionian Islands* (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Knossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—Four successive Governments of the National Radical Union Party under M. Karamanlis held office from October, 1955, to June, 1963, when M. Karamanlis resigned after King Paul had refused to accept his advice that the state visit to Britain should be postponed in view of incidents in London. A Government of the Centre Union Party under M. Papandreou was returned at the elections of November, 1963, but did not have an overall majority in Parliament. At the elections of February 26, 1964, the Centre Union was returned to power with a comfortable majority. After a disagreement with the King, however, M. Papandreou resigned in July, 1965. A Cabinet formed in September, 1965, by M. Stephanopoulos consisted of Centre Union deputies who had broken with M. Papandreou and was dependent for its majority on the tolerance of the National Radical Union.

In December, 1966, a caretaker government was appointed and the way seemed clear for elections to be held in May, 1967. A military coup on April 21, 1967, however, suspended parliamentary government and, following an unsuccessful royal counter-coup on December 13, 1967, the King went into voluntary exile. He now lives in Rome. How-

ever, the Government announced that a new constitution would be submitted to a National Referendum on September 1, 1968, as a first step towards a return to parliamentary rule.

Defence.—The Navy has 65 major war vessels, almost all of U.S. origin, and is mainly a fleet of landing ships supported by destroyers and other escort vessels. The strength of the Army is 116,000. The Air Force consists of 28,000 men, eleven offensive squadrons, two transport squadrons and one helicopter, together with the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways are State owned with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Greek roads total somewhat over 50,000 kilometres, of which about 30 per cent. are classified as national highways and 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads.

In March, 1968, the Greek mercantile fleet numbered 1,872 ships with a total tonnage of 8,185,864 tons gross. No exact figures are available for Greek-owned ships registered under foreign flags but there has been a significant increase over the 1966 figures of 1,012 ships (12,039,867 tons gross). Athens has direct airline links with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Ecumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Ecumenical Patriarch.

Education.—Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are three Universities, Athens, Salonic (which also has departments of Philosophy and Mathematics at Ioannina) and Patras. There are several other institutes of higher learning, mostly in Athens.

Language and Literature.—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevousa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Korais (Diamantios Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis, Sikelianos and Seferis have won a European reputation.

Production.—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about half the working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which still accounts for about one-third of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables.

as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are bauxite, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. Oil refineries are in operation near Athens and at Salonika, where there is also a petro-chemical plant. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. In recent years new factories have been opened for the production of aluminium, nickel, iron and steel products, tyres, chemicals, fertilizers and sugar (from locally-grown beet). Food processing and ancillary industries have also grown up throughout the country. The development of the country's electric power resources, irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes are also being carried out, and a television network is planned for the near future. Efforts are also being made to develop tourism more rapidly. Greece continues to receive limited aid from the United States mainly in the form of military equipment and foodstuffs. She also receives grants from NATO countries to assist her defence programme and loans from member countries of the O.E.C.D. consortium.

Currency.—The Greek drachma has an official exchange rate of 72 = £1 sterling and 30 = U.S. 1\$. (See also p. 83.)

	1966	1967
Total imports....	£410,000,000	£409,000,000
Total exports....	144,000,000	161,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£35,235,000	£33,119,000
Exports to U.K.....	11,319,000	12,664,000

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus and suburbs), 1,852,709 (1961 Census). Other large towns are: Salonika (373,635); Ψ Patras (95,364); Ψ Volos (67,424); Larissa (55,391); and Ψ Cavalla (44,517); in Crete—Ψ Heraklion or Candia (63,458); Ψ Canea (38,467), and Ψ Rethymnon (14,999); in the Ionian Islands—Ψ Corfu (26,991); in the Dodecanese—Ψ Rhodes (27,393); in the Cyclades—Ψ Syros (Hermopoulos) (14,402); in Lesbos—Ψ Mitylene (25,758); in Chios—Ψ Chios (24,053).

FLAG.—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ploutarchou 1, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael (Norman) Francis Stewart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967)..... £6,300

Counsellors, D. S. L. Dodson, C.M.G., M.C. (Consul-General); S. Y. Dawbarn (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, Hon. T. E. Bridges; T. B. Beattie, O.B.E.; R. J. Langridge (Information); C. Marshall, O.B.E. (Labour).

2nd Secretaries, A. G. R. Butler (Consul); A. M. Goodenough; C. O. Quinan (Admin.).

2nd Secretary, A. P. Dow (Commercial).

Naval and Air Attaché, Capt. L. C. Darling, O.B.E., R.N.

Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. P. J. Kent, O.B.E. **Attachments,** D. W. Fitzwilliam; E. C. Duckworth, M.B.E. (Commercial); E. Tragoutsi, M.B.E.; H. Byatt (Press).

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. Canon C. S. Crowson. **Hon. Attaché,** H. M. Megaw, C.B.E. (Director, British School of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piraeus, Corfu and Samos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Ball, M.B.E., 17 Filikis Etarrias 17, Kolonaki Square, Athens 138 (Cultural Attaché).

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

President, Dr. Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, elected for 4 years March 6, 1966; assumed office, July 1, 1966.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from $13^{\circ} 45'$ to $17^{\circ} 49'$, and in W. long. from $88^{\circ} 12' 49''$ to $92^{\circ} 13' 43''$, and has an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 4,717,000 (for MAP, see p. 874). The constitutionally elected president, Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, who had taken office on March 3, 1958, was overthrown on March 31, 1963, by the Army, which handed executive and legislative powers to the Minister of Defence, Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. Important changes were included in a new constitution promulgated on Sept. 15, 1965, including the reduction of the presidential term from 6 to 4 years and the establishment of a Council of State under the chairmanship of a Vice-President. Elections for a new Congress and for President and Vice-President took place on March 6, 1966. Dr. Mendez failed to obtain an absolute majority under the Constitution but was duly chosen as President at the first meeting of the new Congress on May 5.

The Republic is divided into 14 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec. 1927. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matias de Gálvez (formerly Santo Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital, education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure balanced at Quetzales 178,000,000 in 1968, compared with Quetzales 190,600,000 in 1967.

At par 1 Quetzal = \$1 U.S. (See also p. 83.)

TRADE

	1965	1966
Imports (c.i.f.).....	229,300,000	207,000,000
Exports (f.o.b.).....	185,800,000	226,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£3,632,000	£3,045,000
Exports to U.K.....	642,000	762,000

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, chicle (chewing gum), essential

oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1964), 572,900. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 38,400. Other towns are Puerto Barrios (32,100), Mazatenango (32,400), and Antigua (22,000).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Diplomatic relations suspended, July 31, 1963).

GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

President, Ahmed Sékou Touré, elected for a term of 7 years, January, 1961; re-elected, 1968.

President of National Assembly, Léon Maka.

CABINET

Minister of State for Financial Planning, El Hadj Diallo Saïfoulaye.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lansana Beavogui.

Army and Civil Service, Gen. Diane Lansana.

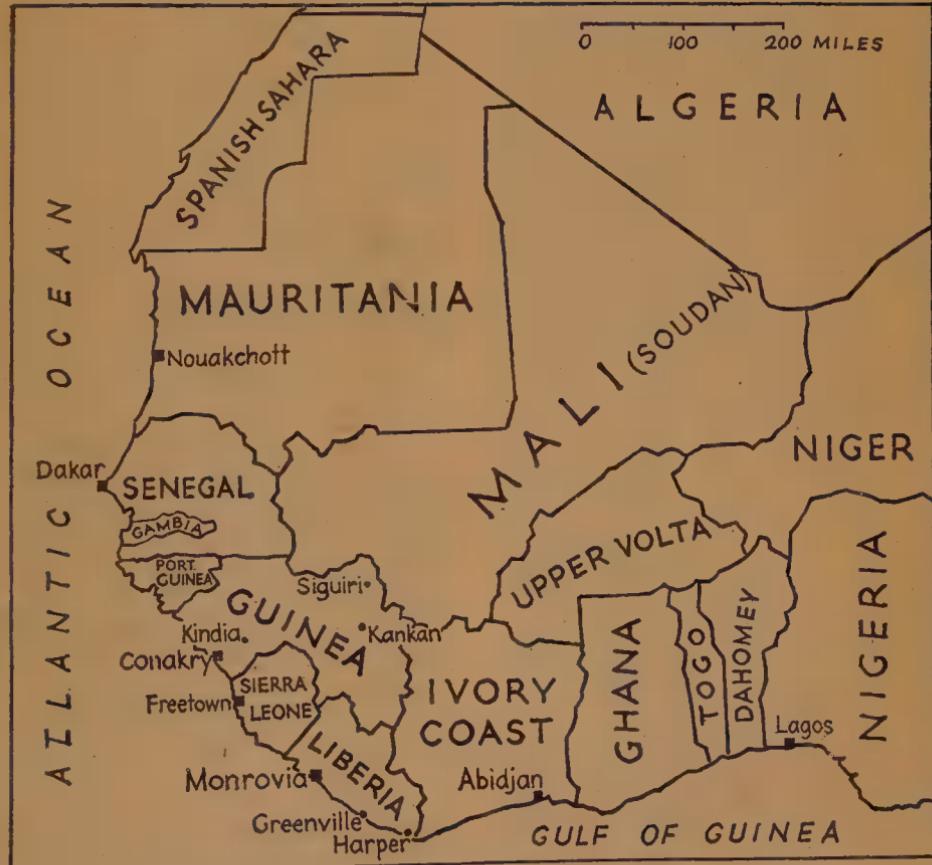
Economic Development, Ismael Touré.

Health and Social Affairs, Dr. Touré Mamouna.

Commerce, Kéita N'Famara.

15 Secretaries of State and 4 Ministers-Delegate for the regions (Forestal, Upper, Middle and Maritime Guinea) were also appointed in January, 1968.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone (see below). Area, 96,865



sq. miles. The population was estimated in July, 1967 at 3,702,000, mostly the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Europeans in the country.

Government.—Guinea was separated from Senegal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had

adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sékou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for

re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sékou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, 1961 and re-elected in 1968. General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the Guinean franc (at par with the franc C.F.A.). This led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hitherto her most important supplier and purchaser. Guinea is in receipt of economic aid and technical assistance from a number of countries, including the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China. The Government's foreign policy is one of "positive neutralism" and non-alignment. In May, 1963, Guinea signed agreements with France covering *inter alia* the settlement of Governmental claims and technical co-operation. Diplomatic relations with U.K., suspended in December, 1965, were resumed on Feb. 20, 1968.

Production, etc.—The principal products of Guinea are alumina, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods, tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, alumina, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Senegal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) are worked and alumina is produced for export. Bauxite has been worked and exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on. There are a British-built cotton mill and a Chinese-built cigarette and match factory.

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£855,000	£388,000
Exports to U.K.	796,000	185,000

CAPITAL.—Conakry (120,000). Other towns are Kankan (29,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (25,000), N'Zérékoré, Mamou, Siguiri and Labé.

FLAG.—Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

NATIONAL DAY.—October 20 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

BRITISH EMBASSY Conakry.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Noel Ormiston Curle, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1968).

Hon. British Consul, J. Buhagiar, c/o Paterson Zochonis Guinée S.A., B.P. 598, Conakry.

HAITI (République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, installed Oct. 22, 1957; re-installed for life, June 22, 1964.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE Office: ■ Hans Road, S.W.3.; Residence: 69 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

[0x-580-4443/4]

Charge d'Affaires, Delorme Mèhu.



The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic, including off-shore islands, is about 10,700 sq. miles with population (estimated, 1966) of 4,485,000. The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 250 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former negro slave, who, on January 1, 1804, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic. He began a second term in 1961 and in May, 1964, a new constitution granting absolute power to the President was adopted by the National Assembly. Dr. Duvalier was re-elected as life President on June 15, 1964, following organized demonstrations and a "national referendum".

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of productivity. The main project is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley.

The principal products are coffee, sisal, sugar, essential oils, bananas, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and production of copper in the Terre Neuve area started in 1960. Industry is still on a small scale. The tourist trade expanded until 1956, since when it has fallen off owing to political upheavals. With the establishment of a National Tourist Office, in July, 1964, fresh efforts are being made to re-activate tourism which could make an important contribution to revenue. The country is one of the most beautiful in the Caribbean.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. Much of the internal telephone and telegraph system is permanently out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by a British firm was stopped in 1957 and has not been resumed. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. There are several commercial radio stations and a television station at Port-au-Prince.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways and Air France are operated 3 times weekly, and there are passenger sailings every 10 days (approx.) for New York by the Grace Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. (Air mail U.K./Port-au-Prince, 4-7 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only understood by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 90 per cent. There are 3 French daily newspapers and several weekly papers including in English. The total circulation is very small.

Finance.—The International Monetary Fund has granted Haiti a stand-by credit of \$U.S.4,000,000 renewable annually.

	1963-64*	1964-65*
	\$U.S.	\$U.S.

Revenue..... 26,900,000 28,661,600

Expenditure..... 26,900,000 28,661,600

* Estimated.

Exchange Rate: 5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84).

Trade with U.K.

1966 1967

Imports from U.K. £557,000 £490,000

Exports to U.K. 272,000 141,000

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population (1960 census), 250,000. Other centres are: Cap Haïtien (24,957); Gonâves (23,534); Les Cayes (11,835); Jérémie (11,138); St. Marc (10,485); Jacmel (8,545); Port de Paix (6,309).

FLAG.—Two vertical bands, black (next hoist) and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—January 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency James Dalton Murray, C.M.G. (1966) (resident at Kingston, Jamaica).

Consul, J. P. Le Grand.

HEJAZ, see Saudi Arabia

HONDURAS

(República de Honduras)

President, General de Brigada Don Oswaldo Lopez Arellano; assumed office June 6, 1965.

HONDURAS EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
104 Great Portland Street, W.1.
[01-580-6103]

Ambassador (vacant).

1st Secretary (Chargé d'Affaires), Dr. Juan Miguel Fájolos Castillo.

2nd Secretary, Sr. Ramon Humberto España Nini. Consulate, 48 George Street, W.1. [01-486-4880].

There is a Consular Office at Birmingham.

Honduras, one of the six Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,884,765 (Census of 1960); estimated, 1967, 2,500,000, of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. Most of the soil is poor and acid, except for a few areas along the North coast and in the interior. Rainfall is seasonal, May to October being wet and November to April dry. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

On October 3, 1963, the Armed Forces overthrew the constitutional Government and established a Military Government with the Commander-in-Chief as its head. Elections for a constituent assembly took place in February, 1965, resulting in a victory for the Nationalist Party who elected the Head of Government as Constitutional President.

The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, cotton, sugar cane, cement and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

There are about 730 miles of railway in operation, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage



is approximately 2,260, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 33 unpretentious airports and two international airports in use in Honduras. A new international airport suitable for jet aircraft has been built near San Pedro Sula. There are numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and 2 domestic air services (SAHSA and Aero Servicios). There are 1,646 miles of telephone lines, 5,324 miles of telegraph lines and 488 post-offices.

The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free, primary education being compulsory, and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE 1968

Revenue (Budget estimate)	Lempiras 196,070,143
Expenditure	" 196,070,143

Public Debt (April 30, 1968):—

External	Lempiras 119,800,000
Internal	" 69,100,000

The currency is the Lempira (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents, U.S. and Lps. 4·80 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

CENTRAL AMERICA

CARIBBEAN SEA

TRADE 1967 (Jan.-June)

Imports	Lempiras 158,430,276
Exports	" 158,583,394

Trade with U.K.

1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,028,000 £936,000
Exports to U.K.	296,000 228,000

CAPITAL.—Tegucigalpa. Pop. 225,000 (approximately, including the contiguous town of Comayaguela); other towns are San Pedro Sula (120,000), La Ceiba (31,000), Puerto Cortes (30,000), Choluteca (25,000) and Tela (20,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

NATIONAL DAY.—September 15.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency John Henry Wright, C.B.E. (1963) £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, H. A. Rogers, M.B.E.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. R. Musgrave, D.S.O. (resident in Caracas).
Labour Attaché, J. D. Carr (resident in Mexico City).
3rd Secretary, R. Godfrey (Vice-Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at Tegucigalpa. Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama 20 days. By air via New York or Miami 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic,
Pál Losonczi, elected April, 1967.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Jenő Fock.

Deputy Prime Ministers, Antal Apró; Miklós Ajtai;
Lajos Fehér; Mátyás Timár.

Foreign Affairs, János Péter.

Home Affairs, András Benkél.

Defence, Lajos Czinége.

Finance, Péter Vályi.

Justice, Mihály Korom.

Metallurgy and Machine Industry, Gyula Horgos.

Heavy Industry, Ferenc Lévárdi.

Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.

Foreign Trade, József Biró.

Internal Trade, István Szurdi.

Agriculture and Food, Imre Dimény.

Health, Dr. Zoltán Szabó.

Education, Pál Ilku.

Building and Town Planning, József Bondor.

Labour, József Veres.

Transport and Communications, György Csanádi.

President, National Planning Office, Imre Párdi.

President, Technical Development Committee, Árpád Kiss.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Politbureau of the Central Committee, A. Apró;
B. Biszku; L. Feher; J. Fock; S. Gáspár; J. Kádár;
G. Kalla; Z. Komocsn; D. Nemes; R. Nyers;
I. Szirmai (full members); M. Ajtai; L. Czinége;
P. Ilku; K. Nemeth (candidate members).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, János Kádár (1st
Secretary); B. Biszku; G. Aczel; Z. Komocsn;
R. Nyers; A. Puiak.

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

35 Eaton Place, S.W.1

[01-235-4048; 7191; Consulate: 01-235-4462]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Jenő Incze (1964).

Counsellors, Dr. László Ujházy (Commercial); M.
György Varsányi.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. László Berés.

1st Secretaries, M. Kalman Dóczé; M. András Italász;

M. Pál Csillag; M. Géza Meszlényi.

2nd Secretaries, M. Ferenc Pálfi; Dr. György Fekete;

Dr. Miklós Kőszegi.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Major Janos G. Tóth.
Commercial Attaché, M. István Mohácsi, 46 Eaton
Place, S.W.1 [01-235-8767].

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may
be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a
population (Jan. 1, 1967) of 10,197,000.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a king-
dom in 1920 after having been declared a republic
on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern
Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45
War on the side of Germany in 1941. On Jan. 20,
1945, a Hungarian provisional government of
liberation, which had been set up during the
preceding December, signed an armistice under the
terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were
withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation,
Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Small-
holder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and
Communist parties. During this time land reform
was carried out, the great landowners being dis-
possessed and their estates partitioned among
peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools
were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under
the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled
the Social Democrat Party to merge with them,
and having disrupted the peasant parties, had
succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elec-
tions in that year, in which candidates for the
National Assembly were drawn from a single list,
resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being
obtained by the Communist-dominated People's
Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize
agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire
economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr.
Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter con-
tinued to hold his post as First Secretary of the
Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate
policy based largely on the development of agri-
culture rather than heavy industry; but in April,
1955, Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on
his rival who was removed from his position as
Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the
Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet
Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi with-
in the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and
on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as
First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerő, who
had been one of his closest associates. The period
from July to the outbreak of the national revolution
on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing
ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord
within the Party. The immediate signal for the
revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first
in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later.
The chief demands put forward by students and
other demonstrators were for the return of Mr.
Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of
Soviet troops from the country and for free elec-
tions. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23
between demonstrators, who had been joined by
large numbers of factory workers, and the State
Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened
in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30
Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and
on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition
government. This government was overthrown
and the revolution suppressed as the result of a re-
newed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the
early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the forma-
tion of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker
Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr.
Kádár, Mr. Gerő's successor as First Secretary of the
Party, was announced. The trial and execution of
Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced
on June 17, 1958. Dr. Ferenc Münnich succeeded



as President of the Council of Ministers on Jan. 27, 1958, and held office until Sept. 13, 1961, being replaced by Mr. Kádár. Several other Ministers were replaced at the same time. Mr. Kádár relinquished the post of President of the Council of Ministers in June, 1965, and was succeeded by Mr. Kállai. In April, 1967, Mr. Fock replaced Mr. Kállai as Prime Minister and two new Deputy Prime Ministers were appointed. Mr. Kádár continues as First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialisation has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy and 58 per cent. of the total area of the country is arable land. 14·2 per cent. of this arable land is owned by state farms and 80·3 per cent. by co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1966 was as follows (1,000 tons): Wheat, 2,192; rye, 242; barley, 916; maize, 3,907; rice, 31; oats, 72; potatoes, 2,433; sugar beet, 3,570; sunflower seed, 102; green maize, 1,333; silage maize, 3,429; lucerne, 1,368.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, considerable deposits of natural gas (some not yet under full exploitation), some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1966: coal, 30,348 tons; bauxite, 1,429,000 tons; steel, 2,649,000 tons; crude oil, 1,706,000 tons; cement, 2,610 tons. Natural gas production reached 1,900,000,000 cu. metres in 1967.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct., 1956, but all the ground then lost has since been made up and industrial production rose by 9 per cent. in 1967. This increase exceeded the planned rise in all fields except agriculture. A new system of economic management was introduced on Jan. 1, 1968, which provides for greater decentralization, profitability and profit-sharing.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3–6, general schools 6–14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15–18), secondary schools (15–18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1966–67 there were 89,544 students at institutions of higher learning, 37,734 at secondary schools and 1,380,286 at general schools.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800–1855), Sándor Petőfi (1823–1849), János Arany (1817–1882), Endre Ady (1877–1918), Attila József (1905–1937), Mihály Babits (1883–1941) and Dezső Kosztolányi (1885–1936).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1968–69 were: Revenue, Forints 135,600,000,000; Expenditure, Forints 137,000,000,000. The Forint (of 100 Filler) has an official exchange value of 28·18 Forints = £1. The tourist exchange rate is 71·93 Forints = £1.

TRADE

	1965	1966
Imports. Forints	17,848,500,000	Forints 18,378,500,000
Exports.	17,721,300,000	18,705,100,000
Trade with U.K.		
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£10,120,000	£12,200,000
Exports to U.K.	7,304,000	9,611,000

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1962) 1,874,947. Other large towns are: Miskolc (144,000); Debrecen (136,719); Pécs (125,104); and Szeged (104,506).

FLAG.—Red, white, green (horizontally).

NATIONAL DAY.—April 4 (Anniversary of Liberation, 1945).

BRITISH EMBASSY

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Guy Elwin Millard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1967) £5,375
Consul, 1st Secretary and Head of Chancery. K. C. Thom.

1st Secretary. P. R. Fearn.
2nd Secretary (Information). G. W. P. Hart.
Commercial Secretary. H. J. Bowe.
Visa Officer. A. S. Auger.
Military Attaché. Col. R. S. Genn, M.C.
Air Attaché. Group Capt. J. F. Pinnington.
Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative). R. M. Auty, O.B.E.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 2 hrs. 10 mins.

ICELAND

(Island)

President. Dr. Kristjan Eldjarn, born 1917, elected July 1, 1968, for a term of 4 years; assumed office Aug. 1, 1968.
Prime Minister. Þiðri Benediktsson (1963).
Foreign Affairs. Emil Jónsson (1965).

EMBASSY IN LONDON

1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1

[01-730-5131-2]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Guðmundur Guðmundsson, K.B.E. (1965)

Counsellor. M. Ólafur Benedikz.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or about one-sixth greater than that of Ireland. The population was 199,526 on Jan. 1, 1968.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of seven Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. The present government, elected in June, 1967, is a coalition of Conservatives and Social Democrats, with the Progressive and Communist parties forming the Opposition.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. The extended Icelandic limits were in dispute between 1952 and 1961, Iceland



claiming the right to a 12-mile fishery limit. After lengthy negotiation between the Icelandic and British Governments, the dispute was settled by an Exchange of Notes on March 11, 1961, by which the United Kingdom Government agreed that it would no longer object to a 12 mile fishery zone around Iceland and the Icelandic Government agreed that United Kingdom fishing vessels could fish within certain specified zones between 6 and 12 miles for a period of 3 years.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being petroleum, transportation equipment, textiles, machinery, base metals, wood and cork, and cereals.

At January 1, 1968, the mercantile marine consisted of 569 vessels of under 100 gross tons and 299 ships of 100 gross tons and over; a total of 868 vessels (149,861 gross tons). Principal types were: Fishing vessels, under 100 gross tons, 548 (18,382 gross tons); 100 and over, 208 (43,379 gross tons); Trawlers 100 tons and over, 30 (21,491 gross tons); Passenger and dry cargo ships, 37 (50,170 gross tons); Inspection ships, 5 (2,421 gross tons); and Oil Tankers, 7 (8,361 gross tons). There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent. One Icelandic cargo line has recently established a fortnightly service between Reykjavik and Hull via the Continent.

A regular thrice-weekly air service (daily in summer) is maintained between Glasgow and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A., Germany and Luxemburg.

Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question. Iceland changed to right-hand driving on May 26, 1968, at an estimated cost of Kr.58,000,000 (£410,000). Total number of vehicles licensed is 43,000 (private cars, 36,000).

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena

(or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

	FINANCE	1968
Revenue.....	Krónur 6,241,485,000	
Expenditure.....	" 6,139,763,000	
External Debt.....	" 1,372,800,000	
Internal Debt.....	" 826,600,000	
	TRADE	1967
Exports.....	Krónur 4,296,898,000	
Imports.....	" 7,116,231,000	

	Trade with U.K.	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£7,400,000	£7,033,000	
Exports to U.K.....	8,719,000	8,594,000	

The Icelandic Krona was devalued with effect from Nov. 24, 1967, with the concurrence of the International Monetary Fund, the new par value being expressed as Kronur 57 = \$U.S. 1. (See also p. 83.)

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (Jan., 1968) 80,000.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Kópavogur, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG.—Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 17.

BRITISH EMBASSY	
Laufasvegur 49, Reykjavik	
<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Aubrey Seymour Halford-Macleod, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966)</i>	<i>.. £5,375</i>
<i>1st Secretary, C. Spearman.</i>	
<i>Consul, B. D. Holt, M.B.E.</i>	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES	
There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Isafjordur.	

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, General Soeharto, born Feb. 20, 1921; Acting President, March 12, 1967; confirmed as President, Mar. 28, 1968.

DEVELOPMENT CABINET	
Ministers of State	
Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX.	
People's Welfare, K. H. Dr. Idham Chalid.	
Perfecting and Purging State Apparatus, H. Harsono Tjokroaminoto.	
Supervision of State Projects, Prof. Dr. Soenawar Soekowati.	
In charge of Relations between the Government, Congress, Parliament and Supreme Advisory Council, H. Mintaredja.	

Ministers	
Home Affairs, Lt.-Gen. Basoeki Rachmat.	
Foreign Affairs, Hadji Adam Malik.	
Defence/Security, Gen. Soeharto.	
Justice, Prof. Oemar Seno Adji.	
Information, Air Vice Marshal Budiardjo.	
Finance, Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana.	
Trade, Prof. Dr. Soemitro Djojohadikusumo.	
Agriculture, Prof. Dr. Ir. Thojib Hadiwidjaja.	
Industry, Maj.-Gen. M. Husuf.	
Mining, Prof. Ir. Soemantri Brodjonegoro.	

Public Works and Electricity, Ir. Sutami.
Communications, Drs Frans Seda.
Education and Culture, Mashuri S.H.
Health, Prof. Dr. G. A. Siwabessy.
Religion, K. H. Mohamad Dahlani.
Manpower, Rear Admiral Mursalin.
Social Affairs, Dr. A. M. Tambunan.
Transmigration/Co-operatives, Lt.-Gen. Sarbini.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 7661]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Lt.-Gen. Ibrahim Adjie (1966).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Buntarlan.

Military Attaché, Col. Edi Sugardo.

Air Attaché, Col. Sunaryo.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Atmodjo Brotodarmodjo.

Economic Counsellor, M. Jusuf Natananegara.

1st Secretary, M. Achmad Hussain Djaelani.

2nd Secretary (Press and Public Relations), Mlle. Sukartini Sabekti.

3rd Secretary (Economic), M. Arifin M. Janur.

3rd Secretary, M. Endoeng Sasmito.

Attaché (Administration), M. Juzar Sjahruddin Hadiz.

Attaché, Capt. Achmad Rasjid.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11°

South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, the islands of Bali and Lombok and the western half of the island of New Guinea (West Irian), with a total area of 735,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1966) of 107,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War 1939-45, during which the Archipelago was occupied by the Japanese, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands of all the former Dutch East Indies except W. New Guinea took place on December 27, 1949.

Dr. Sukarno was elected President of Indonesia and held office until his deposition in 1967.

Following the establishment of Malaysia (including Sabah and Sarawak) in 1963, President



Sukarno pursued a policy of "confrontation" against it, involving border incursions in both West and East Malaysia. Commonwealth forces assisted Malaysian resistance. Western New Guinea became part of Indonesia in 1963 under the name West Irian.

On Sept. 30, 1965, an attempted coup d'état assisted by the Palace Guard resulted in the murder of six generals. The Indonesian Communist Party was charged with plotting to destroy the power of the Army and to set up a Peking-oriented regime, nominally under President Sukarno. The coup was swiftly crushed and a widespread massacre of Communists and their supporters followed. Sukarno remained in office but his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, among others, was arrested and later sentenced to death. The sentence had not been carried out by the summer of 1968.

Following a three-week period of unrest and violent student demonstrations the Minister of the Army, General Soeharto, took over effective political power in March, 1966, and announced the banning in Indonesia of the Communist Party.

The new regime concluded an agreement ending the "confrontation" with Malaysia on Aug. 11, 1966, and Indonesia resumed membership of the United Nations Organization which it had left in 1965. General Soeharto was made Acting President with full powers, on March 12, 1967.

Using his powers as Acting President, General Soeharto revised the membership of the two Houses of Parliament, and on March 28, 1968, the MPRS (Provisional People's Consultative Congress), the highest constitutional body, appointed him full President for a period of five years, and instructed him to arrange for general elections to be held not later than July 5, 1972; the last general elections were held in 1955. In accordance with another instruction General Soeharto on June 6 replaced the Ampera Cabinet with the Development Cabinet, i.e. one which was intended to reflect the emphasis to be placed henceforward on the development of the country, economic affairs, efficiency and expertise in general, and to reduce the direct influence of the military in the Government.

Finance.—Following new measures introduced by the Government in October, 1966, inflation declined from the rate of 600 per cent. in 1966 to a figure of approximately 110 per cent. for 1967. Bank notes in circulation in December, 1967, totalled *rupiahs* 38,863,000,000 compared with 16,635,000,000 at the beginning of the year. Following the agreement on the re-scheduling of Indonesia's debts in 1966, Western creditor nations agreed to make available aid amounting to \$200 million as balance of payments support for Indonesia for 1967. The new measures adopted by the Government in October, 1966, included the abolition of State controls and the introduction of a free market policy with more realistic exchange rates geared to a floating rate for the purchase of foreign exchange in the form of bonus export certificates for essential imports. The rate at the end of 1966 was about *Rps* 100 to the dollar and had risen to *Rps* 160 to the dollar by September, 1967. Following a crisis caused by a shortage of rice and foreign exchange at the end of the year the rate rose sharply and stood at just under 300 by the end of the year. Tourists and foreign residents in Indonesia are able to change currency at a rate near to, but slightly higher than the bonus export rate.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and pepper cloves are produced, mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estates. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced by both in large quantities. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers, but production is insufficient to meet home demands and substantial imports of rice are necessary.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Trade with U.K.

There was a progressive decline in British exports to Indonesia after 1960. This became more marked during Indonesia's policy of "confrontation" against Malaysia which resulted in a disruption of normal commercial relations and stringent import controls due to lack of foreign currency, but exports improved in 1967 following the restoration of normal commercial relations.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£3,692,000	£5,745,000
Exports to U.K.	5,046,000	4,942,000

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, tea, coffee, spices and sugar. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, cycles, lubricating and heavy oils, and metal goods.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including a line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago are maintained by the State-run shipping companies Djakarta-Lloyd (ocean-going) and Pelti (coastal and inter-island) and other smaller concerns. In 1962 there were 13 ocean-going and 276 inter-island vessels in use by Indonesia. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays

an important part in trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and Djakarta is served by various international services. There are approximately 49,000 miles of roads.

CAPITAL.—Djakarta, formerly Batavia (population 4,500,000). Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjeronibon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (180,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (500,000), Medan (500,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (450,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjermasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Denpasar and Singaraja (120,000); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000); (W. Irian) Sukarnapura.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 17 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

FLAG.—Equal bands of red over white.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency, Henry Charles Hainworth, C.M.G. (1968)..... £5,375
Counsellor, I. J. M. Sutherland.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. W. H. Atkins, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. A. Plumer, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. J. F. N. Chick.
1st Secretaries, A. K. Mason (*Head of Chancery*); W. F. K. Boswell; I. A. C. Kinnear; G. Brownlee.
3rd Secretaries, P. B. Cormack; I. E. Morgan; Miss M. E. Hunt; H. Bacon; D. G. Parker.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya and Medan.

IRAN

(Persia)

Shahanshah of Iran, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); married Dec. 21, 1959, Farah Dibah (Empress Farah Pahlevi) and has issue Crown Prince Reza, born Oct. 31, 1960; Princess Farahnaz, b. March, 1963; Prince Ali Reza, b. April 28, 1966.

(The coronation of the Shah and Empress Farah took place in October, 1967.)

Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Huvaida.

IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
26 Princes Gate, S.W.7 (Ambassador's Residence)
[01-589-9606]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate:
50, Kensington Court, W.8
[01-937-5225]

Consular Section: [01-937-6540]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Abbas Aram.
Minister-Counsellor, Nasserreddin Mirfakhrai.
Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Hossein Reshad.
Counsellors, Dr. Ebrahim Teymouri; Dr. Mostafa Elm; Dr. Faradjollah Borhani; Mohsen Moazami Goodarzi; Ali Asghar Emann-Ahari (*Cultural*).
1st Secretary, Farhad Sepahbody.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Djamshid Pourzand.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Manoutchehr Saiehi.
2nd Secretary, Morteza Mortezaie.
3rd Secretaries, Manoutchehr Ardalani; Abbas Makki.
Attachés, Parviz Azarnia; Miss Chirine Tahmasseb; Fereydoun Azarbeygui; Ebrahim Navai.



Area and Population.—Iran has an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population of 25,781,090 (Census of 1966); estimated March 31, 1967, 26,015,000. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except in the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Iranians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but among them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Iran was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor.

The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On February 26, 1963, the Shah announced his six point "White Revolution". The six points are: 1. A land reform designed to redistribute land and place it in the hands of the peasants. 2. Nationalization of all forest land. 3. The sale of government shares in factories and industrial enterprises to raise money for the implementation of the land reform. 4. The distribution of factory profits among the factory employees. 5. The granting of the vote to women. 6. The creation of a Literacy Corps to bring basic education to the rural areas.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 13 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The Ground Forces, which have a strength of about 60,000 regulars and 100,000 conscripts, are made up of 7 infantry and 1 armoured divisions grouped under three Army Headquarters. Their equipment is modern and includes the latest American tanks and some Russian vehicles. The Air Force has a strength of about 14,000. It is equipped with some 140 American aircraft including 100 jets. The Navy consists of a small fleet of frigates, minesweepers and patrol boats in the Persian Gulf, and some small craft in the Caspian Sea. The personnel of the Navy amounts to about 6,000 all ranks. The Gendarmerie is an all regular, para-military force of about 32,000 men which provides frontier guards and mans small posts throughout the country.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. The establishment in 1963 of the Literacy Corps (a body of National Servicemen who are seconded to the Ministry of Education to work as Primary School teachers in rural districts) has brought schooling to hitherto deprived villages and is making a valuable contribution in increasing educational opportunities for country people. During the academic year 1964-65 there were a total of 2,470,755 children attending 13,620 schools. A little over a million of these were at Primary School. There are in Iran seven universities (Tehran (3), Tabriz, Meshed, Isfahan, Shiraz and Ahwaz) and attending these and other institutes of higher education there are just over 24,000 students.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kasim Mansuri, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389).

Press.—In Iran about 140 newspapers and magazines are published, over half of them in Tehran. Three papers in the capital have the status of national dailies. Two English and one French daily are also published in Tehran. Provincial publications have very small circulations.

Finance.—The budget for the Iranian year beginning March 21, 1968, including development expenditure, balanced at Rs. 274,580,000,000 (£1,500,000,000) an increase of 26 per cent. over 1967-68. The development budget balanced at

Rls. 99,820,000,000, an increase of 46 per cent. over 1967-68.

Following the devaluation of sterling in November, 1967, the rate of exchange was fixed at Rials 182 = £1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Iran, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and three-quarters of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Wheat is the principal crop, using about half the area under cultivation. Other important crops are barley, rice, cotton, sugar beet, fruits and vegetables. Wool is also produced—sheep, as well as goats, being numerous. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from oil, the principal industrial products are carpets, textiles (mainly cotton), sugar, cement and other construction materials, ginned cotton, vegetable oil and other food products, leather and shoes, metal manufactures, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, fertilizers, plastics, matches and cigarettes.

The oilfields had produced over 200,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946. Production had risen to a total of 35,000,000 metric tons in 1950, the last full year before nationalization. Oil shipments ceased in 1951 and were not resumed until Oct. 30, 1954.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Iran were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Iran £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Iran and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Iranian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Recent oil production figures are (in long tons): 1963, 70,497,000; 1964, 81,100,000; 1965, 91,600,000; 1966, 99,800,000; 1967, 129,300,000.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran via Saveh and Hamadan to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran via Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elbruz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, via Yezd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Iranian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced, although the asphalting of main trunk routes is progressing steadily. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The Trans-Iranian Railway, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and Khorramshahr to

Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation as is one from Bandar Shah to Gorgan.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. The Iranian National Airlines Corporation was formed from the former Iranian Airways and Persian Air Services in February, 1962. The Company is 51 per cent. Government-owned and operates internal and international routes. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Qantas, P.I.A., Aeroflot, Alitalia, Aryana Airways and El Al operate services to Tehran.

	TRADE	
	1965-66	1966-67
Imports..	Rials 66,517,609,209	Rials 73,644,066,000

Exports.. 13,558,559,525 11,815,000,000 These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports. Totals, including oil exports: 1965-66, Rials 107,773,525,308; 1966-67, Rials 103,881,000,000.

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£39,047,000	£42,764,000

Exports to U.K..... 38,241,000 33,422,000 Imports into Iran consist mainly of industrial and agricultural machinery, iron and steel (including manufactures), electrical machinery and goods, sugar, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles and certain textile fabrics and yarns. The principal exports, apart from oil, are cotton, carpets, dried fruits and nuts, hides and skins, mineral ores, wool, gums, caviare, cummin seed and animal casings. West Germany, the U.S.A. and the U.K. are Iran's three leading suppliers. West Germany, the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S.A. are the main customers for non-oil exports.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1964), 2,317,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (388,000), Isfahan (340,000), Meshed (312,000), Shiraz (206,000), Resht (119,000), Kerman (73,000), Hamadan (115,000), Yezd (74,000), Kermanshah (152,000), Ψ Abadan (273,000), Ahwaz (145,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—October 26 (Anniversary of Birthday of the Shahanshah).

BRITISH EMBASSY Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth Wright, K.C.M.G. (1963)	£6,300
Councillors, C. D. Wiggin, C.M.G., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Political); J. C. Cloake (Commercial).	
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. H. M. Jefferies.	
Naval Attaché, Cdr. T. D. Handley, R.N.	
Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. K. Booth, A.F.C.	
1st Secretaries, J. S. Champion, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery); W. J. R. G. P. Dawson, O.B.E.; B. G. Cartledge (Commercial); R. T. Eland (Information); A. J. Breeze; M. C. S. Weston; G. T. Winters (Consul); S. Cottingham (Labour); J. W. H. O'Regan, O.B.E. (Development); O. I. Green (Civil Air).	
2nd Secretaries, E. D. O. Maltman (Vice-Consul); W. G. Winter, M.B.E. (Administration); S. Prince (Commercial); L. C. R. Seeley.	
3rd Secretary, C. D. S. Drace-Francis (Information).	

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, S. C. G. Bach, O.B.E., 58 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran. Centres at Isfahan, Meshed, Shiraz and Tabriz.

IRAQ

President, Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, assumed office July 17, 1968.

CABINET

Prime Minister, The President.

Deputy Prime Minister, Lt.-Gen. Saleh Mahdi Amash.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Lt.-Gen. Hardan Takriti.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdul Karim al Shaikhaly.

Finance, Amin Abdul Karim.

Justice, Mahdi Dhahlaui.

Culture and National Guidance, Abdullah Saloum.

Agriculture, Abdul Hussein Attiya.

Planning, Jawad Hashem.

Economy, Fakhri Yassin Kaddouri.

Youth Affairs, Shafik Kamali.

Arab Union Affairs, Abdullah al Khobeir.

Land Reform and Petroleum, Jassem Kazem al Azzawi.

Mineral Resources, Dr. Rashid Rifai.

Education, Dr. Ahmed Abdul Seltar Juwari.

Labour and Social Affairs, Anwan Abdul Kader.

Health, Dr. Izzab Mustapha.

Communications, Maj.-Gen. Mahmud Shett Khattab.

Public Works and Housing, Ihsan Shirzada.

Industry, Maj.-Gen. Khaled Makki al Hashimi.

Rural and Municipal Affairs, Ghaeb Mawloud Moukhless.

Development, Northern Iraq, Mohsen Dizayi.

Waqs (Religious Foundations), Abdul Karim Zaidan.

In addition 4 Ministers of State are appointed.

IRAQ EMBASSY

21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-7141]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Kadhim M. Khalaf (1968).

Area, etc.—Traversed by the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37° to 48° E. long., and from 37° to 30° N. lat. (see MAP, p. 880).

The total [] of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles and at the Census held in 1965 the population was 8,261,527; estimated (1966), 8,338,000.

	Males	Females	Totals
Baghdad.....	1,095,047	1,029,276	2,124,323
Hillah.....	225,310	222,713	448,023
Diyala.....	204,650	195,399	400,049
Diwaniyah.....	271,795	277,935	548,830
Ramadi.....	165,057	154,232	319,289
Karbalah.....	168,610	171,082	339,692
Kut.....	164,817	170,678	335,495
Basra.....	340,016	333,607	673,623
Amarah.....	174,963	171,700	346,663
Nasiriyah.....	245,774	254,259	500,033
Mosul.....	489,289	464,868	954,157
Arbil.....	187,395	172,890	360,285
Kirkuk.....	238,037	223,990	462,027
Sulaimaniyah.....	210,262	197,458	408,220
Iraqis resident abroad.....	24,179	16,639	40,818
Total.....	4,205,201	4,056,326	8,261,527

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlup Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the *Euphrates* at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal was elected King of Iraq. The country was a monarchy until July, 1958, when King Faisal II was assassinated. From 1958 until 1968 Iraq has been under Presidential rule with ■ succession of republican Cabinets: President Kassem (Qasim), 1958-63 (executed); President Abdul Salam Arif, 1963-66 (killed in an air accident); President Abdul Rahman Arif, 1966-68 (overthrown and exiled, July 17, 1968).

President Arif's régime ended in a bloodless military coup d'état on July 17, 1968, when Maj.-Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr was elected President by the Revolutionary Command Council. The Prime Minister, Gen. Yahya, was arrested. A Cabinet formed by Col. Abdul Razzah al Nayef on July 19 held office until July 30 when the Prime Minister was arrested and deported to Morocco. A further new Cabinet was formed by the President himself on July 31, retaining 12 of the Nayef Ministers (see col. 1).

Diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom were suspended by Iraq when hostilities broke out in 1967 between Israel and the surrounding Arab states.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting ■ considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *Liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. Production of crude oil in Iraq totalled 962,609 long tons in 1935, rising to 4,162,939 long tons in 1938. Revised production figures for the years 1953-1966 are:

	Long Tons	Long Tons	
1953....	27,220,199	1960....	46,534,398
1954....	20,615,569	1961....	45,851,135
1955....	32,716,227	1962....	48,214,537
1956....	30,606,282	1963....	53,256,530
1957....	21,361,979	1964....	60,348,000
1958....	34,931,461	1965....	64,664,000
1959....	40,897,676	1966....	63,150,000

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. An economic and technical co-operation agreement was signed with the Soviet Union in 1960, providing for the setting up of specified industries. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel fabrications including furniture, tanning, textiles, footwear and vegetable oils.

Communications and Trade.—New roads are being rapidly built, and communications between Baghdad and the provincial capitals are being improved and secured. Under the terms of the Permanent Economic Plan, 1961–66, 51 per cent. of all oil royalties is allocated for development projects. A minimum of £25,000,000 per annum is guaranteed, but oil revenues by 1962 had reached £95,137,336 for the year. The Permanent Economic Plan provides for a total expenditure of ID556,000,000 on industry, communications, agriculture and building construction. The industrial projects include 13 factories being supplied under the Iraq/Soviet agreement. Contracts for 9 of these were signed in 1961.

The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all seaborne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent via Basrah.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). BOAC provides a thrice-weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Iran, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basrah and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Zürich, Prague, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanqaqin, Kirkuk and Arbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge.

Language, Literature and Archaeology.—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C. as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahraein, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul Liwa covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological expedition carried out excavations at Nimrud, in the same area, from 1950 to 1963, and is now working at Tell Rimah.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946. It has been replaced by a shoot said to be from the original tree.

FINANCE

Total revenue....	ID143,110,000	ID169,595,000
Total expenditure....	141,620,000	180,304,000
The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = £1 sterling.		

TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1964	1965
Total imports....	ID147,450,000	ID160,931,000
Total exports....	15,300,000	18,120,000

Trade with U.K.

	1965	1966
Imports from U.K.....	£25,835,000	£16,688,000
Exports to U.K.....	65,554,000	23,520,000

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports—crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an urban population of 1,106,139; of the other towns Ḫāṣṭah has an urban population of 422,879 and Mosul 388,211.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with three green stars on the white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Sharia Salah Ud-Din,
Karkh, Baghdad

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Trefor Ellis Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1968).

Counsellor, P. McKearney (Head of Chancery).

1st Secretaries, A. E. Saunders; G. F. Hancock.

2nd Secretaries, R. C. Harrison (Consul); B. Hannaby (Administration); D. J. F. Barwell.

3rd Secretary, A. Arnold (Commercial).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES IN IRAQ.

There are British Consular Offices at *Baġdad* and *Baṣṭah*.

British Council Representative, J. G. G. Muir, O.B.E., D.S.C., Abu Nawass Street, Baġdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisra'el)

President of the Republic, Zalman Shazar, born 1889, elected President of Israel, May 22, 1963.

CABINET

*Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Absorption, Yigal Allon.*

Foreign Affairs, Abba Eban.

Agriculture, Haim Gvati.

Labour, Joseph Almogi.

Defence, Moshe Dayan.

Education and Culture, Zalman Aranne.

Justice, Yaakov Shapiro.

Police, Eliehu Sasson.

Interior, Moshe Shapiro (N.R.P.).

Health, Israel Barzilai.

Finance, Commerce and Industry, Zeev Sharaf.



Transport and Communications. Moshe Carmel Housing, Mordechai Bentov (*Mapam*). Posts, Sharabi Yeshayahu.

Development and Tourism. Moshe Kol (*Ind. Liberal*). *Social Welfare.* Josef Burg (*N.R.P.*).

Religious Affairs. Dr. Zerah Warhaftig (*N.R.P.*).

Without Portfolio. Israel Galili; Menahem Begin (*Herut*); Joseph Saphir (*Liberal*).

Apart from Ministers marked otherwise, members of the Cabinet belong to the Israel Labour Party ■ merger (Jan. 21, 1968) of the former *Mapai*, *Ahdut Avodah* and *Rafai* parties. *N.R.P.* = National Religious Party; *Mapam* = Unified Workers Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

■ Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

[01-937-8091]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Aharon Remez (1965). *Consular Section,* 2A Palace Green, W.8. *Consul-General,* Raanan M. Sivan.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$ – $33^{\circ} 15'$ N. and long. $34^{\circ} 15'$ – $35^{\circ} 40'$ E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by

Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Sept., 1967) at 3,673,000. Jewish immigration has made rapid progress since the establishment of the State. In 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048. During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries. Since 1948 the population of Israel has more than trebled.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on currency and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the Knesset for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judaea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4,000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdrælon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals

which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 393 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51·5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cenaculum on Mount Zion; Ein Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and medieval days, such as Ascalon, Caesarea, Atlit Megiddo and Hazor.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. On November 2, 1965, twelve political parties returned members to the *Knesset*, including The Alignment (*Mapai* and *Ahdut Avoda*) (45), Herut-Liberal (*Gahal*) (26), National Religious Front (11), Israel Labour List (*Rafai*) (10), *Mapam* (8). The new Coalition, which took office in January, 1966, is one of *Mapai*, *Ahdut Avoda*, the National Religious Front, *Mapam*, and Independent Liberals; Mr. Levi Eshkol is Prime Minister. In June, 1967, a National Government was formed by co-opting to the Cabinet Moshe Dayan (*Rafai*), Menahem Begin (*Herut*) and Joseph Saphir (*Liberal*).

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State over 1,200,000 immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years is compulsory. The Law also provides for working youth, age 14-17, who, for some reason, have not completed their primary education, to be exempted from work by their employers in order to do so.

In the 1966-67 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 717,000, including 76,000 Arab pupils attending Arab schools. There were 99,000 in kindergartens, 459,500 at primary and 142,000 at secondary schools (also 16,500 pupils at schools for the handicapped and schools for working youth), 26,700 at academic institutions of higher learning,

7,700 at primary teachers' colleges, and 5,900 at other institutions (art and music institutions, school of surveying, etc.).

The Israel Institute of Technology (*Technion*) at Haifa provided courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for 4,260 students in 1966-67 and Tel Aviv University provided courses in science and the humanities for 3,547 students. The Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv had 1,838 students and the University College of Haifa 878. The Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth is engaged in pure and applied research and has a staff of almost 1,400.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1965-66 totalled £4,840,000,000, with revenue at £4,603,000,000.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 100 agorot. Exchange rate, see p. 84.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lod, Nahariya, Beersheba, Dimona, Ashdod and intermediate stations. In December, 1965, the total railway network amounted to 688 km. There were approximately 4,300 km. of paved roads and 195,000 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine had reached a total tonnage of 1,130,000 at the end of 1965, when ■ further 13 ships (371,000 tons) were on order.

The chief ports are Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the new harbour on the Red Sea at Eilat, inaugurated in September, 1965, has ■ capacity of 10,000 tons ■ day; Acre has an anchorage for small vessels; the deep-water port at Ashdod, ■ miles south of Tel Aviv, which started operations at the end of 1965, was designed to handle 1,000,000 tons of cargo in the first year, 2 m. annually until 1970, and 4 m. tons later, after deepening.

Civil Aviation.—Thirteen international companies maintain regular flights to Lod, Israel's main airport. El Al (Israel Airlines) regularly serves New York, London, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Munich, Zurich, Vienna, Rome, Istanbul, Athens, Rhodes and Sofia (in the summer), Nicosia, Tehran, Nairobi and Johannesburg.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities mostly in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1966-67 season was 1,063,000 tons. Of this total, 682,000 tons were exported, of which about 187,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds)

reached 20,560 tons in 1966. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production. The area under irrigation has increased more than five-fold (from 75,000 to 400,000) since 1948 through several national water schemes. The largest of these is the Kinneret-Negev Project. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE

	1965	1966
Imports.....	\$U.S. 834,625,000	\$U.S. 839,198,000
Exports.....	429,842,000	502,175,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£51,921,000	£49,209,000
Exports to U.K.....	26,533,000	32,394,000

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, tyres, minerals, finished and semi-finished textiles.

CAPITAL.—Most of the Government departments are in Jerusalem (population, estimated 1965, 187,500). A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israeli parliament on Jan. 23, 1950. It is not, however, recognized as the capital by the United Nations. Other principal towns are Tel Aviv-Jaffa (393,800); Haifa and district (200,800); Ramat Gan (100,100) and Beersheba (62,000).

FLAG.—White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Until 1967 Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan, two of the 36 recognized Christian Holy Places (in the New City) being under Jewish administration, the remainder under Arab administration in the Old City. At the conclusion of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries in 1967 the entire city was under Israeli control.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 102 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: El Al Building, 32 Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Reginald Michael Hadow, C.M.G. (1965)..... £5,375

Counsellor, N. Aspin, C.M.G. (Head of Chancery and Consul).

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. H. Rogers, O.B.E.

British Council Representative, N. Sutcliffe, 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giuseppe Saragat, born at Turin in 1898. Elected Dec. 28, 1964.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Senator Giovanni Leone was appointed by President Saragat to form a caretaker government after the general election of May 19, 1968. This Government was not expected to survive beyond the end of 1968. All ministers in the caretaker government were drawn from the Christian Democrat Party.

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1
[01-629-8200]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Signor Gastone Guidotti (1964). Minister-Counsellor, Signor Pasquale Ricciulli, C.M.G.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Signor Enzo Malgeri (Commercial).

Counsellors, Signori Ugo Barzini; Vittorio Farinelli; Roberto Francheschi (Press); Francesco Pulicini (Labour).

1st Secretaries, Signori Paulo Galli; Italo di Muccio (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, Signori Luigi Amaduzzi; Giuseppe Lo Jacono (Commercial).

Defence and Naval Attaché, Capt. Giuseppe Martucci. Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Francesco Baroni.

Military Attaché, Col. Renzo Moauro.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Giorgio Sagramola.

Air Attaché, Col. Vittorio Marotta.

Asst. Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Alberto Realacci.

Financial Attaché, Signor Giovanni Magnifico.

Cultural Attaché, Prof. Filippo Donini.

Administrative Attaché, Signor Amadeo Baroni.

Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Belgravia: 4831).

Consul General, Signor Mario Tonarelli.

Area and Population.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 324,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a resident population (estimated 1967) of 53,649,000.

Live births in 1963 numbered 938,990, deaths 507,977, and marriages 406,496 (estimated figures).

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. Mont Blanc (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), Matterhorn (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (405 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The Rubicon, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in



49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is used to indicate definite committal to some course of action.

Government.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after a heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (1805-72), Garibaldi (1807-82) and Cavour (1810-61) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum re-

sulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

Since the General Election of 1948, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (1948-53, coalition); Signor Pella (1953-54, Christian Democrat); Signor Scelba (1954-55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955-May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoli (June, 1957-May, 1958, Christian Democrat); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958-Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959-Feb., 1960, Christian Democrat, with Liberal support). Signor Tambroni (March 25-July 1960, Christian Democrat, with Neo-Fascist support); Signor Fanfani (July 27, 1960-Feb., 1962, Christian Democrat); Signor Fanfani (Feb. 1962-June, 1963, coalition); Signor Leone (June-Nov., 1963, Christian Democrat); Signor Moro (coalitions formed, Nov., 1963; July, 1964; Feb., 1966).

Signor Moro took office in November, 1963, at the head of a coalition consisting of the four parties of the centre-left, i.e., the Christian Democrats, the Republicans, the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties (united in October, 1966, to form the United Socialist Party). This coalition remained in being until the General Election of May 19, 1968, at which the Communists and their left-wing allies gained votes at the expense of the United Socialists. The latter therefore refused to rejoin the coalition after the elections until they could decide on a new political line at their Congress in the autumn of

1968. Meanwhile the country was run by a caretaker government led by Senator Leone.

The New Constitution.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

Defence.—The Army consists of about 250,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades, one independent armoured brigade, one missile brigade and one parachute brigade. There is also a paramilitary force, the *Carabinieri*, about 80,000 strong. The period of conscription is 15 months. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 45 escorts including 2 G.W. destroyers, 9 submarines, 60 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. Approximate strength: officers, 3,700; men, 36,000. The Air Force consists of 500 aircraft; approximate strength: officers, 6,800; men, 57,000, with some 1,500 under training.

Language and Literature.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785-1873), Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1965, there were 85 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 16 were published in Rome and 9 in Milan.

Education.—Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14; this comprises five years at primary school and three in the "middle school", of which there are about 3,000. Pupils who obtain the middle school certificate may seek admission to any "senior secondary school", which is roughly equivalent to a U.K. grammar school but may be a lyceum with a classical or scientific or artistic bias, or may be an Institute or school for teacher training, or may be an Institute directed at technology (of which there are eight different types) or trade or industry (including vocational schools). Courses at the lyceums and technical institutes usually last for five years and success in the final examination qualifies for admission to university. There are 32 State and 17 private universities, some of ancient foundation; those at Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia were started in the thirteenth century. University education is not free, but entrants with higher qualifications are charged reduced fees according to a sliding scale. In general, schools, lyceums and universities are financed by local taxation and central government grants.

Industrial Production.—Italian industry is expanding rapidly. It is the source of about half of the national income and about 8,000,000 people are employed in it.

The chief manufactures are textiles of all kinds, including synthetic fibres, iron and steel and their

products, building materials, ships, rolling stock, motor vehicles, rubber products, leathers and footwear, chemicals, engineering products, agricultural and light machinery of all kinds, wood manufactures, especially furniture, food preserves and plastics. Numerous artisan industries produce gloves, straw products and typical Italian artistic products such as pottery, glassware, mosaics, coral and imitation jewellery.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is still Italy's main single industry but employs a fast decreasing share of the total labour force (about 5,100,000 in 1965). The principal products are cereals, fruit (especially citrus) vegetables, olives and olive oil, cheese and wine. Wheat is the most important cereal with an average annual yield of over 8,000,000 metric tons since 1948. Sugar beet is by far the most important industrial crop; tobacco is also grown. Livestock supplies large dairy and meat industries, but growing quantities of beef are imported. Fishing is carried on extensively, almost exclusively for the home market, but once again imports of fish are necessary to supplement the declining yield of Mediterranean waters.

Mineral Production.—Italy is generally poor in mineral resources but since the war deposits of natural methane gas and smaller deposits of oil have been discovered and rapidly exploited. Production of lignite has also increased. Sulphur production, in Sicily and Calabria, is important although declining in volume. Other minerals produced in significant quantities include iron ores and pyrites, mercury (over one-quarter of the world production), lead, zinc and aluminium. Marble is a traditional product of the Massa Carrara district. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

Tourist traffic.—27,744,600 visitors entered Italy in 1967 compared with 25,000,000 in Jan.-Oct., 1966. During 1967 estimated expenditure by tourists totalled 889,700,000,000 lire compared with 813,000,000,000 lire in 1966 (Jan.-Oct.).

Communications.—The main railways system is State-run, but some subsidiary lines are still privately operated. Serious damage to the railway system during the war necessitated a large programme for restoring the tracks, electrification, rebuilding stations and replacing and increasing rolling stock. The electrification programme is now virtually complete, but a 5-year modernization and re-equipment plan (notably for tracks and rolling-stock) is still under way. A network of *autostrade* (motorways) is at present under construction between the major cities and steps have been taken to improve local roads particularly in the South where these were formerly very poor or non-existent. New road tunnels under the Alps, to France and Switzerland, have been opened or are under construction. The Italian Mercantile Marine totalled 5,945,000 tons in January, 1967, compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war. *Alitalia*, the principal international and domestic airline, is State-controlled. Other smaller companies operate on domestic routes.

THE ECONOMY AND FOREIGN TRADE

In 1967 the fast rate of growth of the previous year was maintained, the Gross National Product increasing by about 5·7 per cent. at constant prices. Industrial production increases were greatest in metallurgy and engineering. Investment was up by 10·5 per cent. on 1966 while retail prices increased by only 2·5 per cent. and unit labour costs by about 2 per cent. Imports rose by 12·9 per cent. over the year. Exports rose by 8·3 per cent. Italy continued to have a large balance of payments surplus (of about £135,000,000), the deficit on trading account being counteracted by receipts

from residents abroad, foreign investments and tourism. The prospects for a similar growth in the Italian economy in 1968 were good.

Industrial Activity.—Of Italy's total labour force of 20,032,000 about 25 per cent. work on the land and 40 per cent. in industry. The North is traditionally the main industrial area, the principal centres of heavy industry being Milan, Turin and Genoa. But a new industrial complex is being created in the Puglia region in the south, based on the large state-owned steelworks at Taranto. Italy has to import most of her coal, but this disadvantage has largely been overcome by the exploitation of natural gas deposits and hydroelectric power. Electricity production in 1964 was 75·2 milliard kWh, an increase of 7 per cent. on 1963. The main manufacturing industries are general engineering and motor vehicles; petroleum, coal derivatives and chemicals; food processing; textiles and footwear; metallurgy.

Foreign Trade.—Germany, France and the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Middle East oil states are the main sources of Italy's imports. The principal markets for her exports are Germany, the U.S.A., France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

	1964 (£'000,000)	1965	1966
Total Imports.....	2,321	2,639	3,078
Total Exports.....	2,114	2,581	2,885

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£127,999,000	£140,098,000
Exports to U.K.....	166,154,000	195,175,000

The following table gives the percentage by value of Italy's total trade in 1967 with EEC and United Kingdom:

	Italian Imports	Italian Exports
EEC.....	35·0	38·8
U.K.....	4·5	4·8

CURRENCY

The market rate of exchange on September 26, 1968 stood at lire 1,486 = £1 (see also p. 83).

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1871. Population (estimated, March, 1966), 2,477,367.

Estimated population of the principal cities and towns on October 15, 1964 was: Milan, 1,661,970; Ψ Naples, 1,212,790; Turin, 1,115,466; Ψ Genoa, 834,103; Bologna, 479,051; Florence, 455,314; Ψ Venice, 357,951; Ψ Bari, 366,446; Ψ Trieste, 357,951; Verona, 236,700; Padua, 209,547; Ψ Taranto, 202,495; Brescia, 187,786; Ψ Leghorn, 166,966; Ferrara, 157,323; Ψ Reggio Calabria, 156,359; Parma, 158,930; Modena, 151,543; Ψ La Spezia, 127,833; Ψ Salerno, 128,362; Reggio Emilia, 121,786; Ψ Ravenna, 123,360; Bergamo, 129,431; in Sicily: Ψ Palermo, 618,327; Ψ Catania, 383,739; Ψ Messina, 260,802; \blacksquare Sardinia: Ψ Cagliari, 383,739.

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up ■ Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian

Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the lines of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with ■ population of 296,220, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

REGIONS.—In accordance with the constitution five autonomous regions have been established by special statute: Trentino with Alto Adige; Val d'Aosta; Sicily; Sardinia and Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

ISLANDS.—*Panteleeria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,458. The *Tuscan Archipelago* (including Elba), area 293 sq. km., pop. 31,850; *Pontine Archipelago* (including Ponza, area 10 sq. km., pop. 2,530); *Flegrean Islands* (including Ischia, area 60 sq. km., pop. 49,953); *Capri*; *Eolian Islands* (including Lipari, area 116 sq. km., pop. 17,697); *Tremiti Islands* (area 3 sq. km., pop. 401).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 2.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso 25, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Charles Arthur Evelyn Shuckburgh, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1966). £8,600

Mtister, C. P. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. G. D. Gill, M.B.E.
Assi. Defence Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. B. E. Hogan.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. S. A. Hammick, D.S.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. J. S. Finlayson, A.F.C.
Counsellors, A. A. Golds, M.V.O. (*Head of Chancery*); J. A. Ford, C.M.G., M.C. (*Commercial*); K. Kenney, O.B.E. (*Labour*); I. C. L. Alexander, O.B.E. (*Information*).

1st Secretaries, R. Q. Braithwaite; E. P. N. de Haan, O.B.E.; G. F. FitzHerbert; J. S. Dixon (*Administration*); R. F. C. Hall (*Head of Consular Section*); D. A. Hamley (*Commercial*); D. McAlindon (*Economic*).

2nd Secretaries, J. A. Shorten; P. S. Fairweather; W. Marsden; L. W. A. Harley (*Administration*); E. G. Markee (*Head of Visa Section*).

Commercial Attaché, A. A. C. Nash, o.b.e.
Chaplain, Rev. D. J. N. Wanstall, c.b.e.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Trieste, Messina, Bari and Cagliari (Sardinia).

British Council Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are British Council Institutes at Milan and Naples, and ■ Centre at Bologna. There are also British Institutes at Florence and Turin.

IVORY COAST

(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, elected for five years on November 27, 1960; re-elected November 7, 1965. President of National Assembly, Philippe Yace. President of Economic and Social Council, Mamadou Coulibaly.

President of Supreme Court, Alphonse Boni.
 Minister of State, Auguste Denise.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs, Arsène Usher Assouan.

IVORY COAST EMBASSY IN LONDON
 ■ Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ernest Amos Djoro.
 Counsellor, M. Agnini B. Malan.
 1st Secretary, M. Jean A. Ackah-Mezian.
 Attachés, M. Gilbert Kacou (*Press*); Koussan C. N'Da; M. Seydou Diarra; M. G. N'Dia.

The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 5° and 10° N and 3° and 8° W and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and the Voltaic Republic and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 189,029 square miles—tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern—and a population estimated in 1966 at 4,100,000 divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups. (*For MAP, see p. 871.*)

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became a Colony only in 1893 and was finally pacified in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, established on May 29, 1959, as a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta. Togo also adhered in June, 1966. The Ivory Coast is also an Associated State of E.E.C. and a member of the Organisation Communale Africaine et Malgache (O.C.A.M.) and of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.). The official language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 85 members was elected on November 7, 1965, for five years. The defence of the Constitution, which was promulgated on Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.

Finance.—The currency of the Ivory Coast is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA 50 = 1 French franc; Francs CFA 593 = £1). In 1968, the Ivory Coast budget balanced at Francs CFA 43,200,000,000.

Trade.—The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, timber and bananas. The United Kingdom imports Ivory Coast timber and a small quantity of her coffee. Diamonds and manganese are exported. Manganese exports in 1967 were valued at Francs CFA 473,000,000. There are a few deposits of other minerals. Trade in 1967 was valued at: Imports, Francs CFA 65,050,000,000; Exports, Francs CFA 80,263,000,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,745,000	£1,949,000
Exports to U.K.	4,503,000	4,517,000

CAPITAL, Ψ Abidjan (population, 400,000) which is also the main port.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 7 (Proclamation of Independence).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Immeuble Shell, Abidjan, B.P. 258r.
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (1967)

£5,375
 (also Ambassador to Niger and Upper Volta).

1st Secretary, M. McMullen. (*Consul*).
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), W. H. Lampert.
 3rd Secretary (Information), J. K. Radford.
 Administration Officer and Vice-Consul, A. W. Purdon.

JAPAN

(Nippon Kokū—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan, His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, Crown Prince, born Dec. 23, 1933; married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, born Feb. 23, 1960 and Prince Sumihito, born Nov. 30, 1965.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato.
 Minister of Justice, Bunzo Akama.
 Foreign, Takeo Miki.
 Finance, Mikio Mizuta.
 Education, Hicokichi Nadao.
 Health and Welfare, Sunao Sonoda.
 Agriculture and Forestry, Naomi Nishimura.
 International Trade and Industry, Etsusaburo Shiina.
 Transportation, Yasuhiro Nakasone.
 Post and Telecommunications, Takeji Kobayashi.
 Labour, Heiji Ogawa.
 Construction, Shigeru Hori.
 Home Affairs, Masamichi Akazawa.
 Ministers of State, Toshio Kimura (*Chief Cabinet Secretary*); Tatsuo Tanaka (*Director, Administrative Affairs, Prime Minister's Office*); Isao Matsudaira (*Director, Administrative Management Agency and Hokkaido Development Agency*); Kaneshichi Masuda (*Director Defence Agency*); Kaichi Miyazawa (*Director, Economic Planning Agency*); Naotsugu Nabeshima (*Dir.-Gen., Science and Technology Agency and Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission*).

Chief Cabinet Secretary, Yakeo Kimura.
 Director, Cabinet Legislation Bureau, Masami Takatsuji.

JAPANESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

46 Grosvenor Street, W.1,
 Information Section: 9 Grosvenor Square, W.1

[01-493-6030]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Morio Yukawa (1968).
 Minister Plenipotentiary, Saburo Kimoto.
 Minister and Consul-General, Shinsuke Hori.
 Counsellors, Ichiro Miyoda (*Financial*); Shigemi Hayashida (*Information*); Toshihiko Nishiwaki (*Commercial*).
 1st Secretaries, Tetsuo Yoshida (*Administration*); Capt. Goro Yoshimura (*Defence Attaché*); Hirosuke Dan (*Finance*); Takashi Hazama (*Transport*); Yoshiaki Takasu (*Agriculture*); Teruyoshi Iwata (*Labour*); Teruji Akiyama (*Commercial*); Yoshi-fumi Ito; Kenichi Yanagi; Masanao Odaka (*Political*); Yoshio Ide (*Scientific*); Yutaka Furuya (*Agriculture*); Michihiro Kunihiro (*Information*); Koji Saka (*Home*); Hiroshi Kawasaki (*Commercial*)).

2nd Secretaries, Masao Honma (*Consular*); Tatsuo Endo (*Economic*); Tatsuo Arima (*Political*); Fumiaki Ibuki (*Financial*).
 3rd Secretaries, Kensaku Hogen; Masaki Orita; Saburo Tanaka.

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude $128^{\circ} 6'$ East and $145^{\circ} 49'$ East and between latitude $26^{\circ} 59'$ and $45^{\circ} 31'$ N., with a total area of 142,505 square miles and a population (Jan., 1968) of 100,510,000.

Japan Proper consists of Honshū (or Mainland), 230,448 sq. k. (88,839 sq. m.), Shikoku, 18,757 sq. k. (7,231 sq. m.), Kyūshū, 42,079 sq. k. (16,170 sq. m.), Hokkaidō, 78,508 sq. k. (30,265 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939–45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 14, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Japan then resumed her status as an independent power.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces, from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure. On July 1, 1956, the

was played by drastic methods, induced abortion and sterilization, the legal grounds for which had been extended by the Eugenics Law, 1948, to include economic and social hardship. The improving standard of living has also played an important part in keeping the birthrate down.

The death rate in 1967 was 6·7 per 1,000, compared with 17 per 1,000 in pre-war years, natural increase of the population being 1,304,200 for 1967.

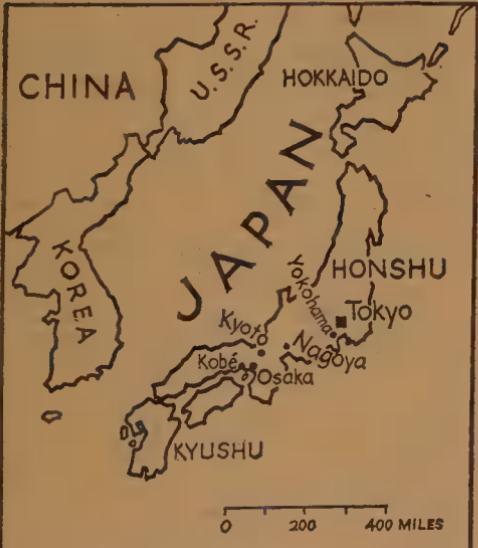
Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical in the south to cool temperate in the north. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

A general election was held on January 29, 1967, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in the House of Representatives on July 16, 1968, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 273; Socialist Party, 137; Democratic Socialist Party, 31; Komeito, 25; Communist Party, 5; Independents, 5; vacancies, 10. Strengths of the parties in the House of Councillors were: Liberal Democratic Party, 137; Socialist Party, 65; Komeito, 24; Democratic Socialist Party, 10; Communist Party, 7; Niin Club, 4; Independents, 3.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in April, 1966, 25,167,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In August, 1966, there were 5,996,000 hectares under cereals (rice, 3,254,000 hectares). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated: rice is the staple food of the people, about 14,451,000 metric tons being produced in 1967. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. Fruit is abundant, including the mandarin, persimmon, loquat and



base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the Japan-U.S.A. Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to assist in the defence of Japan. However, as Japan's own Self Defence Forces have been built up, U.S. ground troops have been withdrawn. A revised version of the security treaty, which went into effect on June 23, 1960, was the subject of considerable controversy in the summer of that year.

Vital Statistics.—In October, 1965, Japan proper had 98,660,000 inhabitants. The birth rate in 1967 was 19·7 per 1,000 (1947, 34 per cent; 1966, 13·7 per cent). It has been stated that a considerable part in reducing the birth rate to its present level

peach; European fruits such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes and figs are also produced. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 161,700 hectares (1966) compared with 577,525 in 1935.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1967, was 50,580,000, of which only 630,000 were unemployed. Of the total labour force, some 39,670,000 were engaged in non-agricultural industries, 10,270,000 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Communications.—There were 27,859 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in 1967. In March, 1968, the merchant fleet (ocean-going ships over 100 tons gross) consisted of 4,953 vessels totalling 14,889,447 tons gross.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the Imperial Army and Navy were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft confiscated by the occupying forces.

Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being in August, 1950, and a Maritime Safety Force was established in April, 1952. In August, 1952, these Forces were renamed the National Safety Force and the Coastal Safety Force and were placed under a National Safety Agency. In July, 1954, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the Forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. At the same time the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression.

A Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security between Japan and the U.S.A. was signed in January, 1960, replacing an earlier Security Treaty signed in 1951 at the same time as the Peace Treaty. By this Treaty each country recognized that an armed attack against either in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own safety and declared that it would act to meet the counter danger.

By 1967 the authorized uniformed strength of the three Self Defence Forces was 173,000 in the G.S.D.F., 36,591 in the M.S.D.F. and 40,703 in the A.S.D.F. The Combined Defence Agency vote for 1968-69 was Yen 422,075,000,000.

At the end of March, 1968, the strength of the M.S.D.F. was one Guided Missile Destroyer (equipped with TARTAR Surface-to-Air Missile system), 29 Destroyers, 13 Frigates, 6 Patrol Frigates, 12 Submarines and 43 Coastal Minesweepers together with other miscellaneous craft, and some 253 land-based aircraft, including 118 Maritime Patrol Aircraft, helicopters, trainers and a few transports. The uniformed personnel strength is about 35,000.

The Ground Self Defence Force is broadly organized into 12 divisions (about 9,000 strong), one armoured division and an airborne brigade. In April, 1968, the overall strength of the G.S.D.F. was 160,000 (approx.). Japanese-made small arms, armoured vehicles and communication equipment

is slowly replacing that of United States manufacture.

The Air Self Defence Force at the end of 1966 had four main types of aircraft: fighters, trainers, transports and helicopters—a total of 1,049. Most of this number were interceptor fighters and jet trainers. The A.S.D.F. also has two S.A.M. units (Nike-Ajax), each equipped with 12 launchers. Uniformed personnel strength was 39,553.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 2 Cardinals, 2 archbishops and 14 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 11 Japanese bishops (1968) and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also a United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1967, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 820, of which 97 were established and maintained by the State, while 80 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 643 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidō (Sapporo), Kyūshū (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education (99.8 per cent. of the population) can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In April, 1967, there were 778 libraries open to the public (The National Diet Library and 777 public libraries) with 29,819,809 volumes. In addition there were 768 University libraries with 47,331,364 volumes in April, 1967. There were 93 daily newspapers in Japan of which 16 were published at Tokyo, 8 at Osaka and 5 in the Nagoya region (all editions included). Japan's total newspaper circulation was estimated at 32,447,141 copies and 1.23 per household in October, 1967.

FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1968-69, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 5,818,598,454,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account, an increase of 11.8 per cent. over the preceding financial year.

The official rate of exchange with Sterling on Sept. 26, 1968, was yen 857 = £1. (See also p. 83.)

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships,

metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and transistor radios.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1966	1967
\$1,000	\$1,000	
Total Imports.....	9,522,701	9,070,000
Total Visible Exports.....	9,776,390	10,229,000

Surplus/Deficit..... +253,689 +1,159,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£65,041,000	£82,767,000
Exports to U.K.....	77,113,000	91,206,000

CAPITAL.—TOKYO. Its population in March 1968, was estimated to be 11,319,841. The other chief cities then had the following populations: Ψ Osaka (3,088,305); Ψ Nagoya (1,978,360); Ψ Yokohama (1,976,111); Kyoto, the ancient capital (1,398,081); Ψ Kōbē (1,245,365).

FLAG.—White, charged with sun (red).

NATIONAL DAY.—April 29 (Birthday of the Emperor).

Yokohama, by sea 11,260 miles distant from London, in transit, 30–35 days; Tokyo, by air (B.O.A.C.) 9,927 miles distant from London; transit by polar route (8,382 m.), 18–19 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Pilcher, K.C.M.G. (1967)

£6,300

Minister, T. R. Shaw, C.M.G.
Counsellors, H. A. H. Cortazzi (Commercial);
Russell Greenwood (Information); Dr. C. R. S.
Manders, C.B.E. (Scientific).

1st Secretary, R. J. Newton (Science).

2nd Secretary (Commercial), H.R.H. Prince William of Gloucester.

Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. H. Hislop.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. B. Robathan, R.N.

Consul, D. Brookfield.

Consulates

Osaka-Kōbē—Consul-General, R. M. John; Consuls,
J. L. W. Hobbs (Osaka); A. G. Julian (Kōbē).

Yokohama.—Consul, D. M. Edwards, D.S.C.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative and Counsellor (Cultural), British Embassy, R. A. H. Duke, O.B.E., Suzuki Building, 13 Samon-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. Regional centre at Kyoto.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 24, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.

Crown Prince, Prince Hassan, third son of King Talal of Jordan, born 1948, appointed Crown Prince, April 1, 1965.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and of Interior, Sayid Bahjat Al Talhouni.

Deputy Prime Minister, Sayid Ahmad Touqan.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sayid Abdul Mun'im Rifa'i.

Finance, Sayid Hashim Jayusi.

Social Affairs and Labour, Dr. Saleh Burqan.

Communications, Sayid Akif Al-Faiz.*

2F*

Education, Sayid Bashir Sabbagh.

Information, Sayid Salah Abu Zaid.

Agriculture, Sayid Asmi Ayub.

Justice, Sayid Sam'an Daoud.

Reconstruction and Development, Dr. Hazim Nuseibeh.*

Public Works, Sayid Ahmad Fawzi.*

Health, Dr. Subhi Amin Amro.

National Economy, Sayid Hatem Zu'bi.*

Transport, Sayid Amin Yunis Al-Husseini.

Religious Affairs and Holy Places, Sheikh Abdul Hamid As-Sayih.

* Ministers of State for Prime Minister's Office Affairs.

JORDANIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8

[01-937-3685]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Midhet Juma.

Counsellors, Faridon Hikmat (Information).

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig. Mahmoud Kurdi.

1st Secretary, Nabil Nimir.

3rd Secretaries, Kasim Ghazzawi; Miss Zein Rifai.

Asst. Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Major Asad Suleiman Ahmad.

Finance Officer, Lieut. H. Hamarneh.

Service Attaché's Office, 18 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 [01-937-9611].

Area and Population.—The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the State. Total population in December, 1967, was estimated at 2,071,000. (For MAP, see p. 884.)

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (30 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 60 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 881,658 tons were exported in 1967.

Communications.—There is an excellent trunk road system. The Hejaz Railway is now being rebuilt and an extension to Saudi Arabia is planned. ALIA (Royal Jordanian Airlines) operate air services from Amman to Aqaba, Cairo, Jeddah, Dhahran, Doha, Kuwait, Beirut, Athens, Rome, Paris and London.

FINANCE

	1967	1968	(Estimates)
	JD	JD	
Expenditure.....	69,030,150	84,651,030	
Revenue.....	37,262,000	18,500,000	
Deficit.....	31,778,150	66,151,030	
Foreign budgetary aid...	10,742,000	43,879,450	
Miscellaneous loans and grants.....	19,039,840	10,568,230	

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£8,963,000	£7,020,000
Exports to U.K.....	439,000	130,000

CAPITAL.—Amman. Population, 350,220.

FLAG.—Black, white and green horizontal stripes,

surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 25 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Philip George Doyne Adams, C.M.G. (1966). £5,375
Counsellor, J. P. Tripp.
Defence Attaché, Col. J. F. Weston-Simons, O.B.E. M.C.*

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. E. M. Wagstaffe.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. D. L. F. Thornton.

1st Secretaries, D. G. Crawford (Head of Chancery); M. F. S. Randall; J. M. A. Herdman (Development); J. A. Shepherd; G. W. Hopcroft (Commercial).

3rd Secretary, J. McDougall.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. F. C. Springfield, P.O. Box 634, Jebel Amman, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk)

Korea is situated between $124^{\circ} 11'$ and $130^{\circ} 57'$ E. long., and between $33^{\circ} 7'$ and $43^{\circ} 1'$ N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 39,640,000, of whom about 28,600,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart).

Agriculture.—The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and sericulture are also practised. Gingseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue.

Minerals.—Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north.

In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakout from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 25, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

President, Gen. Park Chung Hee, assumed office, March 22, 1962; re-elected for four years 1963 and 1967 (May 3).

Prime Minister, Chung Il-kwon (May 8, 1964).

KOREAN EMBASSY

*36 Cadogan Square, S.W. x
(01-589-0690; 80251)*

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ei Whan Pai (1967).
Minister, Adm. Sihak Hyum.*

Counsellors, Ingung Kim; Sango Doo Park; Keun Sup Chang.

*Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Sang Sup Rim.
2nd Secretary, Kwang Yoon Kim.*

3rd Secretaries, Hyung Kai Min (Vice-Consul); Suk Hyun Kim (Vice-Consul).

Communications Attaché, Suk Hwan Choo.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 38,022 sq. miles and a population of 29,207,856 (Census of 1966).

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected the late Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea, an office which he held until 1960. On



August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end.

President Syngman Rhee was succeeded as President by Dr. John M. Chang whose Government was, however, overthrown by a revolution led by army officers. On March 22, 1962, General Park Chung Hee took over as acting President, retaining his post as Chairman of the Supreme Council. Elections were originally promised for May and August, 1963, respectively, but when political activities were allowed to start again at the beginning of that year there was considerable confusion, so that the military government decided to retain power until December, 1963. Elections were then held in which General Park Chung Hee was elected and the Democratic Republican Party secured a majority. At further elections held on May 3, 1967, Gen. Park Chung Hee was returned by a comfortable majority for a new four-year term and on June 8, 1967, his Democratic Republican Party secured additional seats in the National Assembly.

The Republic of Korea has ■ army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast protection, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained ■ amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1967, totalled Won 141,628,956. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at Won 40,534,521.

The unit of Korean currency is the Won. On March 24, 1965, a unitary fluctuating rate of exchange was introduced and since devaluation of sterling the rate has been about Won 660 = £1.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are tungsten and iron ores, graphite, anthracite, fish and fish products, agar-agar, seaweed, raw silk, textile yarns and fabric. Her main customer is Japan. Imports greatly exceed exports. In 1966 exports totalled \$U.S.250,334,000; imports amounted to \$U.S.716,441,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£971,000	£2,326,000
Exports to U.K.	1,705,000	2,649,000

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1966), 3,794,959. Other main centres are ■ Pusan (pop. 1,425,703), Taegu (pop. 845,073) and ■ Inchon (pop. 525,072). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28–30 feet.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 15 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY Seoul

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ian Clayton Mackenzie, C.B.E. (1967) £5,375

1st Secretary, F. F. Rainsford, C.B.E., D.F.C. (Commercial and Consular).

Defence Attaché, Brig. A. D. R. G. Wilson, M.B.E.

2nd Secretary, M. E. J. Gore (Head of Chancery).

Vice-Consul, R. H. H. Potts, M.B.E.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang: ■ Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. Estimated population of North Korea (Nov. 30, 1967), 30,010,000.

Korean Workers (= Communist) Party

Presidium of the Political Committee, Choe Yong-kun; Kim Il-song; Kim II; Kim Kwang-hyop; Pak Kum-chol; Yi Hyo-sun.

Secretariat, Kim Il-Song (Secretary-General); Choe Yong-kun; Ho Pong-hak; Kim II; Kim Kwang-hyop; Kim To-man; Kim Yong-chu; Pak Kum-chol; Pak Yong-kuk; Sok San; Yi Hyo-sun.

KUWAIT

(The State of Kuwait)

Amir, H.H. Shaikh Sabah as-Salem as Sabah, born 1915; acceded Nov. 24, 1965.

Crown Prince and Prime Minister, (Dec., 1965), H.H. Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmed as-Sabah; appointed Crown Prince, May 31, 1966.

KUWAIT EMBASSY IN LONDON

40 Devonshire Street, W.1

[01-580-8471]

Ambassador, His Excellency Shaikh Salem al-Sabah al-Salem (1965).

Area and Population.—Kuwait extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population (Census, 1965) of 468,000; estimated 1966, 491,000. It is estimated that 47 per cent. of this total are Kuwaitis, the remainder being large numbers of other Arab peoples, Persians, Indians and Pakistanis. The total European and American population is about 4,600. Kuwait has ■ hot, dry climate with a summer season extending from April to September. During the coldest month (January) the temperatures can fall below freezing, but normally range between 50° to 60°F. Shade temperatures are about 85°F.; and can reach 125°F.; 180°F. has been recorded in the sun. Humidity rarely exceeds 60 per cent. except in July and August.

Government.—Although Kuwait had been independent for some years, the "exclusive agreement" of 1899 between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the British Government was formally abrogated by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961. This exchange was immediately followed by Iraqi claims to sovereignty over Kuwait and, in accordance with the terms of the exchange, the Amir requested British Military assistance to help him maintain his sovereignty and independence, which was immediately supplied. British troops were withdrawn

in October, 1961, and replaced by the Arab League Security Force composed of contingents from various Arab States. The withdrawal of this Force was completed in January, 1963. On May 7, 1963, Kuwait was admitted to the United Nations and on Oct. 4, 1963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence. A (three-year) notice of the ending of the British defence agreement with Kuwait was reported to have been issued on May 13, 1968.

Elections were held in December, 1961, for a Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting in January, 1962. A council of Ministers including non-members of the ruling family was formed in January, 1962, to replace the former Supreme and Joint Councils. Under the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly, a 50-member National Assembly was elected in January, 1963. The Constitution provides that the Assembly must pass all laws and approve the Heir Apparent nominated by the Amir. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Amir and can appoint his Ministers from the members of the Assembly or from outside. The Assembly has the right to pass a vote of no confidence in any Minister except the Prime Minister.

Education, etc.—As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. Kuwait University was opened in 1966. In 1966 there were 53,550 boys and 38,238 girls in 172 government schools.

Public Utilities.—Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a British-built sea water distillation plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. This plant can produce over 8,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. There is also a 7,500,000 gallon reservoir at Shuaiba attached to the power station there and a 10,000,000 gallon storage reservoir at Hawalli.

In 1961 a natural source of fresh water was discovered at Raudhatain in the north of the State. This has been developed to produce 5,000,000 gallons per day for at least 20 years and a pipeline has been built to carry the water to Kuwait town. Kuwait signed an agreement with Iraq on Feb. 11, 1964, allowing her to draw up to 120,000,000 gallons of sweet water a day from the Shatt-al-Arab. Two power stations are now in operation at Kuwait (output, 160,000 kW. per day) and at Shuaiba (210,000 kW.). The town is now served by a network of dual carriage-way roads and more are under construction. Expenditure on roads in 1966-67 was estimated at £11,000,000.

Communications.—Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa and several international and Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government.

Finance.—Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East, the National Bank of Kuwait, the Commercial Bank, and the Gulf Bank. The currency is the Kuwait dinar, equal in value to the £.

National revenue is expected to reach KD 918,000,000 (= £918,000,000) by 1970 as a result of Kuwait's Five Year Plan. This represents an increase of 50 per cent. on the 1965 figures of KD 612,000,000. The plan will cost an estimated KD 700,000,000. It includes the following allocations: housing and public buildings, KD 177,000,000;

transport and communications, KD 152,000,000; municipal and public services, KD 46,000,000; education, KD 50,000,000; public health KD 33,000,000; oil and gas, KD 99,000,000; and other industry, KD 119,000,000.

Production and Trade.—The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1966 totalled 112,548,188 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It employs about 5,243 men, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. In May, 1962, the Company relinquished about half of its original concession area. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. (Aminoil) from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Aminoil's production for 1966 (i.e., Kuwait's share from the Neutral Zone) was 4,294,077 tons.

The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 1960. The first shipment of crude oil was made in March, 1961. Kuwait's share of Arabian oil production in 1966 was 6,438,341 tons. A concession covering the off-shore area of Kuwait proper was awarded to the Shell Company in November, 1960, and the concession agreement in the name of The Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. was signed in Kuwait on January 15, 1961. Exploratory drilling began in 1962 but was suspended in the autumn of 1963. The establishment of a Kuwait company, The Kuwait National Petroleum Co., was authorized by an Amiri Decree on October 5, 1960. This company took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the Kuwait Oil Co., on June 1, 1961, and was, in partnership with the Spanish Company Hispanoil, awarded the concession to exploit the area relinquished by the K.O.C. Ltd. in 1962.

In addition to petroleum products, skins and wool are also exported. Trade, in 1966, amounted to: Imports: £105,281,635; Exports (including re-exports), £13,642,929, excluding oil.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K...	£25,789,000	£25,138,000
Exports to U.K.....	92,663,000	73,632,000

CAPITAL.—Ψ Kuwait (population, excluding suburbs, 99,633).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of green, white and red, with black trapezoid next to staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—February 25.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Kuwait

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Samuel Falle, C.M.G., D.S.C. (1968)

£5,375

Counsellor. J. A. N. Graham.

1st Secretaries. B. L. Strachan (Commercial); R. R.

G. B. Smedley (Consul); J. R. Douglas.

2nd Secretaries. R. D. Gordon (Commercial); D. E. S. Blatherwick; J. A. N. Bretony.

British Council Office in the Persian Gulf, P.O. Box 345, Kuwait. Representative (vacant).

LAOS

(For MAP, see Index).

King, H.M. Sri Savang Vatthana, born 1908, succeeded Nov. 4, 1959.
Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma (June 23, 1962).

EMBASSY IN LONDON
 5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H.
 Prince Khammao (1967).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of Champassac, united under King Sisavang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, father of the present ruler. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles and an estimated population of 2,700,000. The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1949. In the Indo-China war the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces led by Prince Souphanouvong collaborated with the *Viet Minh*. The 1954 Geneva Agreements provided for the integration of the *Pathet Lao* forces and the re-unification of the country. Agreement was reached on these points in November, 1957 but the agreement broke down and in 1958 a more right-wing government was formed and in 1960 elections brought an openly anti-Communist ministry to power.

The government was overthrown on August 9, 1960, by a coup d'état led by Captain Kong Le. The new government of Prince Souvanna Phouma was opposed by one half of the army led by General Phoumi Nosavan who set up a Revolutionary Committee at Savannakhet under the nominal headship of Prince Boun Oum. General Phoumi retook Vientiane in December, 1960, and, Souvanna Phouma's government having fled, a government under Prince Boun Oum was approved by the National Assembly on January 4. Captain Kong Le and Prince Souvanna Phouma retired to Xieng Khouang where, in collaboration with the pro-communist *Pathet Lao* forces and with material support from communist countries, they were able to counter-attack successfully and compel the Government forces to agree to a cease-fire. A 14-nation conference met in Geneva in May, 1961 to work out an international framework for Laotian neutrality. Agreement was held up by internal rivalries in Laos, but in June, 1962, the "three Princes" finally agreed on a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma, and a new Geneva agreement to safeguard Laotian neutrality was signed on July 23.

Since then no real progress has been made towards the unification and pacification of the country. The two senior *Pathet Lao* ministers left Vientiane in April, 1963, and have remained in *Pathet Lao*-occupied territory in the north of Laos. Attempts have been made to persuade them to return and to reassemble the Government of National Union outside Vientiane but without success.

On April 19, 1964, a military coup d'état led by rightist General Kou Prasith Abhay and Police General Siho attempted to overthrow Prince Souvanna Phouma but the King insisted on his remaining in office at the head of the same Government of National Union. The *Pathet Lao* responded promptly to the coup d'état and fighting broke out on and around the Plain of Jars during which their troops, with North Vietnamese support, forced the withdrawal of Kong Le's neutralist forces from the Plain of Jars. Consultations between representatives of six of the signatory powers of the 1962 Geneva Declaration and the Royal Government of Laos took place in Vientiane in June, 1964, in response to the Prime Minister's

call for talks under article IV of the Geneva Agreement, in order to consider measures necessary to restore the situation and to ensure the observance of the Geneva Agreement.

From February 1-3, 1965, fighting took place in Vientiane between troops loyal to the Government and those supporting the right-wing Vice-Premier, Gen. Phoumi, and Police General Siho. The latter were beaten and the two leaders fled to Thailand. They have been stripped of all appointments. Gen. Siho returned to Laos where he gave himself up in June, 1966. He was later shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from prison.

Elections on the basis of a limited suffrage took place in the Government-held areas in July, 1965. These were boycotted by the *Pathet Lao*. In September, 1966, the National Assembly was however dissolved following its rejection of the Government's budget proposals. Fresh elections were held in January, 1967, but these were again boycotted by the *Pathet Lao*. Backed by the Army and influential politicians, Prince Souvanna Phouma and his supporters gained considerable ground.

During the latter part of 1966, the Army command brought under its immediate control both the Neutralist Army, whose leader Kong Le left Laos and finally went to France in June 1967, and the Air Force, whose leader General Thao Ma, after bombing Army H.Q. in Vientiane, fled to Thailand and sought political asylum there.

Laos is now in effect divided into two halves between which a civil war is being fought. The Communists (*Pathet Lao*) control the Northern and Eastern half and are assisted by approximately 40,000 North Vietnamese troops, whose main interests are the safeguarding of communications between North and South Vietnam along the Ho Chi Minh trail and the maintenance of the *Pathet Lao* as a credible alternative to the present Vientiane Government.

In the 1967-68 dry season the Communist forces made substantial gains as a result of which they have regained control of all the territory they had occupied in 1962.

Laos imported goods to the value of £454,000 from the United Kingdom in 1967 (1966, £666,000).

CAPITAL.—Vientiane, population (estimated, 1962), 162,297.

FLAG.—Three-headed white elephant on 5 steps, surmounted by parasol, all on a red ground.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 11 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Harold Smedley, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967)

£5,375

1st Secretaries, K. B. A. Scott (Head of Chancery and Consul); B. H. G. Kay; G. C. Wallace (Commercial).

Defence, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. G. T. Bates.

2nd Secretaries, P. C. Barnes; S. G. Hinton.

3rd Secretaries, H. W. Whitbread; M. J. Pawley (Information); E. M. Garland (Vice-Consul).

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, Charles Helou, born 1913; elected Aug. 28, 1964.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and of Finance, Dr. Abdullah Yafi.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Tourism, Fouad Butros.

Minister of the Interior, Suleiman Frangieh.
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, and of Planning,
 Joseph Najjar.
National Economy, Labour and Social Affairs, Edward
 Honein.
Education and Information, Joan Aziz.
Public Works, Othman Dana.
Water Resources and Electricity, Anwar Khatib.
Agriculture and Public Health, Khaled Jumblatt.
Justice, Rachid Beydoun.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
 (21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)
 [01-229-7265]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nadim Dimechkie (1966).
1st Secretary, Zafer El-Hassan.
Attaché, Samir El-Khoury.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Nicolas Samaha.

Consular Section, 15 Palace Gardens Mews, W.8
 (01-229-8485).

Area and Population.—Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Israel frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Begaq*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses. The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 2,460,000 in 1966. (For MAP, see p. 884).

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include citrus fruit, apples, bananas and olives. Industry is on a small scale, the most important industries being those connected with food and drinks (sugar refining, flour milling, confectionery, wines and beer, etc.) and the textile industry. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with a branch of the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nasusybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Sidon and Beirut to Tripoli.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 3 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. Of these the most important is Middle East Airlines/Air Liban which operates VC 10, Comet, Viscount and Caravelle services.

Archaeology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of first to third century Roman temples and Jubail (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world, and ancient Tyre which is in course of excavation.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 40 daily papers are published, including 3 in French,

1 in English and 4 in Armenian; and a further 30 periodicals.

Education.—There are four universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University and the Arab University which recent foundations in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

Finance.—Revenue and Expenditure, 1967 (Estimated) £L631,681,000. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £L7.58 = £1. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L7.00 = £1. (See also p. 84).

Principal imports.—Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, livestock, wheat, flour, machinery, crude oil, chemicals and domestic electric appliances, and paper.

Principal exports.—Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, onions, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, cement products, wooden and steel furniture, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£16,417,000	£13,084,000
Exports to U.K.	2,602,000	3,124,000

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at the end of each pipeline which can fulfil Lebanon's needs.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Beirut (population about 500,000). Other towns are Ψ Tripoli (175,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 22.

BRITISH EMBASSY
 Beirut

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Cecil Edward King, C.M.G. (1963).
 £5,375

Counsellor, J. E. Cable, C.M.G..
1st Secretaries, J. L. Y. Sanders; D. K. Womersley; N. G. S. Beckett (Commercial); M. K. Kirby (Consul); A. R. Sinclair (Information); P. Joy (Information); R. L. Morris, O.B.E. (Labour); J. R. Clube.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Evans, M.C.
Civil Air Attaché, I. O. Green.

The British Embassy houses the Office of the Ministry of Overseas Development (Counsellor, P. P. Howell, C.M.G., O.B.E.).

British Council Representative, O. J. J. Tuckley, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., elected May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected in May, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1963 and 1967 for further 4-year terms.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, J. Rudolph Grimes.
Treasury, James M. Weeks.
Attorney-General, James A. A. Pierre.
Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.
Defence, E. Jonathan Goodridge.
Education, Augustus F. Caine.
Internal Affairs, Allen H. Williams.
Public Works and Utilities, M. A. Ketter.
Agriculture, John W. Cooper.
Commerce and Industry, A. R. Horton.
Information and Cultural Affairs, E. R. Townsend.
Planning and Economic Affairs, Cyril Bright.
Director-General:—
Public Health Services, Edwin M. Barclay.
Chairman, Special Commission on Government Operations, James T. Phillips, Sr.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[or 589-9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency J. Dudley Lawrence (1964)... £4,585
Counsellors, F. A. Dennis, C.V.O.; Mrs. M. Reeves.
2nd Secretaries, Julia B. Wesley, M.V.O.; Sylvester O. Jarrett.

3rd Secretary, F. Holder.

Consul-General, Mrs. M. Reeves-Gorgia, 13 New Burlington Street, W.1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population at the Census of 1962 was 1,000,000 (estimated 1967, 1,098,000). (For MAP, see p. 861).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by a Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of eighteen members elected from each of the nine Counties. They hold office for a period of six years. The House of Representatives is composed of fifty-two members, each member holding office for four years. The Army of Liberia consists of one division of brigades of militia, three regular infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and a small coast-guard. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S.A.I.D. (successor to I.C.A.), particularly in the field of education, and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to advise on various projects. Technical assistance is also being provided by several other countries, including the United Kingdom. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance. The U.S.A. has also made loans for the improvement of power and water supplies, roads and hospitals.

FINANCE

1967 1968

Revenue.....	\$47,932,000	\$55,917,000
Expenditure.....	50,432,000	55,917,000

\$=U.S. Dollar.

TRADE

1965 1966

Imports.....	\$104,800,000	\$113,700,000
Exports.....	135,400,000	150,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£3,085,000	£5,191,000
Exports to U.K.....	7,152,000	8,271,000

The principal exports are iron ore, crude rubber, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. American weights and measures are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 80,000. Other ports are Ψ Buchanan, Ψ Greenville (Sinoe) and Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG.—Alternate horizontal stripes (5 white, 6 red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 26.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency John Noel Ormiston Curle, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1967)... £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, J. B. Whittington.
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, J. Molloy.
 Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by French, Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. U.T.A., Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigerian Airways, K.L.M., S.A.S., Swissair, Middle East Airlines and Air Afrique aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; sworn in March 25, 1952.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The 1968 Government headed by Abdulhamid Bakkush resigned on Sept. 4, 1968, and a new Council of Ministers was formed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wanis El Ghedaffi. Mr. Shamseddin Arabi was appointed Foreign Minister.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[or 589-5235]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Omar Mahmoud Muntasser (1964).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Muftah Kadiki.

1st Secretary, Awad Buruween.

2nd Secretaries, Mustafa Mannaa; Abdul Razik Shennib.

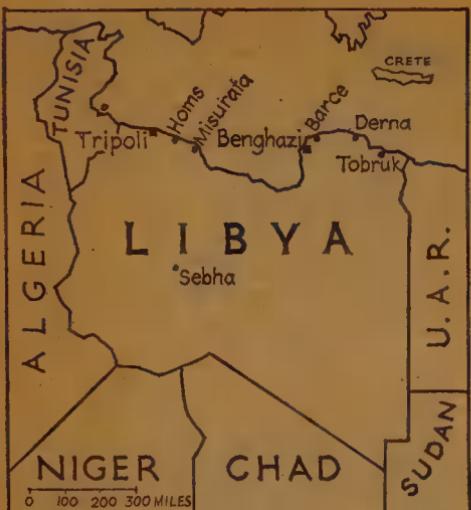
Cultural Attaché, Ramadan Ghaddafi.

Press Counsellor, Ahmed Ashurakis.

Commercial Attaché, Ahmed Mokadmy.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three former provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population (estimated, 1967), of 1,738,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and aboriginal tribes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The



Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Jagabub, Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Murzuch, Brach, Cat, Jalo and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include crude oil, wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. Including the nineteen new concessions which were awarded in the spring of 1966, there are now forty-five oil companies prospecting in the country, of which seven (Esso, Oasis, Mobil, Amoseas, Phillips, B.P. and Occidental) are already producing oil in commercial quantities from 18 fields. In addition to the Esso main pipeline from Zelten to the terminal at Mersa Bregha, and the U.S. Oasis Company's pipe-line from Dahra to Ras-es-Sidre, Mobil's new 176 mile pipeline from Amal to Ras Lanuf went into operation in early 1966, the B.P. line from Serir to Tobruk in February, 1967, and the Occidental line from the Idris field to Zveitina in April, 1968. Production of crude oil in 1965 amounted to over 445,000,000 barrels—an increase of 41 per cent. over the previous year's production.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. Recently an Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 5,000 years old. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road (now under reconstruction to international standards) runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, in the Fezzan, was completed in October,

1962. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina), Tobruk (El Adem), Marsa Brega, Sebha, Ghadames and Beida regularly used by commercial airlines and military airfields at El Adem and Wheelus Field (Meliaha) (near Tripoli).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate has 42 members, half of whom are nominated by the King. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 35 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 5 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

Local Government.—Until the amendment of the Constitution in 1963, Libya was a Federal State, each of the three Provinces, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, being administered by a Governor assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. In April, 1963, however, comprehensive unity was proclaimed and the Federal system (together with the Governors and the Executive and Legislative Councils) abolished. The country is now divided into ten divisions, each administered by a Commissioner (*Muhafidh*).

Currency.—The £ Libyan is equal to £1 3s. 4d. Sterling and is divided into 1,000 millièmes. There are five denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼) and six denominations of coins (1, 5, 10, 20, 500 and 100 millième pieces). (See also p. 83.)

Technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations, the United States and the United Kingdom to foster Libya's economic development.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. Libya makes military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which are stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States-Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£28,844,000	£22,492,000
Exports to U.K.	60,701,000	66,892,000

CAPITAL.—Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint

capitals of Libya. A new capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica, to which some Ministries have now officially moved.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are: Tripoli (231,955); Misurata (70,015); Benghazi (107,657); Khoms-Cussabat (66,559); Derna (21,432); Barce (10,645); Tobruk (15,867); Sebha (9,804).

FLAG.—The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre. NATIONAL DAY.—December 24 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roderick Francis Gisbert Sarell, K.C.M.G. (1964) £4,625

Tripoli

1st Secretaries, A. G. Munro; S. Drysdale; C. C. Smellie, M.V.O.; J. E. Reeve (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, T. J. Alexander (Commercial); R. A. Mowforth (Vice-Consul); C. C. Wilcock (Information); M. L. H. Hope.

3rd Secretaries, J. Wilde (Vice-Consul); P. R. Bull (Commercial).

Benghazi

Counsellor, P. G. A. Wakefield (Consul-General).

1st Secretaries, W. R. Tomkys (Head of Chancery); R. A. McDonald.

2nd Secretary, C. Dyer (Commercial and Vice-Consul).

3rd Secretaries, D. S. Cruikshank (Administration); J. T. Morrison (Vice-Consul).

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

British Council Representative, W. H. Covington, O.B.E., 16 Zaviet ed Dahmani, Tripoli. There is a British Council Institute at Benghazi.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; suc. Aug. 25, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

Liechtenstein is represented in diplomatic and consular matters in the United Kingdom by the Swiss Embassy, q.v.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 65 square miles and a population (census, Dec. 31, 1967) of 20,433. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and wood-work. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, bolts and bolt-shooting apparatus, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue (1967), Swiss francs 48,177,009. Expenditure (1967) Swiss francs 36,849,715.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£81,000	£281,000
Exports to U.K.....	1,102,000	1,520,000

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1967), 3,966.

British Consul-General, A. C. Maby, C.B.E. (resides at Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich, Switzerland). Consul (Commercial), H. Gilmarlin.

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duke, H.R.H. Jean, born Jan 5, 1921, married April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters, succeeded (on the abdication of his mother) Nov. 1964. Heir Apparent, Prince Henri, born April 16, 1955.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Treasury, M. Pierre Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior, Tourism and Sport, M. Henry Cravatte.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Armed Forces and Culture, M. Pierre Gregoire.

Agriculture and Viticulture, and Middle Classes, M. Jean-Pierre Buchler.

Labour and Social Security, M. Antoine Krier.

Transport and Public Works, M. Albert Bousser.

Economic Affairs and Budget, M. Antoine Wehenkel.

Justice, Education, Family, Youth, Population, M. Jean Dupong; Mme. Madeleine Frieden-Kinnen (Secretary of State).

Secretary of State, Public Health, M. Raymond Vouel.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1

[01-235-6961]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein". In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxembourg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (B.L.E.U.). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxembourg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Economic Community.

Besides B.L.E.U., Luxembourg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Customs Union (Benelux). The Court of the European Community has its seat in Luxembourg, as does the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (1967) 335,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 56 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 4,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1968 was estimated at L.Fr.6 milliard, expenditure L.Fr.9 milliard. The Luxembourg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 120 Francs = £1. There are approximately 200 miles of railway.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,176,000	£1,104,000
Exports to U.K.	3,143,000	3,233,000

The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1964), 77,254, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language: all speak German and many English.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white and blue. NATIONAL DAY.—June 23.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Luxemburg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dugald Malcolm, C.M.G., C.V.O., T.D. (1966) £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, D. F. Ballentyne.

MADAGASCAR

(Ny Repoblika Malagasy)

President and Head of Government, M. Philibert Tsiranana, elected, 1959; re-elected, 1965.
Vice-President of the Government, M. Calvin Tsiebo.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Jacques Rabe-mananjara.

MALAGASY EMBASSY IN LONDON
33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7.
[01-584-3714]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Cézaire Rabenoro (1967). Counsellors, H. Razafindratovo (1st Counsellor); G. Andrianasolo (Commercial); R. Rambahinari-sion (Economic); Mme. G. Rabenoro (Cultural). Area 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1967), 6,750,731. Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1895. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor-General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957, giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct. 14, 1958, while remaining within the French Community. Complete independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, and immediately thereafter, the President of the Republic, M. Philibert Tsiranana, signed formal agreements with the French Government confirming Madagascar's continued membership of the French Community and establishing co-operation with the French Republic on defence, monetary, judicial and educational matters, etc.

The island's economy is still mainly agricultural. A first development plan (1964-68) was put into operation in 1965, with emphasis on increased agricultural production and creation of small industries. A second development plan is under preparation. The principal exports in 1967 in order of value were coffee (31.6 per cent. of total), meat and meat products (16.2 per cent.), sugar, rice, vanilla, petroleum products, raffia, clove, sisal, tobacco and cigarettes, graphite, clove oil, ground-nuts, butter beans, hides and skins, cattle, bananas, pepper, tapioca and mica. Cattle raising is an important activity and fresh markets are being sought. Minerals mined and exported include graphite, mica and uranothorite. Total exports in 1967 were FMG 25,711,300,000 compared with Frs FMG 24,131,500,000 in 1966. The main imports in 1967, which totalled Frs. FMG 35,885,300,000 (as compared with Frs. FMG 35,073,600,000 in 1966) were transport equipment, chemicals and semi-chemical goods, textiles, food products, metal products, machinery, electrical equipment, crude and other petroleum products, paper and paper products.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1967 were valued at £454,000; Exports, £856,000.

The average rate of exchange is Malagasy francs (FMG) 590 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

CAPITAL.—Tananarive (Antananarivo) (335,149). Other towns are Ψ Tamatave, the chief port (50,247); Ψ Majunga, the second port (44,805); Fianarantsoa (43,997); Diego-Suarez (38,080); Tuléar (30,072) and Antsirabe (29,164).

The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europa Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are integral parts of the French Republic and, ■ such, are administered by the Ministry of Overseas Territories and Departments of the French Government. The Island of Saint-Marie, off the east coast of Madagascar is recognized as a dependency of the Malagasy Republic but its inhabitants enjoy dual (French/Malagasy) nationality.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—October 14 (Proclamation of Republic).

BRITISH EMBASSY
41 Rue Choiseul, Tananarive
(P.O. Box 167)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mervyn Brown, O.B.E. (1963) £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, N. R. W. Smith.
2nd Secretary, P. W. Chandley.
Commercial Attaché and Vice-Consul, M. Pitchen.

There is an Honorary British Vice-Consul at Tamatave.

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

Sultan, His Highness Al Amir Sir Mohammed Fareed Didi, K.C.M.G., installed March 7, 1954.
Prime Minister, Hon. Ibrahim Nasir.

Area, etc.—The Maldives Islands are a chain of coral atolls, some 400 miles to the south-west of Ceylon, stretching from just south of the equator for about 600 miles to the north. There are 12 clearly defined atolls, separated from each other by deep channels, through which the currents run strongly. The total number of islands is over 1,067, some being very small indeed; about 210 of them are inhabited. The population of the islands according to the 1967 census figures is 103,801. The people are Muslims and the Maldivian language is akin to Elu or old Sinhalese. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

Government.—The Maldives Islands form a Sultanate which is elective. There is a Parliament (the *Majlis*) with representatives elected from all the atolls. The life of the *Majlis* is 5 years. The Government consists of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, who are responsible to the *Majlis*. By the agreement signed with the British Government in 1965, the Maldives Islands form a composite sovereign and fully independent state, free to conduct their own external relations with other countries.

With the agreement of the Maldivian Government, an R.A.F. staging post has been constructed on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly atoll, lying just south of the equator.

Production, etc.—The islands are thickly covered with coconut palms, and coir and ropes are exported. The principal industry is fishing and considerable quantities of dried fish are exported to Ceylon, where it is in great demand.

CAPITAL.—Maïé (population about 11,760). Communications are by steam or sailing ship, and

a small air strip has been constructed on Hulule Island, about 1 mile from Malé.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION

Although the Maldiv Islands ceased to belong to the Commonwealth, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations continues to be responsible for relations with the Maldivian Government.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Stanley Tomlinson, K.C.M.G. (1966) (concurrently H.M. High Commissioner in Ceylon).

MALI (République de Mali)

President, Modibo Keita.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa has an area of 465,000 square miles and the population was estimated at 4,745,000 in 1967.



Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Senegal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 22 by the secession of Senegal. The title of the Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960. The Republic is no longer a member of the French Community. On July 1, 1962, a Mali franc equal in value to the Franc CFA was introduced and a new State bank set up.

Mali's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed), cotton fibres, meat and dried fish. The principal rivers are the Niger and the Senegal. Goods to the value of £294,000 were imported from the United Kingdom in 1967 (1966, £338,000).

CAPITAL.—Bamako (150,000). Other towns are Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso and Segou (all regional capitals), and Timbuktu.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—September 22.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

MAURITANIA

(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)
President and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah.

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa between Spanish Sahara and the Republic of Senegal. It is bounded on the east and south by the Re-

public of Mali. Area 419,000 sq. miles. The population of Mauritania was estimated at 900,000 in 1965. (For MAP, see p. 871.) The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. It became fully independent on Nov. 28, 1960. Mauritania's main source of potential wealth lies in rich deposits of iron ore around Fort Gouraud, in the north of the country. These are being exploited by an international company, the Société de Mines de Fer de Mauritanie, with the aid of a loan from the I.B.R.D. Exports began in June, 1963, by a new railway built to link the mine with the Mauritanian coast at Port Etienne. A company is being set up to exploit copper deposits at Akjait, starting in 1970.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£67,000	£267,000
Exports to U.K.	6,545,000	6,944,000

FLAG.—Yellow star and crescent on green ground. **NATIONAL DAY.**—November 28.

CAPITAL.—Nouakchott. (15,000). **British Ambassador, His Excellency John Gabriel Tahourdin, C.M.G. (1966) (Resident at Dakar).**

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1964-1970), Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1964.

CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Luis Echeverría. Foreign Affairs, Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores. Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena. Communications and Transport, Dr. José Padilla Segura. Public Works, Ing. Gilberto Valenzuela. National Defence, General Marcelino García Barragán. Navy and Marine, Admiral C. G. Antonio Vázquez del Mercado. Education, Lic. Agustín Yáñez. Health and Public Welfare, Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle. Industry and Commerce, Lic. Octaviano Campos Salas. Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomon González Blanco. Agriculture and Livestock, Prof. Juan Gil Preciado. National Property (vacant). Hydraulics Resources, Ing. José Hernández Terán. Attorney-General (vacant). Social Security, Dr. Ignacio Morones Prieto. National Patrimony, Ing. Manuel Franco Lopez. Secretariat of the Presidency, Dr. Emilio Martínez Manautou. Agrarian Affairs, Ing. Norberto Aguirre Palancares. Federal District, Lic. y. Gral. Alfonso Corona del Rosal. Tourism, Lic. Agustín Salvat. Pemex, Lic. Jesús Reyes Heroles. Railways, Ing. Eufrasio Sandoval.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-6393]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Lic. Don Eduardo Suárez (1965). Minister, Señor Lic. Don Rubén González Sosa. Counsellors (Cultural Affairs), Señor Lic. don Hugo Gutiérrez Vega; Señor José Manuel Orozco Uruchurtu. 2nd Secretary, Señor Don Luis Wybo Alfaro (Consular Affairs). Commercial Attaché, Señor Lic. Don Román Millán Morales. Attaché, Señor Lic. Carlos Ortiz Mena.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from $14^{\circ} 33'$ to $32^{\circ} 43'$ N. lat. and $86^{\circ} 46'$ to $117^{\circ} 08'$ W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles. Results of the Mexican General Census taken on June 8, 1960, showed a total population of 34,923,129; estimated (June, 1967), 45,671,000.



The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Cítaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 ft.), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 ft.), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 ft.). The only considerable rivers are the *Río Grande del Norte* which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Río Grande de Santiago*, *Río Balsas* and *Río Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas". The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archaeology.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flowered in the periods from 500 to 1100 A.D. and 1300 to 1500 A.D. and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive

archaeological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in the States of Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacán, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacano); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Vera Cruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to war from 1845–48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency resulted in invasion by French forces which installed Maximilian as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

Government.—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of a Senate of 60 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 212, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years: they cannot be re-elected.

There are four political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the government party.

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcos are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Acapulco and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. The total tonnage of registered merchant marine at the end of 1965 was 450,000 tons. There were 23,793 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1963. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system; help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States.

The total length of road at the end of 1965 was 58,278 kilometres, of which 51,461 kilometres were usable in all weathers. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent roads from the United States, and work is complete on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán and the Guatemalan border. The toll road from Mexico City to Veracruz is nearing completion.

At the end of 1963 the national telegraph system's lines were 191,653 kilometres in length. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the Government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe.

Telephone communications are similar, with 3,529,163 km. of lines in 1963.

There is a good national and international network of air services. Distance covered in 1965 totalled 102,000,000 kilometres. Registered civil aircraft numbered 1,692 in August, 1966.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 34,000,000 acres are under cultivation and great efforts are being made to increase this area. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres (plains) and 115,000,000 acres (highlands) and about 46,000,000 acres are covered by exploitable forests. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, rice, chickpeas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican cactus yields several fermented drinks, mezcal and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, over 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of industrial equipment and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 95 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 2,975,335 tons of steel in 1964. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have caused a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found. Production in 1965 amounted to Gold, 6,712 kilograms; Silver, 1,254 tons; Copper, 69,162 tons; Lead, 170,092 tons; and Zinc, 224,876 tons.

The total petroleum reserves were said to be 5,078 m. U.S. barrels in 1965. Total production of petroleum and natural gasoline reached 132,141,000 barrels and 14,000 million cubic metres respectively in 1965.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kWh in 1950 to 17,253 million kWh in 1965.

Defence.—The regular army has ■ strength of fifty infantry battalions, one infantry brigade and ■ Presidential Guard of three battalions, 21 cavalry regiments, ■ parachute battalion and a small number of artillery and engineer units. There is also ■ conscript army of about 250,000 men organized into National Service divisions, each 6,000-7,000 strong. The Navy has some 50 ships of all kinds and the Air Force some 180 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish ■ well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only, about 30 per cent. speak

Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1964 there were 35,165 primary schools with 5,620,324 pupils, 1,645 secondary schools with 360,014 pupils, and 1,064 technical and commercial secondary schools with 189,764 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and reorganized in 1910. There are 34 other Universities including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1957, only 28 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE 1966

Estimated revenue (Budget) ... Pesos 20,133,000,000
expenditure (do.) - 20,132,200,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos=1 \$U.S. (See also p. 84).

TRADE 1965

Total Imports Pesos 19,502,500,000
Total Exports " 13,883,750,000

Trade with U.K.

1966	1967
Imports from U.K. £20,198,000	£26,408,000
Exports to U.K. 12,313,000	11,514,000

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, tobacco, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

CAPITAL. Mexico City, Population (Census, June 8, 1960) 4,829,402. Other towns are Guadalajara (734,346), Monterrey (600,609), Puebla (285,284), Ψ Mérida (177,405), San Luis Potosí (173,886), Mexicali (171,648), Chihuahua (144,653), Aguascalientes (122,809), Morelia (101,395).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre. **NATIONAL DAY.**—September 16 (Proclamation of Independence).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Charles Peter Hope, C.M.G., T.D. (1967)

Counsellors. R. D. C. McAlpine, C.M.G.; N. E. Cox (Information).

Defence Attaché. Lt.-Col. R. J. Shackleton, M.B.E. 1st Secretaries, G. W. Harding (Head of Chancery), F. L. Dempster, O.B.E., D.S.C.; J. D. Carr (Labour);

L. A. Cooper (Information); M. K. Elliott (Commercial); J. S. Chick (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries, C. H. Tarrant (Consul); J. H. B. Knight (Administration); D. M. Bell.

3rd Secretary, G. Davies (Information).

Vice-Consul, A. D. Morales.

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida, Monterrey, Pachuca, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.

British Council Representative.—L. S. Downes, O.B.E., Calle M. Antonio Caso 127, Col. San Rafael, Mexico 4, D. F.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Tibur 103, 6th Floor, Mexico, D.F.—*Manager, C. R. Mann.*

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By air, 13 hours; By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days; by air, 6 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to ports on both the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Coast.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957; and Princess Stephanie Marie Elisabeth, born Feb. 1, 1965.

Secretary of State, M. Paul Noghès.

President of the National Council, M. Paul Demange (Minister of State), appointed 1967.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON
4 Audley Square, W.1.

[01-629-0734]

Consul-General, I. S. Ivanovic.

Consul, A. J. Hucker, 3 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1 [01-242-5323].

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,606), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. The National Council consists of 18 members and the Council of Government of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

A new constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier on Dec. 17, 1962, which is subject to modification only with the approval of the elected National Council. It maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy and gives guarantees for the right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike.

CAPITAL.—Monaco-ville (2,422).

FLAG.—Red and white

British Consul-General, G. M. E. Paulson, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Resident at Nice).

(OUTER) MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic—

Bugd Nairamdash Mongol Ard Uls)

Prime Minister, Tsedenbal (May, 1952).

Mongolian People's Revolutionary

(=Communist) Party

Politbureau of the Central Committee, Ts. Duger-

suren; S. Luvsan; D. Maidar; D. Molomzhants; Zh. Sambu; Yu. Tsedenbal; N. Zhagvaral (full members); B. Lkhamsuren; N. Luvsanravdan (alternate members).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Yu. Tsedenbal (1st); Ts. Dugersuren; B. Lkhamsuren; D. Molomzhants; N. Zhagvaral.

Area and Population.—The Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia) is a large and sparsely populated country to the North of China. Its area is over 600,000 square miles. Its population, was officially estimated at 1,140,000 in 1966. However, this total constitutes only part of the Mongolians of Asia, the greater number of whom are to be found in China (especially Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang) and in the neighbouring regions of the Soviet Union (especially the Mongolian Buryat Autonomous Region). This country, which is almost nowhere below 1,000 feet above sea level, forms part of the Central Asiatic Plateau and rises towards the west in the high mountains of the Mongolian Altai and Khanggal Ranges. The Khentai Mountain Range, situated to the north-east of the capital Ulan Bator, is less high. The Gobi region covers the southern half of the country. It contains some sand deserts, but between these less hospitable areas there is steppe land which provides pasture for great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and horses (the latter is still the characteristic means of transport for the population). There are several long rivers and many lakes, but good water is scarce since much of the water is salty. The climate is hard, with a short mild summer giving way to a long winter when temperatures can drop as low as minus 50° Centigrade.

History.—Mongolia, under Genghis Khan the conqueror of China and much of Asia, was for many years a buffer state between Tsarist Russia and China, although it was under general Chinese suzerainty. The outbreak of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 was the signal for a declaration of independence which was confirmed by the Sino-Russian Treaty of Kiakhta (1915), but cancelled by a unilateral Chinese declaration in 1919. Later the country became a battleground of the Russian Civil War, and Soviet and Mongolian troops occupied Ulan Bator in 1921: this was followed by another declaration of independence. However, in 1924 the Soviet Union in a Treaty with China again recognized the latter's sovereignty over Mongolia: but this was never properly exercised because of China's pre-occupation with internal affairs, and later by the anti-Japanese war. The Mongolian People's Republic was formally established in 1924. Under the Yalta Agreement, Chiang Kai-shek agreed to a plebiscite, held in 1945, in which the Mongolians declared their desire for autonomy; this was granted. The country entered the United Nations in 1961. The heroes of Mongolian history during the earlier part of the century were Sukhebatur, who died in 1923, and the Communist Choibalsang (died 1952), who did much to turn the country into the Communist state it is today, and carried out a systematic destruction of the power of the Lamas, and the old princely houses which had previously been the dominant force in both the economy and the government.

Production, etc.—The total of Mongolia's live-stock is about 24,000,000 (14,000,000 sheep, 5,000,000 goats, 2,000,000 horned cattle, over 2,000,000 horses, under 1,000,000 camels). Traditionally the Mongolian is a herdsman, tending his flocks of sheep, goats and horses, cows and camels and leading a totally nomadic life. With the coming of the Communist régime (under the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) and especially since 1952, great efforts have been made

to settle the population, but 80 per cent. or more still live in the traditional *yurt* (circular tent). The pastoral population was collectivized at the end of the 1950's into huge *negdels* (co-operatives) which have hastened the process of settlement, but within a *negdel* or state farm the herdsmen and their families still move with their *yurts* from pasture to pasture as the seasons change. The country, except for the capital, is today divided into 18 *aimaks* (provinces) and beneath these into more than 300 *somons* (counties), and these form the basis of the State organization of the country, parallel with which runs the apparatus of the Revolutionary Party.

Membership of the Communist bloc has brought Mongolia considerable quantities of aid from other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, the last of which has supplied many thousands of workers to help with various construction projects. Mongolia is now relying much less on Chinese and more on eastern European, especially Czech, Polish and East German aid to supplement the massive assistance received from the Soviet Union. Soviet and Bloc aid is hastening the process of industrialization; for although the economy remains based on the herds of animals, and the principal exports of the country are still animal by-products (especially wool, hides and furs) and cattle, factories serving the needs of the country have been started up and the coal and electricity industries have been developed to provide an industrial base.

Ulan Bator, which contains a quarter of the country's population, is the main seat of industry. Under the third 5-year plan, a new industrial centre has been founded at Darkhan, north of the capital near the Soviet frontier. This is being continued in the fourth 5-year plan (1966–70), and a start has been made with the development of Choibalsan in the east as a third industrial town (mostly for the processing of animal and agricultural products). There are mineral resources which are beginning to be exploited. Agriculture, formerly little practised, is now being extended. Communication is still difficult in the country as there are virtually no roads. The trans-Mongolian railway, following the line of the old north-south trade route, was opened in 1955 and links Mongolia with both China and Russia. Mongolia's fundamental difficulty is its very small population and labour force.

Foreign trade is dominated by the Soviet Union, with the eastern European countries taking most of what is left. The Government hopes nevertheless to build up some trade with western countries. Mongolia's imports from the United Kingdom in 1967 were valued at £211,000 (1966, £19,000).

CAPITAL.—Ulan Bator (195,300).

FLAG.—Vertical tri-colour red, blue, red and in the hoist the traditional Soyombo symbol in gold.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 11 (Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic).

Diplomatic Representation

The United Kingdom and Mongolia agreed to exchange envoys in 1963. The Mongolian Ambassador to Bulgaria, resident in Sofia, is simultaneously accredited to the Court of St. James's.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ulan Bator

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Oliver Kemp, O.B.E. (1968) ... £4,625

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; succeeded February 26, 1961, on the death of his father, King Mohammad V.

Ministers in the Royal Cabinet.—Ahmed Majid

Benjelloun; Thami Ouazzani; Dey Ould Sidi Baba; Ahmed Ben Messaoud (*Minister in the Court*).

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning, Mohammed Benhima.

There are 27 Ministers in the Cabinet and 3 Secretaries of State.

ROYAL MOROCCAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7
[or 584-8827]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Her Excellency H.R.H. Princess Lalla Aicha (1965). Counsellor, El Ghali Benhima.

Attachés, Miss Rita Bennis (*Culture*); Abderrazak Doghmi (*Administration*); Cdt. Farid Chraibi (*Military*); Mohamed Fenzar (*Commercial*).



Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 27° 40'–36° N. and longitude 2°–11° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and population (estimated 1968) of 14,000,000. It is traversed in the north by the Riff Mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, (where a high degree of humidity is, however, prevalent) the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Government.—Under the terms of the Treaty of Fez (1912) Morocco was a French Protectorate until 1956. A Spanish "sphere of influence" extended over the northern part of the country with the exception of the Tangier Zone. The

latter territory, under international administration, enjoyed a special régime involving a free monetary system and free trade, until its final integration with Morocco on April 19, 1960.

Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories". Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhucemas, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions.

Morocco became an independent sovereign state in 1956, following joint declarations made with France on March 2, 1956, and with Spain on April 7, 1956. The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, adopted the title of King Mohammed V and as Prime Minister was personally responsible for the administration until his death.

A constitution was adopted by referendum on December 7, 1962, and came into force on December 14, 1962. Based on the French model, it provided for a bi-cameral elected legislature with limited legislative powers and a considerable degree of overall control of affairs by the monarch. It represented none the less a considerable advance towards parliamentary democracy.

The series of elections necessary for the establishment of parliamentary institutions, provided for by the constitution, began on May 17, 1963, with an election for the Chamber of Representatives (the lower house with 144 members) which gave the F.D.C.I. 74 seats, the Istiqal party 41 seats, the U.N.F.P. 28 seats and one independent.

A new government was formed on November 13, 1963, the majority of portfolios being entrusted to members of the F.D.C.I. On November 18, 1963, the first session of the Moroccan parliament was officially opened by King Hassan II.

Following serious disturbances in Casablanca in March 1965, attempts were made by King Hassan, in consultation with all political parties, to form a government of national union. These efforts were unsuccessful and on June 7, 1965, the King proclaimed a "state of exception" and suspended Parliament. Assuming himself the office of Prime Minister, he announced the formation of a new government and indicated that constitutional changes were to follow. Several partial government reconstructions have taken place since, but in 1968 the "state of exception" still continued.

Defence.—The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 50,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was also formed in 1959 and a navy in 1960. The armed forces possess quantities of French and American equipment, including aircraft.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The current Five Year Plan (1968-72) for economic development places particular emphasis on agricultural development. Other priority sectors are education and training and tourism.

Agriculture employs some 70 per cent. of the working population and accounts for about 45 per cent. of Morocco's exports. The main agricultural products are cereals, citrus fruits, olives, grapes, tomatoes and vegetables. Dates and figs are also grown and exported. Cork is the most important commercial forest product. Esparto grass is also produced. There is a fishing industry and substantial quantities of canned fish, mainly sardines, are exported. Livestock in 1966 included about 15,000,000 sheep, 7,400,000 goats, 2,900,000 horned cattle and smaller numbers of donkeys, camels, horses and pigs.

Morocco's mineral exports are phosphates,

anthracite, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, while the following are also produced: petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates totalled 10,058,400 tons in 1967, of which 9,268,871 tons were exported. There is an oil refinery at Mohammedia, near Casablanca with an annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons and a smaller one at Sidi Kacem (300,000 tons). Production of crude oil in 1967 amounted to 97,161 tons.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France and the franc area, the U.S.A., Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, was valued in 1967 at Imports, DH 2,620,244,000; Exports, DH 2,146,199,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£5,115,000	£6,852,000
Exports to U.K.	11,248,000	12,307,000

There is a British Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca (115 Boulevard Mohammed V).

Finance and Currency.—Morocco is part of the franc Zone. The unit of currency is the dirham. Exchange rate (1968): DH 12·10 = £ (see also p. 84).

The 1968 Ordinary Budget amounted to DH 2,381,635,190 and the Development Budget to DH 1,130,244,100.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due south from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,250 miles and traction is electric or diesel.

Roads.—In the south the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the north an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Melilla, and on to Oujda through Berkane. The new Route de l'Unité, connecting the road network of the former Northern Zone with the south, through Fez, was opened to traffic in 1962.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. B.E.A. operates services between Tangier and London and Royal-Air-Maroc between Casablanca and London. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European and North African countries and to Senegal and the Canaries.

Language.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The foreign population is estimated at 190,000 (1967), a figure which includes 97,000 French and 50,000 Spaniards. The national daily press consists of 3 Arabic, 4 French and one Spanish newspapers.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a secular university at

Rabat. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Rabat (population 261,450). On Jan. 2, 1962, it was decreed that Tangier (166,290) would be the summer capital of Morocco, the King and the Government residing there for two months each year from 1962. Tangier was on the same date declared a "free zone" primarily for commercial purposes. The other chief towns are: Ψ Casablanca (1,177,000); Marrakesh (264,300); Fez (249,450); Meknès (205,000); Oujda (149,300); Tetouan (117,000). Ψ Kenitra (99,380). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's history.

FLAG.—Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon). NATIONAL DAY.—March 3 (Anniversary of the Throne).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leonard Gibson Holliday, C.M.G. (1965). £5,375
1st Secretaries, J. F. Walker, M.B.E.; E. H. Noble, M.B.E. (Commercial); A. C. Wells (Labour).
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. J. Burnaby-Atkins.
2nd Secretaries, A. S. M. Marshall (Information); P. R. T. Dain.*

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tangier, Fez and Casablanca and an Honorary Consul at Larache.

British Council Representative, E. R. Lloyd.

MUSCAT & OMAN

(The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman)
Sultan, Said bin Taimur, born Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

CONSULATE IN LONDON

7, Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.7
Consul, Capt. C. E. Kendall (1962).

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibat on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast of the peninsula which belongs to the Trucial Shaikhdom of Sharjah. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of Southern Yemen. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called.

Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, coastal plain, range of hills and plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation.

North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July,

well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province, which is the only part of the Arabian peninsula to receive the benefit of the monsoon. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. Ψ Guradur, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, although the Sultan himself has stayed in Salalah since 1958. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 565,000 (1966). The Kuria Muria Islands ceded to the Sultanate on Nov. 30, 1967, have 78 inhabitants. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The inhabitants of the towns of Muscat (pop. 6,208) and Matrah (pop. 14,119) are mostly of Baluchi and Negro stock. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary was appointed in 1958, and under his control much progress has been made in agriculture, public health, education and roads. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 174 vessels of all nationalities, including 106 British, with a total tonnage of 624,695, entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1965. 55,083 tons of cargo were discharged in Muscat in 1965 and 53,743 tons in 1966. These figures do not include tonnage discharged for the oil company at Mina-el-Fahl, which in 1966 was estimated at about 60 per cent. of the above. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is once every two or three weeks in each direction.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The towns of Muscat and Matrah are now connected by a fairly good concrete road and the concrete road from the airfield at Bait-al-Falaj to Matrah is also complete. Outside the towns of Muscat and Matrah and the airfield there are only tracks ranging from good ones which have been cleared and graded to ravines containing large boulders or stretches of soft sand. Land-Rovers and similar types of truck are the only vehicles which can be relied on. The Sultanate Development Department has completed over 500 miles of motorable tracks so far.

Finance.—Before the advent of oil revenues, the annual revenue of the Sultanate was estimated at

£900,000. The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee note (but not coin) circulates and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also four denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, five and three, called "baizas". The official rate of exchange is 320 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 5 (approx.). The weights in use are one *kiyas* = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 *kiyas* = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one *Farasala*; 200 maunds = 1 *Bahar*. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 *Palis* = one *Farrah*; 20 *Farrahs* = one *Khandi*.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£3,071,000	£2,308,000
Exports to U.K.	16,000	1,083,000

Commerce and Trade.—Trade is mainly with India, Pakistan, the Persian Gulf States, Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan. Imports for the year 1967 amounted to £3,589,480 (excluding duty-free imports); the average annual value of exports is about £800,000. Chief imports in 1967 were: rice, about £350,000; wheat and wheat flour, £300,000; sugar, £72,000; cement, £117,000; and cigarettes and tobacco, £55,000 (from U.K.).

Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd., a subsidiary of Shell began exporting oil on Aug. 1, 1967. Exports are currently at a rate of 10,000,000 tons annually and are expected to rise to 15,000,000 tons before 1970. A Germany company, Wintershall A.-G. has an offshore concession in the Gulf of Oman and is shortly to begin exploratory drilling in the region of Sohar.

Development.—A British firm has been commissioned by the Sultan to prepare and undertake a development plan for the region of Muscat and Matrah. Its cost is likely to be several million pounds and will be carried out in phases over a number of years. Public buildings, housing, schools, hospitals, recreation centres, electric supply and water are among the priority items. The new power station was expected to be generating electricity by October, 1968, and the new fresh water supply to be piped a distance of 33 miles was expected to be in use in mid-1969.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Muscat, population (estimated), 6,208.

Muscat—British Consul-General, D. C. Carden.

NAURU

(Republic of Nauru)

President. Hammer DeRoburt, born 1922, elected May 19, 1968.

The Republic of Nauru is an island of some 8 sq. miles in size, situated in 166° 55' E. longitude and 32° S. of the Equator. It had a population of 6,056 at the Census of June 30, 1966, of whom 3,101 were Nauruans and 2,955 non-indigenous, including other Pacific Islanders, Chinese and Europeans.

Nauru was discovered by Capt Fearn, R.N. in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914. Until 1968 Nauru was administered by Australia under an international trusteeship agreement which on Nov. 1, 1947, superseded a former League of Nations Mandate.

Government.—Under Australian administration a Legislative Council of nine elected and five official members was established in 1966 and a four-member Executive Council. After negotiations at Canberra during 1967 between Mr. DeRoburt, then Head Chief of Nauru, and representatives of the

Trusteeship powers Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and with the concurrence of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, Nauru became an independent State from February 1, 1968. **Judiciary.**—The Nauruan Judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and a Court of Appeal.

Education and Welfare.—Nauru has a hospital service and other medical and dental services. There is also a maternity and child welfare service. Education is available in schools on the island up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadetships are available.

Production, etc.—There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom for £3,500,000 and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners. Royalties on phosphate exports (about £5,000,000 annually) have been paid partly to the Nauruans and partly into a trust fund which used income from investments abroad to pay for Nauru's administrative and social services. Under the 1967 agreement, ownership of the phosphates (which are expected to be exhausted within about 30 years) will pass to the Nauruan Government by 1970. Phosphates will continue to be supplied exclusively to Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£68,000	£20,000
Exports to U.K.	1,172,000	355,000

FLAG.—Twelve-point star (representing the 12 original Nauruan tribes) below a gold bar (representing the Equator), all on a blue ground.

NEJD. See Saudi Arabia

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; succeeded, March 13, 1955.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Minister of Palace Affairs, Finance and General Administration, Surya Bahadur Thapa.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kirtinidhi Bista.

Defence, Giri Prasad Budathoki.
Land Reform, Food and Agriculture, Rajeswar Devkota.
Law, Justice, Commerce and Industry, Surendra Bahadur Basnet.

Home Affairs, Panchayat, Information and Broadcasting, Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandari.

There are also 6 assistant ministers, of whom 3 are concerned with Home and Panchayat Affairs, one with Land Reform, one with Food and Agriculture and one with General Administration.

Ministers of State, Daya Nidhi Sharma (Forest); Gyanendra Bahadur Karki (Education and Health); Rudra Prasad Giri (Transport, Communication, Power and Water).

ROYAL NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229-6231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sirdar Iswarji Raj Misra (1965).
1st Secretary (vacant).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. B. Thapa.

Nepal (area 54,362 sq. miles; pop. (1966), 10,294,000) lies between India and Tibet on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,028 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains are

covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. (For MAP, see p. 745.) Katmandu, the capital, is connected with India by road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan, and to Tibet by road from Katmandu to Kodari on the border, which was built by the Chinese and opened on May 26, 1967. The Indian-aided Sunauli Pokhara road (128 miles) was nearing completion in 1968.

Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oil-seeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, etc., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, etc. Nepalese imports from U.K. were valued at £364,000 in 1967 and £310,000 in 1966.

Finance.—The revenue, realized chiefly from land rent, etc., was NRs. 311,000,000 in 1967-68. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The exchange rate is NRs 24·20 = £1.

The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha, whose ruler founded the present Nepalese dynasty, became predominant in 1768. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas and of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before. After ten years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, King Mahendra resumed direct powers on December 26, 1960, with the object of leading a united country to basic democracy.

The state of emergency ended on April 13, 1963, the King appointing a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and seven other ministers, all of whom have seats in the indirectly elected *Rashtriya Panchayat* (Parliament). A State Council (*Raj Sabha*) of 60 members, to advise the King on state affairs, constitutional matters and on the choice of the heir to the throne was also appointed on April 2, 1963. An Act was passed at the same time maintaining the existing ban on political parties.

A new constitution, based on the Panchayat system, was introduced on December 16, 1962.

CAPITAL.—Katmandu, population (1961) 224,867. Other towns of importance are Lalitpur (145,301) and Bhaktapur (89,822). Both these population figures include some adjacent rural areas.

FLAG.—Double pennant of crimson with blue border on peaks; white moon with rays in centre of top peak; white quarter sun, recumbent in centre of bottom peak. **NATIONAL DAY.**—February 18.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Arthur Roy Handasyde Kellas, C.M.G. (1966). £4,625
1st Secretaries, G. F. Kinnear (Head of Chancery and Consul); D. A. Spain (Information).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. C. White.
2nd Secretary, R. E. Ashbourne.
Vice-Consul, I. J. Towner.

British Council Representative, R. Arbuthnott, Adda Ghar, King's Way, Katmandu.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., born April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911, succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina who died Nov. 28, 1962. Issue:

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938; married March 10, 1966, H.R.H. Prince Claus George Willem Otto Frederik Geert of the Netherlands, Jonkheer van Amsberg; and has issue, Prince Willem Alexander, b. April 27, 1967; and a son, b. Sept. 25, 1968.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939; married April 29, 1964, Prince Hugo Carlos of Bourbon-Parme.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Franciska, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943; married Jan. 10, 1967, Jhr. Peter van Vollenhoven; and has issue, Prince Mauritz, b. April 17, 1968.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of General Affairs, P. J. S. de Jong (Catholic).

Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, Prof. H. J. Witteveen (Liberal).

Vice-Premier and Minister of Transport and Waterways.

Dr. J. A. Bakker (Anti-Revolutionary).

Foreign Affairs, J. M. A. H. Luns (Catholic).

Justice, Prof. C. H. F. Polak (Liberal).

Culture, Recreation, and Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klompé (Catholic).

Social Affairs and Public Health, R. Roolvink (Anti-Revolutionary).

Defence, Lt.-Gen. W. den Toom (Liberal).

Economic Affairs, L. de Block (Catholic).

Development Aid, B. J. Udink (Christian Historical).

Housing and Planning, W. F. Schut (Anti-Revolutionary).

Home Affairs, H. K. J. Beernink (Christian Historical).

Education and Sciences, Prof. G. H. Veringa (Catholic).

Agriculture and Fisheries, P. J. Lardinois (Catholic).

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-5040]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Jan Herman van Roijen, C.B.E.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Baron D. W. van Lynden. Counsellor, Jonkheer J. A. Beelaerts van Blokland.

1st Secretary, J. B. van Loon.

2nd Secretary, J. H. Meesman.

3rd Secretary, F. W. J. M. Brouwers.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. B. Ter Brake.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Cdr. W. Duinker.

Air Attaché, Col. G. J. H. Vullers.

Military Attaché, Col. L. A. D. Kranenburg.

Counsellor (Cultural Affairs), J. H. Braaksma.

Counsellor (Press Affairs), D. J. van Wijnen.

Minister Plenipotentiary (Economic Affairs), P. C. Witte.

1st Secretary (Economic), J. Tjaardstra.

2nd Secretary (Economic), J. A. Krijgsman.

3rd Secretary, J. H. W. Fietelaars.

Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Agricultural Attaché, W. G. F. van Oosten.

Asst. Agricultural Attachés, P. G. Meuwissen; M. Van der Top.

Consular Section.

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, Jhr. H. A. Teixeira de Mattos.

1st Secretary (Consular), Jhr. R. de Beaufort.

2nd Secretary, Jhr. C. C. C. M. van Nispen tot Sevenaer.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. $50^{\circ} 46' - 53^{\circ} 34'$ N. and long. $3^{\circ} 22' - 7^{\circ} 14'$ E., consisting of 12 provinces plus the North-East Polder and Oostelijk Flevoland (reclaimed parts of the Zuider

a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on February 15, 1967, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation is: Catholic People's Party, 42; Labour Party, 37; Liberal, 17; Anti-Revolutionary, 15; Christian Historical Union, 12; Democrats '66, 7; Farmers' Party, 7; Communists, 5; Pacifist Socialists, 4; Political Reformed, 3; Re-formed Political Union, 1.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils half in 1963 and half in 1966. Party representation is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Liberal Party, 8; Anti-Revolutionary Party 7; Christian Historical Union, 7; Pacifist Socialist Party, 3; Farmers' Party 2; Communist, 1.

Defence.—The army is a component part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 18 modern escorts, 6 submarines, 1 fleet supply ship and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force", has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defence of N.A.T.O. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. The latter is integrated into the N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are ten national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are many regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial), Enschede (polytechnic) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 3,500 miles and of roads approximately 27,770 miles. On January 1, 1966, the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,030 miles, of which 1,017 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1967, consisted of 1,389 ships of total 4,836,000 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the course of 1967 was 158,125 miles.



Zee) and containing a total area of 13,500 sq. miles (34,830 sq. km.). The population in March, 1968, was 12,676,000. The live birth rate in 1967 was 19·5 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 8·5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt.

The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, both mechanical and electrical, electronics, nuclear energy, petrochemicals and plastics, aircraftmotors and shipbuilding, steel, textiles of all types, leather goods, electrical appliances, metal ware, furniture, paper, cigars, sugar, liqueurs, beer, clothing, rubber products, etc.

Production of coal (1967) was 8,065,000 metric tons; oil, 2,265,000 metric tons; steel, 3,497,000 metric tons and natural gas, 7,185,000,000 cu. metres. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, employing about 540 hands at the end of 1967.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I,

FINANCE
Budget, 1968

Current Revenue.....	Fl. 19,017,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	18,106,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	787,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	4,560,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue.....	19,804,000,000
Expenditure.....	22,666,000,000
Funded Internal Debt, Dec. 31, 1967.....	18,029,000,000
Internal Floating Debt.....	7,704,000,000
Foreign Debt.....	345,000,000

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 8.55 and 8.82½ florins = £1.

See also p. 83.

TRADE

The Dutch are traditionally a trading nation. *Entrepô*: trade, banking and shipping are of particular importance in their economy. The geographical position of the Netherlands, at the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt, brings a large volume of transit trade to and from the interior of Europe to Dutch ports.

Principal trading partners are the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium/Luxemburg. Britain supplied 5·6 per cent. of Netherlands imports in 1967 (Fls. 1,674,000,000) and took 8·7 per cent. of Netherlands exports (Fls. 2,330,000,000).

In common with other members of the European Economic Community, the Netherlands on July 1, 1968, removed remaining duties on imports from EEC countries and brought down duties on imports from other countries into line with the Common External Tariff of the EEC.

The index of industrial production in the Netherlands rose from 123 in 1966 to 129 in 1967 and the index of production per worker rose from 121 to 132 (base: 1932=100).

In 1967 Dutch imports amounted to Fl. 30,182,000,000 and exports to Fl. 26,381,000,000 so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 87 per cent.

Trade with U.K.

1966 1967

Imports from U.K....	£196,315,000	£193,910,000
Exports to U.K....	291,139,000	328,797,000

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (Jan. 1, 1968) 576,200.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—Amsterdam, 858,600; Rotterdam, 710,800; Utrecht, 274,000; Eindhoven, 184,500; Haarlem, 173,200; Groningen, 157,000; Tilburg, 150,300; Nijmegen 145,000; Enschede, 135,700; Arnhem, 135,000; Breda, 119,800; Apeldoorn, 118,700; Leiden, 102,900; Hilversum, 101,700.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. **NATIONAL DAY**.—April 30 (The Queen's Birthday).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Isham) Peter Garran, K.C.M.G. (1964)..... £6,300

Counsellors, S. J. L. Oliver, C.M.G., M.B.E.; G. L. Pearson (Commercial).

Defence, Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. S. W. Clayden, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. E. F. Pippet, O.B.E.

Ass't. Military Attaché (Technical), Lt.-Col. K. G. Wesley.

1st Secretaries, T. E. Martin (Commercial); T. J. Trout (Information); R. O. Barritt (Labour);

L. P. Hamilton (Agriculture).

2nd Secretaries, S. V. Hughes (Commercial); D. W. Berry; B. P. Austin; R. N. Gardner.
3rd Secretary, Miss G. Shaw.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
Amsterdam, Herengracht 460.—**Consul General**, R. G. Dundas, C.B.E.
Rotterdam, Parklaan 18.—**Consul-General**, J. O. May, C.B.E.

There is an Honorary British Consul at Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

British Council Representative, H. G. Wayment, O.B.E., Keizersgracht 343, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Netherlands West Indies comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the *Netherlands Antilles* (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1964 of about 324,000; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394·1 sq. miles, with a population of 209,000 at December 31, 1965. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam.

Governors
Netherlands Antilles, N. Debrot.
Surinam, H. H. de Vries.

Trade with U.K.

Netherlands Antilles	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£4,581,000	£5,041,000
Exports to U.K....	16,318,000	16,322,000
Surinam		
Imports from U.K....	£1,854,000	£2,117,000
Exports to U.K....	211,000	189,000

The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (population, 1962, 120,000); the capital of Curaçao is Willemstad (pop. 45,000); of Aruba, Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statia (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, assumed office, May 1, 1967.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE GENERAL
8 Gloucester Road, S.W.7

[01-584-3231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary His Excellency Señor Don Marcel J. Ulvert-Portocarrero (1967).

2nd Secretary, Señor Lic. B. M. Abaúzua.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles (see MAP, p. 874). It has a population estimated at 1,800,000, of whom about three-quarters are of mixed blood. Another 5 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage. Congress comprises a Senate of 16 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are cotton, coffee, sugar, sesame and bananas. Beans, rice, maize and ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 252 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,150 miles of telegraph and 3,721 miles of telephone lines and 12,528 telephones. There are several powerful wireless stations and two television stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital and extended to the provincial towns of León and Chinandega. Transport, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally from Corinto on the Pacific coast to Rama, where there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1968 there were 3 daily newspapers published at Managua, apart from the official Gazette (*La Gaceta*) and 3 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There are universities at León and Managua.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,790,000	£2,895,000
Exports to U.K.	563,000	708,000

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. The chief exports are cotton, coffee, beef, gold, sugar, cottonseed, copper and soluble coffee.

CAPITAL. Managua, population (1967), 300,000; León, 62,019; Granada, 40,104; Masaya, 34,158; Chinandega, 36,885; Ψ Bluefields, 27,706; Matagalpa, 61,520; Jinotepé, 15,957. Ψ Corinto (9,650), on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Managua

- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency George Michael Warr, C.B.E. (1967)** £4,625
Defence Attaché, Gp.-Capt. J. R. Musgrave, D.S.O. (resident at Caracas, Venezuela).
1st Secretary, F. B. Sedgwick-Gele (Head of Chancery and Consul).
1st Secretary (Labour), J. D. Carr (resident at Mexico City).

NIGER

(Republic of Niger)

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hamani Diori, elected for five years, November 9, 1960; re-elected Sept. 30, 1965.

President, National Assembly, Boubou Hama.

President, Supreme Court, Diallo Ousmane Bassarou.

Situated in West Central Africa, between 12° and 24° N. and 0° and 16° E., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad, Nigeria, Dahomey, Mali and Upper Volta.



It has an area of about 484,000 square miles with a population estimated in 1965 at 4,033,500. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djerma in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.

The first French expedition arrived in 1891 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961.

The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provides for a presidential system of government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and a single Chamber National Assembly. The present Assembly of 50 members was elected on October 21, 1965. Niger is a member of the United Nations, the *Conseil de l'Entente* and of the Organization for African Unity (O.A.U.) (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

Finance.—The currency of Niger is the franc CFA (Frances CFA 50 = 1 French Franc). In 1968 the operating budget amounted to Frances CFA 9,570,100,000 and the development budget to Frances CFA 858,800,000.

Trade.—The cultivation of ground nuts and the production of livestock are the main industries and provide the two main exports. There are indications of deposits of copper, uranium and iron and several companies are prospecting for petroleum. Total value of trade in 1966 was: Imports, francs CFA 11,115,128,000; Exports, francs CFA 8,574,348,000 of which ground-nuts and groundnut oil accounted for Francs CFA 5,991,000,000.

live animals and hides Francs CFA 1,064,000,000 and cotton Francs CFA 500,000,000.

CAPITAL.—Niamey (56,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe. **NATIONAL DAY.**—December 18. **British Ambassador**, His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (resident at Abidjan).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. July 2, 1903; succeeded, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII; **married** March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below) and two daughters.

Heir-Accidental, H.R.H. Prince Harald, G.C.V.O., b. Feb. 21, 1937; m. Aug. 29, 1968, Sonja Haraldsen.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Per Borten (C.P.).
Foreign Affairs, John Lyng (Cons.).

Finance, Ole Myrvoll (Lib.).

Church and Education, Kjell Bondevik (P.P.C.).

Agriculture, Bjarne Lyngstad (Lib.).

Communications, Håkon Kyllingmark (Cons.).

Prices and Incomes, Dagfinn Värvik (C.P.).

Trade and Marine Affairs, Kåre Willoch (Cons.).

Justice, Mme. Ragnhild E. S. Selmer (Cons.).

Industry, Sverre Walter Rostoft (Cons.).

Social Affairs, Egil Aarvik (P.P.C.).

Fisheries, Einar Moxnes (C.P.).

Local Affairs, Helge Seip (Lib.).

Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Elsa Skjerven (P.P.C.).

Defence, Otto Grieg Tidemand (Cons.).

C.P.=Centre Party; Cons.=Conservative Party;

Lib.=Liberal Party; P.P.C.=People's Christian Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[01-235-7151]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Gruda Koht (1968).

Counsellors, Georg K. Thestrup; Tore Bøgh-Tobiasen (Economic and Financial); Torleiv Anda (Press and Information); Aage F. Bothner (Consular Affairs); Semund Remøy (Fisheries).

1st Secretaries, John E. Grieg (Press and Information); Helge Vindenes.

Defence Attaché, Col. Ole Tobias Mehn-Andersen, D.F.C.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Maj. Erling Hornslien.

Cultural Attaché, Hans Aanestad.

Attaché, Jens D. Breivik.
Commercial Counsellor, Per Smith-Kielland, 20 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Commercial Attaché, Arne Norman.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), Ole F. Knudsen.

Consulate, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consular Attaché, Thor Torvik.

2nd Secretary (Consular), Kjell Nordang.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 324,219 sq. km. (125,181 sq. miles) with a population (1967) of 3,769,269. In 1965 there were for every 1,000 inhabitants: 17·5 live births;

9·9 deaths; 16·9 deaths during first year of age (per 1,000 live births); 6·6 marriages.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 28 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North



America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 35 per cent. of the working population lived on industry, 18 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 11 per cent. on trading, 10 per cent. on transport and communications and 4 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 15,000,000 k.W. at 82 per cent. efficiency, of which over 4,500,000 k.W. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by

Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1966 the total catch amounted to 2,650,511 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was 131,000 barrels in 1966.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Laging* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8–9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. It was expected that the period of compulsory national service would be reduced to 15 months (without refresher training) in the Navy, and 12 months (with later refresher training) in the Army and Air Force. Previously the period of national service was 18 and 16 months respectively.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 12,369 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 3,046 students in 1966. Plans for new universities were announced on March 28, 1968, by the *Storting*—at Tromsø (for 2,200 students) in faculties of medicine, science, political science and the humanities; and at Trondheim (for 7,000 students) by a merger of the State Institute of Technology (2,839 students in 1966), the State College for Teachers and the Museum of the Royal Norwegian Society of Science. The latter university is expected to have facilities in engineering, architecture, the sciences, medicine, the humanities and political sciences by 1975.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is one of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludwig Holberg (1684–1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805–1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832–1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833–1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859–1952) novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882–1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prizewinner in 1928. In 1966 there were 84 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,436,863, and 74 newspapers published 1 to 5 times a week with a total circulation of 297,120.

Communications.—The total length of railways open at the end of 1966 was 4,297 km., excluding

private lines. The extension of the main line from Fauske to Bodø, 60 miles north of the Arctic Circle, was completed in 1962 and opened on June 7 by King Olav. The number of telephones in 1965 was 907,919, which is about 5 inhabitants per telephone. There are 66,685 km. of public roads in Norway. At the end of 1966 about 869,661 road motor vehicles were registered, equivalent to 13·4 inhabitants per passenger car.

Civil Aviation.—Scheduled airlines are operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Air Transport (SAFE), and by Widerøes Flyveselskap A.S.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine December 31, 1966, consisted of 2,300 vessels of 16,740,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

	FINANCE	1968
Revenue (Budget)	<i>Kr.</i> 13,583,000,000	
Expenditure (do.)	15,355,000,000	
National Debt	12,142,900,000	
Rate of Exchange (Sept., 1968)		<i>Kr.</i> 17·07 = £1.
<i>See also p. 83.</i>		

	TRADE	
	1966	1967
	Kroner	Kroner
Total imports ..	17,169,479,000	19,616,594,000
Total exports ...	11,168,160,000	12,402,514,000

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	<i>£</i> 106,892,000	<i>£</i> 127,055,000
Exports to U.K.	119,663,000	127,575,000

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1967), 485,200. Other towns are Ψ Trondheim, 118,703; Ψ Bergen, 117,465; Ψ Stavanger, 79,700; Ψ Kristiansund, 52,542; Ψ Drammen, 47,261; Ψ Tromsø, 34,600; Ψ Aalesund, 18,558; Ψ Haugesund, 27,569; Moss 23,108.

FLAG.—Red, with white-bordered blue cross. **NATIONAL DAY.**—May 17 (Constitution Day).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Bergen or Oslo, 2 hrs. 55 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(8 Thomas Heftyes Gate, Oslo 2). **Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.** His Excellency Thomas Frank Brenchley, C.M.G. M(1968)..... £5,375

Counsellor, K. A. East. Counsellor (Commercial), C. G. Harris, C.M.G. 1st Secretary, D. A. Marks, O.B.E.; E. E. D. Newmann; A. T. Smith (Consular Section). 2nd Secretary, P. J. Streams (Commercial). Defence Attaché, Wind-Cdr. N. E. Bowen. Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. D. Harwood, R.N. Commercial Attaché, W. S. K. Millar, M.B.E. Chaplain, Rev. B. W. Horlock.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen, Oslo and Tromsø, and Honorary Vice-Consulates at Aalesund, Kristiansund, Narvik, Stavanger, Trondheim and Tønsberg.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. R. McAlpine, O.B.E., Fridtjof Nansen Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantling of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 2,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. Annual production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, is 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'–71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53'–9° 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

PANAMA

(República de Panamá)

President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, born 1902, elected for a term of 4 years, May 30, 1968; assumed office Oct. 1, 1968.

Vice-Presidents, Señor Don Raul Arango N.; Col. José Dominador Bazán.

PANAMANIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

17 Alexander Place, S.W.7

[01-589-0296]

Consulate-General, 23–25 Billiter Street, E.C.3.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Eusebio A. Morales (1964).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don José M. Avila.

3rd Secretary, Señor Lic. Don Victor Bocanegra.

Attachés, Señor Don Teodoro F. Franco; Señora Edith de Bocanegra; Señorita Ines V. Zarak; Señor Luciano Sanchez.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at Newcastle, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Panama lies on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America (see MAP, p. 846). After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 42 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (estimated, 1967), 1,372,200. The birth rate in 1966 was 39·8 and the death rate 45·4 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimp industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1966 there were 1,552 official primary schools and 68 private primary schools; 42 official secondary and 139 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 210,628 in 1966; secondary students, 68,517. The average number of students at Panama University is about 7,600 and at the Catholic University (*Universidad Santa María La Antigua*) about 315.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 7 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There are also one English and three Spanish weekly newspapers.

FINANCE

1967
Estimated Budget Revenue... Balboas 127,984,498
Estimated Budget Expenditure... 127,984,498

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

	1966	1967*
Imports.....	Balboas 214,493,806	Balboas 229,365,817
Exports.....	78,632,000	84,716,824
* Preliminary figures.		

Trade with U.K.†

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£5,443,000	£6,544,000
Exports to U.K.....	1,786,000	2,072,000

† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, Panama City. Population, 273,440 (Census, 1960); estimated 1968, 373,200.

FLAG.—Opposing quarters of red and blue; 2 quarters of white bearing blue star (next staff above) and red star. NATIONAL DAY.—November 3.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Guardia on the Island of Coiba (or Quibio) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(120 Via España, Panama)

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hon. Henry Arthur Alers Hankey, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966)..... £4,625
1st Secretary and Consul, D. G. Allen.
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, Miss Y. J. E. Veale.**

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Panama City* and *Colon*.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958, 1963 and 1968.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.

Finance, General César Barrientos.

Interior, Dr. Sabino A. Montanaro.

Defence, General Leodegar Cabello.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Saul González.

Education and Worship (vacant).

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Dionisio González Torres.

Public Works and Communications, General Marcial Samaniego.

Agriculture and Livestock (vacant).

Industry and Commerce, Sr. José Antonio Moreno González.

President of Central Bank, Dr. César Romeo Acosta.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
tel: 937-1253

Ambassador (vacant).

1st Secretary, Dr. Pedro D. S. Patino.

Consul-General, Capt. Ignacio A. Pane, 29 Kensington Court, W.8.

There is also a Paraguayan Consulate in *Liverpool*.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situated between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil (see MAP, p. 829). The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 2,161,000.

Eastern Paraguay consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, none of which exceeds 2,300 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are normally navigable for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Some of the tributary streams are also navigable. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucú," or "endless," is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is flat plain, rising uniformly towards its western boundary to a height of 1,140 feet; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—In 1535 Paraguay was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 it declared its independence of Spain.

The 1967 constitution provides for a two-chamber parliament consisting of a 30-member Senate and a 60-member Chamber of Deputies. Two-thirds of the seats in each chamber are allocated to the majority party and the remaining one-third shared among the minority parties in proportion to the votes cast. Voting is compulsory for all citizens over 18.

The President is elected for 5 years and may be re-elected for a further term. He appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government. During parliamentary recess it can govern by decree through the Council of State, the members of which are representative of the Government, the armed forces and various other bodies.

The first elections under the new constitution were held on Feb. 11, 1968.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned and frozen meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, yerba mate, tobacco, sugar, citrus fruits, and petit grain essence (which are the principal exports), manioc, maize, rice and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). There are direct shipping services between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Asunción; and Liverpool, London and Asunción. Nine airlines operate services from Asunción.

There are 375 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 3,750 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition, but liable to be closed or to become impassable in wet weather. Bus services connect the principal towns and there are services to Buenos Aires and São Paulo.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 20,000 all ranks. Three gunboats and a number of small armed launches patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country but outside the larger towns *Guarani*, the language of the largest single unit of original Indian inhabitants, is widely spoken. Four morning and one evening daily, one bi-weekly and four weekly newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are over 2,600 primary schools with 360,000 pupils, 244 secondary schools with 33,000 pupils, a national university and a Catholic university in Asunción and three other Catholic universities in provincial cities. There are about 5,500 university students.

	1965	1966
	<i>Guaranies</i>	<i>Guaranies</i>
Revenue.....	4,786,200,000	5,222,700,000
Expenditure.....	4,941,000,000	5,325,700,000
External Debt.....	1,815,000,000	2,096,700,000
Internal Debt.....	1,386,000,000	1,327,800,000

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange in 1968 was Gs.299·02 = £1.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, consumer goods, textiles, vehicles and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,272,000	£1,259,000
Exports to U.K.	1,592,000	2,335,000

CAPITAL. Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires. Pop. (estimated, 1962), 300,000; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,604; Concepción, 28,357; and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue with the National seal on the obverse white band and the Treasury seal on the reverse white band.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 14.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 171, Asunción)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Brian Charles MacDermot, C.B.E., M.V.O. (1968)..... £4,625
1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, S. Stephenson. Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. G. D. Van Someren, R.N.

Air Attaché, Gp.-Capt. J. F. C. Melrose, D.F.C.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 2 days, via Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro; 2 day via Madrid.

PERSIA See IRAN

PERU

(República del Perú)

President, Maj.-Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, appointed by a revolutionary junta, Oct. 3, 1968.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Oswaldo Hermelino (1968).*

* Resigned Oct. 1, 1968. See also p. 920.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[01-235-1917/2545]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor don Gonzalo N. de Arámburu (1962).

Counsellor, Señor don Carlos Gamarra.

Counsellor, Señor don José Varela y Arias (Commercial and Consul-General).

Air Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Alfonso Terán.

1st Secretaries, Señor don Alberto León Rocca; Señor don José Pablo Moran.

2nd Secretaries, Señor don Alberto Montagne (Consul); Señor don Julio Balbuena.

3rd Secretary, Señor don Ricardo Luna.

Commercial Attaché, Señor don Jack Gubbins.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Capt. Ramón Arróspide.

Consul-General, Señor don José Varela Arias.

Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street),

Señor don Augusto Arzubiaga.

Vice-Consuls, Señor don Miguel Pons; Señor don Héctor Cabada.

There are Consulates at Hull, Birmingham and Glasgow.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $0^{\circ} 00' 48''$ and $18^{\circ} 21' 00''$ S. latitude and between $68^{\circ} 39' 27''$ and $81^{\circ} 20' 13''$ W. longitude. The area of the Republic including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilo-

metres of the coastal islands, is about 532,000 square miles. The total population was estimated at 12,400,000 in 1967.



Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being Huascarán ($22,211$ feet), Huandoy ($20,855$ feet), Ausangate ($20,235$ feet), Misti volcano ($18,364$ feet), Hualcan ($20,000$ feet), Chachani ($19,037$ feet), Antajashua ($18,020$ feet), Pichupichu ($17,724$ feet), and Mount Meiggs ($17,583$ feet).

There are three main regions, the Costa, west of the Andes, the Sierra or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the Punas or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the Montana, or Selva, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population.

In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quechua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women

between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Presidential and Congressional elections on a basis of proportional representation were held on June 9, 1963, and a new President, Sr. Belaúnde Terry, took office on July 28, Peru's day of independence. In the summer of 1968, 58 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were held by Sr. Haya de la Torre's APRA party, 11 by the *Unión Nacional Odrísta* (led by former President Gen. Odriá), 37 by *Acción Popular*, 9 by Christian Democrats and 25 by others.

President Belaúnde Terry was deposed by a revolutionary junta on Oct. 3, 1968, and sent out of the country. A new Cabinet, sworn in on the same day, proclaimed itself the Government and Maj.-Gen. Alvarado assumed office as President.

Production.—Agriculture, mining and fishing are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat, barley, grapes and coffee. Minerals produced in 1962 were valued at £*5,915,009,565* and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 206,097 metric tons in 1962.

Peru is today the largest exporter of fish meal and the volume of the fish catch now exceeds that of Japan. Exports of fish products during the past decade have risen from 30,000 tons valued at £*3,100,000* to 1,248,133 tons valued at £*44,000,000* in 1962.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *via* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo María, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boquerón del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,180 miles and private enterprises about 726 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (see *Andean Highway*, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription (2 years), and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks. Armoured units are equipped with American and French vehicles. Engineer units are employed on the reconstruction of roadways in North Eastern Peru using American equipment. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 2 cruisers; 5 destroyers; 3 frigates; 4 submarines completed in the United States of America in 1954-57; 4 LST's; 7 river gunboats; 4 fleet oilers; 4 fleet auxiliaries; 2 river transports; 4 patrol boats; 4 launches; 1 floating dock; 3 tugs. There is a naval cadet school at La Punta and a submarine base at Callao. **Air Force.**—The Air Force is equipped with British Hunter and Canberra aircraft; American fighter, bomber, transport

and training aircraft; French helicopters (*Alouette*) for training and rescue purposes. *Mirages* aircraft were in order from France in 1968. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo, Las Palmas (near Lima) and Piura, and a seaplane base at Iquitos.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1961 there were 1,495,047 pupils undergoing primary education, 184,849 attending ordinary secondary schools and 42,978 attending technical secondary schools. There were 13,510 state primary schools with 36,503 teachers and 450 state secondary schools with 10,900 teachers (of which 191 schools and 4,200 teachers provided technical education). In addition there were 1,350 private schools providing primary education, with 7,050 teachers, and 420 private secondary schools (of which 70 technical) with 7,490 teachers (900 technical); and 306 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, and mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. There are now 23 state and seven private universities in Peru. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551 has about 14,000 students.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quechua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1960 there were 7 main morning papers, including the Government newspaper *El Peruano*, and four afternoon papers daily; 48 provincial papers have a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the *Universidad Mayor de San Marcos* in Lima.

FINANCE

	1964	1965
	Soles	Soles

Public revenue... £*14,602,000,000* £*17,313,000,000*

Public expenditure £*16,802,000,000* £*17,313,000,000*

Peru's balance of payments deficit amounted to U.S.\$142,000,000 in 1965 and U.S.\$160,000,000 in 1966.

Trade.—Import trade of Peru in 1963 totalled approximately Soles £*15,000,000,000* and exports Soles £*14,500,000,000*; in 1964, Imports, Soles £*15,500,000,000*; Exports, Soles £*17,800,000,000*.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K..	£ <i>11,883,000</i>	£ <i>12,358,000</i>
Exports to U.K....	9,757,000	7,702,000

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are fishmeal, sugar, cotton, coffee and minerals (copper, silver, iron ore, zinc and lead).

CAPITAL Lima. Population (Census, 1961, preliminary), 1,715,971; other large towns are

Ψ Callao (161,286), Arequipa (156,657), Ψ Iquitos (55,695), Ψ Chiclayo (86,904).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms ■ white band. NATIONAL DAY.—July 28 (Anniversary of Independence).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices: Edificio Washington, Plaza Washington, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency David Francis Muirhead, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1966) £5,375

1st Secretaries, C. R. Skinner; J. Anderson (*Labour*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos and Mollendo.

British Council Representative, C. W. Fyfield, O.B.E., Apartado 1608, Camana 780, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21-27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colon, 27-30 days. Direct BOAC service Lima-London.

THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

President, Ferdinand Marcos, b. 1917, elected Nov. 10, 1965, assumed office Dec. 30, 1965.

Vice-President, Fernando Lopez.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs (vacant).

Justice, Claudio Teehankee.

Finance, Eduardo Z. Romualdez.

Budget Commission, Faustino Sy-Changco.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Fernando Lopez.

Public Works and Communications, Antonio V. Raquiza.

Education (vacant).

Labour, Blas F. Ople.

Social Welfare, Gregorio M. Feliciano.

National Defence, Ernesto S. Mata.

Health (vacant).

Commerce and Industry, Marcelo S. Balatbat.

Executive Office, Rafael M. Salas.

Economic Co-ordination, Constancio E. Castañeda.

General Services (vacant).

Press Secretary, José D. Aspiras.

Commissioner, National Integration, Mamintal Tamano.

Presidential Assistant on Community Development, Ernesto Macea.

Governor, Land Authority, Conrado F. Estrella.

Director-General, Presidential Economic Staff, Placido Mapa.

Presidential Anti-Crime Co-ordinator, Alejo Santos.

Presidential Agency on Reforms and Government Operations, Ramon D. Bagatsing.

Presidential Ass't. on Housing and Resettlement, Esteban Bernido.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE GENERAL

9a Palace Green, W.8
[01-937-3646]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Narciso G. Reyes.

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between $21^{\circ} 20' - 4^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lat.}$ and $116^{\circ} 55' - 126^{\circ} 36' \text{ E. long.}$, and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having ■ combined area of 7,920 square miles.



The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon	40,422	Mindoro	3,759
Mindanao	36,538	Leyte	2,786
Samar	5,050	Cebu	1,703
Negros	4,906	Bohol	1,493
Palawan	4,550	Masbate	1,263
Panay	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines was estimated in 1967 at 34,656,000.

The inhabitants, known ■ Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Moslem Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, ■ small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas", after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 ■ rebellion under Aguinaldo, ■ native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining ■ desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised ■ large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are Pilipino, English and Spanish. Pilipino, the national language, is based on Tagalog, one of the Malay-Polynesian languages which according to the 1960 census is spoken by 44 per cent. of the population. English, which is the language of government and of instruction in secondary and university education, is spoken by at least 40 per cent. of the population, while Spanish, which is in decline, is now spoken by only 1 per cent. 72 per cent. of the population are literate. There is a National Library in the capital with branches in other urban centres and a flourishing press. Education accounts for about 30 per cent. of total expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive and there are 27 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Thomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there are also 6 State-supported universities including the University of the Philippines, founded 1908. It is estimated that students at private universities number 232,797; State universities, 23,357.

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system is undergoing rehabilitation and extension and, including all types of services, now covers 36,809 miles. In 1966 there were 359,068 road vehicles registered. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 642 miles are still operated. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, has been converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, Jose Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are 2,410 vessels of various types, totalling 324,756 tons, engaged in inter-island traffic. There are 93 ocean-going vessels registered in the Philippines, totalling 609,197 gross tons.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays a key part in inter-island travel and an important one in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines have regular flights to Hong Kong, Taipei, Sydney, Singapore and Tokyo and operate four trans-Pacific flights a week to San Francisco, in addition to inter-island services. Air Manila (Inc.) and Filipinas Orient Airways (Inc.) also operate internal air services.

FINANCE

1967–68†

Receipts..... P.2,829,500,000

Expenditure.... 2,763,900,000

† Estimated.

1968–69†

P.3,155,800,090

3,012,963,000

P.=Philippine Peso. Official rate of exchange: P.3·90=\$U.S.1. Rate of exchange for imports is P.3·82=\$U.S.1; exports P.3·43=\$U.S.1. (See also p. 84.)

	TRADE	1966	1967
Total imports...	P.3,398,124,964	P.4,125,017,389	
Total Exports...	3,423,139,930	3,476,860,161	

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£16,465,000	£19,305,000
Exports to U.K.	3,089,000	5,112,000

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber. There is, however, an increasing number of manufacturing industries and it is the policy of the Government to diversify its economy.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

CAPITAL.—Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (1968): City area, 1,499,000; Manila with suburbs (incl. Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City, Makati, Parañaque, San Juan Mandaluyong and Navotas), 2,888,300. Quezon City has been designated as the future capital of the Philippines, but pending completion of government building projects, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the government are still located in Manila. The next largest cities are Cebu (332,100), Davao (298,300), Iloilo (201,000), Zamboanga (176,800), and Bacolod (156,900).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff. **NATIONAL DAY.**—June 12 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Mansfield Addis, C.M.G. (1963).....</i>	£5,375
<i>Counsellor, O. G. Forster (Head of Chancery); R. W. H. du Boulay.</i>	
<i>Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. M. Holgate, R.M.</i>	
<i>1st Secretary, L. S. Ross (Commercial).</i>	
<i>2nd Secretaries, Miss R. A. Cargill; M. J. Williams; F. S. Napier; G. Dickson (Commercial).</i>	
<i>Consul, T. F. Chipperton.</i>	

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are honorary British Vice-Consuls at Cebu, Davao, and Iloilo-Bacolod.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczypospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

<i>Chairman, Marshal Marian Spychalski (elected April 10, 1968).</i>	
<i>Deputy Chairmen, S. Kulczyński; B. Podlewski; Ignacy Łoga-Sowiński; M. Klimaszewski.</i>	
<i>Secretary, J. Horodecki.</i>	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

<i>Chairman, Józef Cyrankiewicz.</i>	
<i>Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jaroszewicz; Z. Nowak; E. Szyr; F. Waniolka.</i>	
<i>Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki</i>	
<i>Finance, J. Albrecht.</i>	
<i>Agriculture, M. Jagiełski.</i>	
<i>Mining and Electric Power, Jan Mitrega.</i>	
<i>Light Industry, Tadeusz Kunicki.</i>	
<i>Foreign Trade, W. Trampczyński.</i>	
<i>Communal Economy, Andrzej Giersz.</i>	
<i>Internal Trade, E. Sznaider.</i>	
<i>Shipping, J. Burakiewicz.</i>	

Justice, S. Walczak.
Transport, P. Lewiński.
Communications, Z. Moskwa.
Forestry, R. Gesing.
Culture and Arts, L. Motyka.
Education, H. Jabłoniski.
Internal Affairs, H. Moczar.
Heavy Industry, Franciszek Kaim.
Chemical Industry, A. Radliński.
Food and Purchases, Stanisław Gucwa.
Building and Building Materials, M. Olewinski.
National Defence, Wojciech Jaruzelski.
Health and Social Welfare, J. Szczęchelski.
Chairman of Planning Commissions, S. Jedrychowski.
Economic Committee, Tadeusz Gede; **Machine Industry**, Janusz Hrynkiewicz.

UNITED WORKERS' (=Communist) PARTY

Politbureau of the Central Committee, J. Cyrankiewicz; E. Gierek; W. Gomułka; B. Jaszczyk; S. Jedrychowski; Z. Kliszko; I. Łoga-Sadowski; A. Rapacki; M. Spychalski; R. Strzelecki; E. Szyr; F. Waniolka (*full members*); M. Jagiełski; P. Jaroszewicz; B. Jaszczyk (*alternate members*).
Secretariat of the Central Committee, Władysław Gomułka (*1st*); W. Jarosinski; B. Jaszczyk; Z. Kliszko; A. Starewicz; R. Strzelecki; J. Tejchma; M. Moczar.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1
[01-580-4324]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jerzy Morawski (1964).
Counselors, Tadeusz Wiśniewski; Stanisław Struś (*Commercial*).
1st Secretaries, Paweł Cieślar (*Press*); Stefan Szymczykiewicz; Tadeusz Kalinowski; Jan Rabś.
3rd Secretary, Janusz Prystrom.
Attachés, Jan Janowski (*Commercial*); Ireneusz Kubiczeł (*Economic*); Zdzisław Górnicki; Tadeusz Zytnicki; Wiesław Wilk.
Asst. Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Czesław Tanama.
Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.x.



Area and Population.—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per

cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles; on Dec. 31, 1967, it was estimated at 32,065,000. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznania and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 250 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion were recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and sub-

sequently M. Wladyslaw Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office. Fresh elections to the *Sejm* were held in May, 1965; M. Cyrankiewicz remained Prime Minister, with the composition of the Government almost unchanged, though subsequent reconstructions have taken place. In 1966 the Polish Government celebrated the 1000th anniversary of Poland's existence as a state and the Roman Catholic Church celebrated the millennium of the introduction of Christianity into Poland. In March, 1968, there were student disturbances in Warsaw and some other university cities. These were blamed on revisionist and Zionist elements and were followed by purges in many fields of Polish life. M. Edward Ochab resigned from the Chairmanship of the Council of State in April, 1968, and was replaced by Marshal Marian Spychalski, former Minister of Defence. There were also some changes in the Council of Ministers.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. There are universities at Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, Lódz, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former school of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847–1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868–1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 42 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 90 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 86 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

FINANCE

	1966 '000 Złoty	1967 '000 Złoty
Revenue†.....	323,300,000	326,700,000
Expenditure†.....	318,300,000	321,600,000

† Estimated.

The official exchange rate is 11·20 złoty = £1 but this is not used in practice. A special rate of 57·00 złoty = £1 is in force for non-commercial transactions with western countries. All foreign trade is conducted in foreign currencies. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£35,320,000	£48,191,000
Exports to U.K.	53,617,000	56,218,000

CAPITAL.—Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (Dec., 1967), 1,283,000. Other large towns are Lódz (750,000); Kraków (540,000); Wrocław (487,000); Poznań (447,000); Ψ Gdańsk (299,000); Ψ Szczecin (282,000); Katowice (278,000); Bydgoszcz (242,000); Lublin (190,000) Częstochowa (169,000); Ψ Gdynia (155,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 22.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleje Róż, Warsaw)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary., His Excellency Sir Thomas Brimelow, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1966) £5,375. **Counsellors**, A. B. Horn; H. T. Kennedy, O.B.E. (Commercial).

Naval and Military Attaché, J. L. Knywell.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. M. D. Wylie, D.F.C.

1st Secretaries, M. E. Pike; K. Barton.

Consul, E. F. Lewis.

British Council Representative, E. R. H. Paget, O.B.E., Al Jerozolimskie, 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomás, inaugurated President August 9, 1958, re-elected for 7 years, July 25, 1965.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Prof. Marcello Caetano, appointed Sept. 26, 1968.

Minister of State to the Prime Minister, Alfredo Vaz Pinto.

Minister of Defence, Gen. Rebelo.

Interior, Dr. Alfredo Rodrigues dos Santos Junior.

Justice, Prof. Dr. Mario de Almeida Costa.

Finance, Dr. Ulisses Cortes.

Army, Colonel Joaquim da Luz Cunha.

Marine, Rear-Admiral Fernando Quintanilha Mendonça Dias.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Marciano Gorjão Franco Nogueira.

Public Works, Eng. José Albino Machado Vaz.

Overseas, Prof. Dr. Joaquim Moreira da Silva Cunha.

Education, Prof. Inocêncio Galvão Teles.

Economy, Dr. José G. da C. S. Correia de Oliveira.

Communications, Eng. Carlos Gomes da Silva Ribeiro.

Corporations and Social Security, Prof. José João Gonçalves Proença.

Health and Assistance, Dr. Francisco Pereira Neto de Carvalho.

Agriculture, Prof. Domingos Rosado Vitoria Pires (Secretary of State).

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-5331]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Senhor Manuel Farrajota Rocheta, G.C.V.O. (1961).

Counsellor, Senhor Jose Manuel de Villas-Boas de Vasconcellos Faria.

Economic Counsellor, Senhor Sergio Alexandre Ayres Trindade Sacadura Cabral.

1st Secretary, Senhor Dr. Luís José de Oliveira Nunes.

2nd Secretaries, Dr. Ernesto de Magháes Feu; Francisco Manuel Baltazar Moita.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. José Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo.

Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Manuel Nicolau de Abreu Castello-Branco.

Press Counsellor, Senhor António Potier, M.V.O.

Commercial Attachés, Senhor Jorge Gonçalves Dias; Senhor Alexandre Castro Freire.

Asst Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Agnelo de Vaz Carreiro.

Consulate-General, 47 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1

[01-235-6212].

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, (for MAP, see p. 937). It contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 9,228,000 (1966). It lies between $36^{\circ} 58' - 42^{\circ} 9' 12''$ N. lat. and $6^{\circ} 11' 48'' - 9^{\circ} 29' 45''$ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are treated as parts of continental Portugal for administrative purposes.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 27, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of an electoral college to select the President. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. During the serious illness of Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister since 1932, Prof. Marcello Caetano was appointed Prime Minister on Sept. 26, 1968.

The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

The annual *per capita* income in Portugal is about £140. It is still essentially an agricultural country and over 40 per cent. of the working population are engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit and very few are exempted. The present strength of the Army is about 120,000 of which a large proportion is serving in Portuguese Africa. Much of the Army's old British equipment is now being replaced by French, German and American material. The Navy consists of 1,280 officers and 13,200 men manning a total of over 130 craft. The serving strength of the Air Force is about 1,000 officers and 12,500 other ranks (including some 2,500 parachutists) and about 500 aircraft of all types.

Education is free and compulsory for four years from the age of 7 and is being extended to six years. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lyceums, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil.

Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusiadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (*Camões*), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second

quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Civil aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. A new airfield at Faro in the Algarve now takes direct flights from London. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service and services in Portuguese Africa. British European Airways and *Transportes Aéreos Portugueses* operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them which calls at Oporto twice weekly in both directions. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

Agriculture.—The chief agricultural products are cork, maize, wheat, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, tomatoes, timber, port wine and table wines. There are extensive forests of pine, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country.

Industry.—The country is so far only moderately industrialized, but is fairly rapidly extending its industries. The principal manufactures, most of which are still protected by high tariffs, are textiles (cotton, woolen and rayon), furniture, pottery, glassware, cork goods, leather, paper pulp, tomato concentrates, canned fish, cement, fertilizers, chemicals and hardware. There is a modern steelworks; several British and foreign motor-car manufacturers assemble their vehicles in Portugal and lately the tourist industry has become an important earner of foreign exchange. There are several hydro-electric power stations and a new thermal power station. **Minerals.**—The principal mineral products are pyrites, wolfram, tin, iron ores and some copper.

Finance.—Portugal is a member of the European Monetary Agreement, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation. The country has large gold and foreign exchange reserves, which amounted to *Escudos* 35,220,000,000 at the end of 1967. The 1967 State budget was balanced at *Escudos* 23,460,000,000. A third development plan forecasts an investment of *Escudos* 123,000,000,000 in Metropolitan Portugal and *Escudos* 44,000,000,000 in the Overseas Provinces.

Currency.—*Escudo* (of 100 Centavos). *Conto* consists of 1,000 *escudos*. Since devaluation of the £ sterling in 1967 the rate of exchange has fluctuated around the level *Escudos* 68·50 = £1 (see also p. 83).

Trade.—Total trade of Portugal in the year ended Dec. 31, 1967 was: Imports, *Escudos* 29,135,216,000; Exports, *Escudos* 19,684,973,000.

Portugal is a member of E.F.T.A., G.A.T.T. and O.E.C.D. The principal imports are raw and semi-manufactured iron and steel of the types that are not produced by the national steel-works, industrial machinery, chemicals, crude oil, motor vehicles, wool and dried cod fish.

The principal exports in 1967 were canned fish, cotton piece goods, cork manufactures, unmanufactured cork, unmanufactured or semi-manufactured wood, resins, port wine, ordinary wines and cotton thread. 25·2 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 19·9 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 10·2 per cent. to the United States and 5·4 per cent. to Western Germany.

Principal imports in 1967 were iron and steel,

BW cotton, crude oil, passenger cars and sugar. 14·3 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 15·0 per cent. from Western Germany, 13·7 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 6·8 per cent. from France.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£46,062,000	£46,782,000
Exports to U.K.....	46,593,000	55,633,000
CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (estimated, 1966), 820,000. Ψ Oporto 310,000; Ψ Setubal 44,030.		

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 2½ hours.

FLAG.—Green and red, with arms in centre.
NATIONAL DAY.—June 10 (Portugal Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. **Chancery Offices**, Rua São Domingos à Lapa 37, Lisbon.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Anthony Edward Lambert, K.C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,375
Counsellor, K. R. Welbore Ker, O.B.E.
Commercial Counsellor, M. Gale, C.B.E.
Military and Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. R. Gwynne-Howell, M.B.E.
Naval and Air Attaché, Cdr. A. D. James, R.N.
Consul-General, Dr. C. G. Thornton, G.B.E., M.V.O.
1st Secretaries, H. C. Byatt (Head of Chancery); S. J. Aspden (Commercial); Lt.-Col. F. G. E. Walford, O.B.E. (Economic).
2nd Secretaries, H. A. Neill (Consul); G. E. North (Administration); W. Watson, M.B.E.
3rd Secretaries, B. J. Everett (Information); R. J. Barkley (Commercial).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *Portimao* and *Vila Real de Santo Antonio*, *Figuera da Foz* (Portugal), *St. Vincent* (Cape Verde Islands), *Funchal* (Madeira), *Lourenço Marques* and *Beira* (Portuguese East Africa), *Luanda* (Portuguese West Africa) and *Macao*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, A. M. Welsh. The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon 2.

There is a British Institute at *Coimbra* (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at *Oporto* (Rua de Breyner 79).

ROYAL BRITISH CLUB, Rua da Estrela 8, Lisbon.

BRITISH-PORTUGUESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Rua da Estrela 8, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, *Oporto*, and 13A Rua 5 de Junho, *Funchal*, Madeira).

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and **The Azores** are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of *Madeira*, *Porto Santo* and 3 uninhabited islands (*Desertas*). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. Ψ *Funchal* in *Madeira*, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 43,301; *Machico* (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1967: Imports from U.K., £844,000; Exports, £242,000.

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (*Flores*, *Corvo*, *Terceira*, *São Jorge*, *Pico*, *Fajal*, *Graciosa*, *São Miguel* and *Santa Maria*) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. Ψ *Ponta Delgada* the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are Ψ *Angra*, in *Terceira*, (13,501) and Ψ *Horta*

(7,109). Trade with U.K., 1967: Imports from U.K., £296,000; Exports, £180,000.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antao, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolao, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having ■ South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and ■ population (Census of 1960) of 201,549. Revenue (1964), Escudos 135,411,000. Capital, Ψ *Praia* (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mindelo, São Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1966), 63,485). Capital, Ψ São Tomé (3,187).

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1960), 519,229; (capital Ψ *Bissau*, population 6,000). Revenue (1964), Escudos 202,012,000.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,830,449, with present capital Ψ *St. Paul de Luanda* (pop. 346,763), and capital designate *Nova Lisboa*, and includes also *Kabinda* and Portuguese *Zaire* (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1964), *Contos* 4,642,891.

Angola's Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£7,856,000	£7,313,000
Exports to U.K.....	844,000	584,000

A transcontinental railway from *Benguela* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, which traverses the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and then runs southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, or MOZAMBIQUE. *Lourenço Marques*, *Inhambane*, *Quelimane*, *Tete*, *Mozambique*, *Cape Delgado* and *Nyasa*, together with the territory of *Manica* and *Sofala*, has ■ total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1960) of 6,528,604. Capital Ψ *Lourenço Marques* (441,363). Revenue (1964), *Contos* 5,132,386.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£8,008,000	£9,339,000
Exports to U.K.....	3,343,000	3,968,000

Ψ MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has ■ area of 5 square miles and a population (1960) of 160,299. Revenue (1964), *Contos* 296,649.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1960) of 517,679. Capital, Ψ *Dili*, pop. 7,000.

QATAR

Ruler of Qatar, Shaikh Ahmad bin Ali bin Abdullah Al Thani; succeeded Oct. 24, 1960.

Deputy Ruler and Minister of Finance, Shaikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

Minister of Education, Shaikh Jasim bin Hamad Al Thani.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of *Khor al Odaid* to the Eastern shore of *Khor al Salwa*. The area is about 4,000 sq. miles, with ■ population estimated at about 80,000 (1967).

Oil deposits on land are being exploited by the *Qatar Petroleum Company*, ■ subsidiary of I.P.C.,

under a concession granted by the Ruler, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. The Company is following an agreed policy of levelling off annual production at about 9,000,000 long tons. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income.

Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment in the oil industry and on development projects, pearl fishing, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Encouragement is being given to the development of agriculture in the north of the peninsula, where there is some fertile soil and freshwater wells. Further development projects include a cement factory which was due to start production at the end of 1968, a factory for processing and freezing prawns in Doha, already in operation, and a broadcasting station transmitting on medium and short wave bands. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport of international standard, an increasing number of modern buildings and an expanding population. The oil Company's deep water port at Umm Said on the East Coast has hitherto provided the only anchorage for ocean-going vessels but the dredging of a deep water channel into Doha harbour has enabled ships to unload there on to lighters from the middle of 1966. Plans are in hand to make Doha a fully-fledged port with 4-5 deep-water berths and these should be realized by the end of 1969. An offshore concession is held by the Shell Company of Qatar, which is exporting oil from its terminal on Halul Island, at a rate of about 7,000,000 long tons per annum. The Continental Oil Company of Qatar has obtained a concession over areas on land and offshore, mainly areas relinquished by Q.P.C. and Shell, and are searching for oil. A new water desalination project is expected to increase the Doha water supply by another 2,000,000 gallons daily.

Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain and the Trucial States), Kuwait, Muscat, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the Indian sub-continent, the Lebanon and Europe. The Ruler has an international staff of technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. On May 24, 1963, the Qatar Government took over the management of its postal services from the British G.P.O. The Indian external rupee was withdrawn in June, 1966, and replaced temporarily by the Saudi riyal. In September the new Qatar/Dubai currency was introduced, one riyal being equivalent to the pre-devaluation rate of the Indian external rupee = 1s. 6d. sterling—since sterling devaluation in 1967 the Qatar-Dubai riyal has been equivalent to 1s. 9d.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£3,292,000	£3,689,000
Exports to U.K.	16,849,000	4,282,000

CAPITAL.—Doha. Population (estimated) 50,000.

FLAG.—White and maroon, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, R. H. M. Boyle, D.S.C.

RUMANIA (República Socialistă România)

STATE COUNCIL

President, Nicolae Ceaușescu, assumed office Dec. 9, 1967.

Vice-Presidents, Emil Bodnarăs; Constanta Craciun; Stefan Peterfi.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President, Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

First Vice-President, Ilie Verdet.

Vice-Presidents, Iosif Banc; Alexandru Birtadeanu; Janos Fazekas; Gheorghe Gaston Marin; Gheorghe Radulescu; Emil Draganescu.

Minister of the Armed Forces, Gen. Ion Ioniță.

Internal Affairs, Cornel Onescu.

Foreign Affairs, Corneliu Manescu.

President of the Economic Council, Manea Manescu. President of the State Planning Committee, Maxim Bergianu.

Minister of Finance, Virgil Pirvu.

Metallurgic Industry, Ion Marinescu.

Machine-Building, Mihai Marinescu.

Chemical Industry, Constantin Scarlat.

Petroleum Industry, Alexandru Boabă.

Railways, Florin Danalache.

Road, Water and Air Transport, Ion Baicu.

Posts and Telecommunications, Mihai Balanescu.

Light Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.

Mines, Bujor Almasan.

Electric Power, Octavian Groza.

Building Industry, Dumitru Mosora.

Forestry Economy, Mihai Suder.

Food Industry, Bucur Schiopu.

Health, Aurel Moga.

Labour, Petre Blajovici.

Constructions for the Chemical Industry and Refineries, Matei Ghigiu.

Internal Trade, Ion Pătan.

Foreign Trade, Gheorghe Cloară.

Education, Stefan Bălan.

Justice, Adrian Dimitriu.

Presidents of:

State Committee for Problems of Organization and Wages, Petre Lupu.

Higher Council of Agriculture, Nicolae Giosan.

Committee for Prices, Roman Moldovan.

Committee for Problems of Local Administration, Mihai Gere.

State Committee for Culture and Art, Pompiliu Macovei.

Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions, —Minister, Gheorghe Apostol.

National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, Vasile Vilcu.

Minister, Youth Problems, Ion Iliescu.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Presidium of the Central Committee, N. Ceaușescu; G. Apostol; A. Birladeanu; E. Bodnarăs; I. G. Maurer; P. Niculescu-Mizil; C. Stoica; I. Verdet; V. Trofin.

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Nicolae Ceaușescu (Secretary-General); C. Stoica; M. Dalea; M. Gere; M. Manescu; A. Moghioros; P. Niculescu-Mizil; V. Patilinet; L. Răutu.

RUMANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 96661]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Vasile Pungan (1966). Counsellors, G. Anghelescu; Aurel Ionciă (Commercial).

Area and Population.—Rumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* under the Treaty of Paris (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, July 1, 1967) of 19,287,245.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the Dobrudja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914–18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crișana–Maramureș, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Trianon, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government.



the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Rumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobrudja (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1913. Rumania became "The Rumanian People's Republic" in December, 1947, on the abdication of King Michael.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in February, 1957; in March, 1961 and in March, 1965. A new Constitution was approved by the Grand National Assembly in 1965 when the name of the state was changed to The Socialist Republic of Rumania. The Constitution states (Art. 3) that the leading political force of the whole of society is the Rumanian Communist Party.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Rumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the

Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1967 was 9,799,800 hectares.

Socialization of agriculture was completed when plans for collectivization were fulfilled in the spring of 1962, some three years ahead of the planned date.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Before the war petroleum and agriculture were the backbone of the Rumanian economy. Though the production of both industries has increased, they no longer hold the same dominant position. Rumania's oil resources now enable her to produce about 13,000,000 tons of crude oil a year and there are plentiful supplies of natural gas, together with various mineral deposits including coal, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper and uranium in quantities which allow a substantial part of the requirements of industry to be met from local resources. Since 1948 industrialization has proceeded rapidly and the State is well on the way to establishing a mixed industrial economy. Heavy investments have been made in electric power, the chemical industry, the metallurgical industry and the engineering industry and growing attention is being paid to light industry. The economy is centrally organized on the basis of Five-Year Plans which cover all branches of national activity including investment and production. The current Five-Year Plan (1966 to 1970) calls for an average annual increase of 11 per cent. in industrial output, a figure which has been exceeded in the first two of the five years.

1967 production figures were: crude oil, 13,206,000 tons; coal, 15,019,000 tons; electric power, 24,769 million kWh; natural gas, 16,036 million cubic metres; steel, 4,088,000 tons; pig iron, 2,456,000 tons; wheat, 5,819,600 tons; maize, 6,857,900 tons; sunflower seed, 719,800 tons; sugar beet, 3,829,800 tons.

Language and Literature.—Rumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the State Committee for Culture and Art, which has the status of a Ministry. In 1968 53 daily newspapers were published. The leading religion is that of the Rumanian Orthodox Church; the Roman Catholics and some Protestant denominations are of importance numerically. The Jewish community has declined through emigration.

Education is free and nominally compulsory, with 3,902,347 in attendance in 1967–68, including 14,158 in higher education. There are 5 Universities, at Bucharest, Jasi, Cluj, Timisoara and Craiova. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galatz and Iasi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

Communications.—In 1967 there were 11,023 miles of railway open for traffic. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, was reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft, but is being steadily built up. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Sulina (on the

Danube Estuary), Galati, the most important, Brăila, Giurgiu and Turnu Severin. Rumania is a member of the Danube Commission whose seat is at Budapest.

FINANCE

	1966	1967
	Lei	Lei
Revenue....	108,867,000,000	129,307,000,000
Expenditure..	105,372,000,000	124,322,000,000

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Rumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) had been revalued three times since the war by Feb. 1, 1954. With a 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions, the effective exchange rate after devaluation of sterling in Nov., 1967, was *Lei* 28.80 = £1 and *Lei* 12 = \$U.S.1. A special tourist rate is available to all tourists.

TRADE

	1966	1967
	Lei	Lei
Imports.....	7,279,300,000	9,276,500,000
Exports.....	7,116,900,000	8,372,100,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., although relatively small has increased notably since the signature of an Anglo-Rumanian trade arrangement in 1960.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£10,344,000	£9,763,000
Exports to U.K.	15,131,000	25,668,000

About 65 per cent. of Rumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Rumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance".

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovita, population (1966), 1,511,388. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1966 are: Brasov (263,201); Cluj (222,652); Ψ Constantza (199,356); Iasi (194,835); Timisoara (193,039); Ploiesti (190,687); Craiova (173,315); Ψ Galati (151,349); Ψ Braila (144,341); Arad (136,912); Oradea (134,939); Resita (121,458); Sibiu (109,546); Baia Mare (108,709); Tigră-Mureş (104,922); and Hunedoara (100,953).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band. NATIONAL DAY.—August 23 (Liberation Day, 1944).

BRITISH EMBASSY

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest ■■■
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John (Edward) Chadwick, K.C.M.G. £5,375
1st Secretaries, H. M. S. Reid; J. S. N. Drew; J. H. Walsh (Commercial); W. A. Mann (Cultural and British Council Representative).
Consul, H. M. Paterson.
Military Attaché, Col. E. L. K. A. Carr, M.C.

RWANDA

(Republic of Rwanda)

President, Grégoire Kayibanda, born 1925; elected Oct. 26, 1961; assumed office, July 1, 1962; re-elected, Oct. 3, 1965.

Rwanda became an independent republic on July 1, 1962. Formerly part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi, it has an area of 10,169 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1965) of 3,018,000, mainly of the Bahutu tribe, with Batutsi and Batwa minorities. Coffee and cotton are grown and there is some mineral production. Hides, extract of quinine and pyrethrum flowers are also exported.

The currency is the *Rwanda franc*. In 1966 total imports were valued at *Rw.Fr.* 1,777,000,000; imports from U.K., £129,000; total exports, *Rw.Fr.* 1,085,000,000; Budget estimates in 1965 totalled: Revenue, *Rw.Fr.* 837,000,000; Expenditure *Rw.Fr.* 619,000,000.

At a referendum held in September, 1961, under supervision of the United Nations, a large majority voted against the retention of the monarchy which was accordingly abolished on Oct. 2, 1961. Elections for a new Legislative Assembly were also held in September, 1961, and the Assembly elected M. Kayibanda as President of the National Council, to hold office as Head of State and Head of the Government. Admission of Rwanda to membership of the United Nations was approved on July 26, 1962.

CAPITAL.—Kigali (4,273).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, red, yellow and green with letter R on yellow band.

British Ambassador, His Excellency David Aubrey Scott, C.M.G. (1967) (resident at Kampala, Uganda).

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Fidel Sanchez Hernandez; elected March 5, 1967; assumed office July 1, 1967, for a five-year term.

Vice-President, Humberto Guillermo Cuestas. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Francisco José Guerrero.

SALVADOREAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

98 Portland Place, W.1.
[01-636-9563]

Ambassador (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul, Manuel Monterrosa.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 260 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an area of 7,722 square miles, with an estimated population of over 3,000,000. El Salvador is therefore a densely populated country with some 390 persons per square mile. It is divided into 14 Departments. (For MAP, see p. 870.)

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vincente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 3, 1965, when considerable damage was done to San Salvador.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) ■■■ few miles to the

east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarodo, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. Under a new Constitution adopted in 1950, the President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two. New legislative elections under proportional representation held in March, 1968, resulted in a chamber composed of 27 deputies of the official party and 25 opposition deputies. Presidential elections were again held on March 5, 1967, and the candidate of the Government Party, Colonel Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, won by 54·4 per cent. of the votes against three opposition candidates.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes, and cotton, which is cultivated on the coastal plains; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.—The Salvador Railway, nearly 200 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and repaving of most of the capital has been completed, ■ has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways, TACA, TAN, LANICA, SAHSA and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world. The Ilopango International airport has been enlarged and can now receive jet aircraft.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and two television stations.

FINANCE

	1966 Colones	1967 Colones
Revenue (Budget) . . .	240,500,000	235,500,000
Expenditure (do) . . .	274,691,000	254,100,000

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1966):	Colones
External Debt	181,621,000
Internal Debt	
Direct Governmental	12,450,000
Guaranteed by Government	44,656,000

TRADE	1965 Colones	1966 Colones
Imports	503,400,000	549,600,000
Exports	471,800,000	481,200,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£3,524,000	£2,994,000
Exports to U.K.	96,000	219,000
Par of Exchange 2·50 Colones = \$1 (U.S.) (See also p. 84).		

Coffee accounted for 47 per cent. of the exports in 1966 and cotton for 12 per cent. The others ■ sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL.—San Salvador. Population (Census of 1961), 248,100. Other towns are Santa Ana (73,864); San Miguel (38,330), ♀ La Union (Cutoco), ♀ La Libertad and ♀ Acajutla.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of arms on white band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—September 15.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, (Apartado 601), San Salvador	
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Michael Alfred Wenner (1967)	£4,625
1st Secretaries, J. Hammond (Consul), B. C. A. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Economic).	
Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, C.B.E.	
There is a Consular Shipping Office at La Libertad.	

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)
Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

Saxone House, 74A Regent Street, W.1
Consul General, C. Forte.
Vice-Consul, R. E. Rudge.

A small Republic in the hills ■ Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonemason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity ■ respected by Italy. The Republic is governed by a State Congress of 10 members, under the Presidency of two Captains-Regent. The Great and General Council, a legislative body of 60 members is elected by ■ universal suffrage for a term of 5 years. A Council of Twelve forms in certain cases a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population on Dec. 31, 1967, was 18,181. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cattle, ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904, ascended the throne, Nov. 2, 1964.**Crown Prince**, H.R.H. Amir Khalid bin Abdul Aziz, born 1922.**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS****President of the Council and Foreign Minister**, H.M. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz.**Deputy President**, H.R.H. Amir Khalid bin Abdul Aziz.**and Deputy President and Minister of Interior**, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.**Defence and Aviation**, H.R.H. Amir Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.**Finance and National Economy**, H.R.H. Amir Musa'id bin Abdul Rahman.**Agriculture**, Shaikh Hassan al Mishari.**Education**, Shaikh Hassan Al al-Shaikh.**Trade and Industry**, Shaikh Abid Shaikh.**Communications**, Shaikh Mohammad Oman Tawfiq.**Petroleum and Mineral Resources**, Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.**Health** (vacant).**Labour and Social Affairs**, Shaikh Abdul Rahman Aba Khail.**Information**, Shaikh Jamil al-Hujailan.**Pilgrimage and Trusts**, Dr. Omar Tawfiq (*acting*).**Foreign Affairs**, Shaikh Saqqaf (*Minister of State*).**SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY**

27 Eaton Place, S.W.1

[01-235-8431]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al Helaissi, G.C.V.O. (1966).**Counsellors**, Mohamed Nouri Ibrahim, C.V.O.; Salem Azzam, C.V.O.**1st Secretary**, A. Zaki Saleh, M.V.O.**2nd Secretary**, Mohamed Said Abdul Jawad, M.V.O.**3rd Secretary**, Abdul Wahab Al-Fadl, M.V.O.**Defence Attaché**, Major-Gen. Mashour Al Harithy, C.V.O.**Air Attaché**, Lt.-Col. Akram Khouja.**Commercial Counsellor**, Ibrahim Malaica, C.V.O.**Cultural Counsellor**, Abdulaziz Mansour Al-Turki.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud ■ an independent

ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with ■ estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at about 3,500,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi persuasion. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is ■ experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by mid-1968 total production of crude oil for the whole country, including off-shore concessions, was running at a rate of some 3,000,000 barrels per day. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (300,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), ♀ Al Khobar and ♀ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraidah, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were ♀ Qatif, ♀ Uqair and ♀ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under ■ 60 years' lease, has built ■ deep-water port for its own purposes at ♀ Ras Tanura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at ♀ Dammam in 1950. A railway is in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The Hejaz ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihamah) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh and Gizan. Jeddah contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is now under reconstruction. The Oasis of Khaibar, east of the railway, contains ■ considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has ■ permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated ■ the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains



the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a population estimated at 200,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham", placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah (250,000) is the principal port and commercial centre of Saudi Arabia. A new deep-water port is under construction, for completion in 1971.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Finance and Trade.—Oil is the main source of the country's wealth, though customs revenues and other taxes, as well as foreign exchange accruing from the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, also bring significant income. In the fiscal year 1967-68 (Oct. 25, 1967-Oct. 14, 1968) the budget was balanced at SR.4,937,000,000 (£461,000,000) of which 80 per cent. was derived from oil. Revenue and expenditure were marginally lower than in the previous year. 43 per cent. of total Government expenditure is allocated to development projects (£200,000,000). The rate of exchange is about SR.10·70 = £1. The currency is strong, and backed by gold and foreign exchange reserves of over £315,000,000. With few exceptions, such as the ban on alcohol, there are no restrictions on trade or payments. There is no public debt. Imports in 1966-67 were about £214,000,000, compared with annual rate of £2,500,000 before 1939. The United States of America is the leading supplier, followed (in 1967) by Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£20,299,000	£15,839,000
Exports to U.K.....	39,681,000	62,543,000

Communications.—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. Metalled roads connect Mecca with its Port of Jeddah (45 miles), and with Riyadh and Dhahran. A 7,658 km. (4,760 miles) programme of new road construction is now under way. This will provide the first stage of a country-wide network. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convair, Boeing 720 and Douglas DC9 aircraft. Scheduled services are flown to all the main towns of the country. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, where a new airport was opened in 1962, and at Jeddah. A new field for Jeddah is being designed. Riyadh Airport is to be brought up to international standards and 13 other internal airfields are to be constructed. Saudi Arabian airlines have an extensive overseas operation including a weekly direct flight to London. A large and increasing number of international airlines operate into Jeddah and Dhahran.

Education.—There are 1,287 Government schools, mostly primary or intermediate, but including eleven secondary schools. There is an Islamic University at Medina, a college of Islamic law at Mecca and universities at Riyadh and Jeddah. Government education is free. With three exceptions all schools are maintained by the Government. Education at all levels is free.

CAPITAL. Riyadh, population about 300,000.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG.—Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

BRITISH EMBASSY

P. O. Box 393, Shari' Malik Abdul Aziz,
Jedda

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Willie Morris, C.M.G. (1968). £5,375
Counsellor, A. J. M. Craig.
1st Secretaries, A. B. Milne, O.B.E.; R. McGregor
(Commercial).
2nd Secretaries, S. G. Cooke (Consul); H. R. Leach,
M.B.E.; A. D. Harris; A. H. Banks (Commercial);
R. A. W. Wright; W. H. Fullerton.
3rd Secretaries, R. J. S. Muir (Commercial); B. S. T.
Eastwood (Information).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. C. S. Fitzpatrick.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. J. A. Horrell.

British Council Representative, R. W. H. Charlton,
P.O. Box 561, Riyadh.

SENEGAL

(République du Senegal)

President and Head of Government, Léopold Senghor.
elected President, Sept. 5, 1960.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Seyni Loum, 10 Gloucester Place, W.1. [01-935-0313].

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea in the south. (For MAP, see p. 871). It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1966) of 3,580,000.

Formerly a French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Senegal, (French) Soudan, Dahomey and Upper Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20, 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Senegal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent state. In March, 1963 (after an attempted coup d'état by the then Prime Minister in the previous December) a new constitution was approved giving executive powers to the President, on the lines of the present French constitution. Senegal's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed) and phosphates.

Trade.—Total trade of Senegal in 1966 amounted to: Imports Francs CFA. 38,313,000,000; Exports Francs CFA. 36,764,000,000. Trade with U.K., 1967: Imports from U.K., £913,000; Exports, £1,243,000.

CAPITAL.—Dakar (450,000).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; green star on the yellow band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—April 4.

British Embassy: B.P. 6025, Dakar.
British Ambassador, His Excellency John Gabriel Tahourdin, C.M.G. (1966) £5,375

SIAM. See Thailand

SOMALIA

(Somali Republic)

President, Dr. Abdelrahid Ali Shermarké, elected June 10, 1967, for a term of six years.
Prime Minister, Mohammed Hadij Ibrahim Egal.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ali Omar Scego.

EMBASSY

60 Portland Place, W.1.
 [01-580-7148]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ahmed Jama Abdilleh (1968).
Counsellor, Abdullahi Abby Farah.
1st Secretary, Mohamud Haji Nur.
Attaché, Mohamud Osman Osmer.

The Somali Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Cape Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with the Territory of the Afars and Issas. (For MAP, see p. 854). Somalia is bounded on the west by the Territory of the Afars and Issas, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 246,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated (1966) at 2,580,000. Livestock raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in livestock on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop under agreement with the Somali Government.

Government.—The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26, 1960, with the exception of a short period in 1940–41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 1941 until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to an end on July 1, 1960, when Somalia became independent and united with the former British Somaliland Protectorate under the title of the Somali Republic. Aden Abdulle Osman was returned to office as the first substantive President of the Republic in 1961, after a year as provisional President. Following national elections on June 10, 1967, Dr. Shermarké succeeded to the Presidency and on July 6 appointed Mr. Egal as Prime Minister. A new Cabinet was formed on July 15.

Somalia imported British goods to the value of £697,000 in 1967 (1966, £646,000).

CAPITAL.—Mogadishu (Mogadiscio), population (estimated 1967), 170,000. Other towns are Hargeisa (50,000), Kisimayu (30,000), Berbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

FLAG.—Five-pointed white star on blue ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Stephen John Whitwell, M.C. (1968) £4,625

1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti, O.B.E. (Head of Chancery).

2nd Secretary, R. J. E. Thomas (Commercial and Information).

Attaché, D. Stingemore (Vice-Consul).

SOUTH AFRICA

(Republiek van Suid-Afrika)

State President, Johannes Jacobus Fouché, born 1898;

elected President, Feb. 19, 1968; inaugurated April 10, 1968.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Police, B. J. Vorster.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. H. Muller.
Information, Immigration, Social Welfare and Pensions,
Dr. Mulder.
Justice, Police and Prisons, P. C. Pelser.
Transport, B. J. Schoeman.
Finance, Dr. N. Diederichs.
Interior, Mr. Muller.
Education, Arts, Science and Information, Sen. J. de Klerk.

Agriculture and Water Affairs, D. C. H. Uys.
Defence, P. W. Botha.
Economic Affairs, J. F. W. Haak.
Planning and Mines, Dr. C. de Wet.
Community Development and Public Works, Mr. Coetzee.
Water Affairs and Forestry, S. P. Botha.
Labour and Coloured Affairs, M. Viljoen.
Indian Affairs, Tourism and Sport, F. W. Waring.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. C. G. J. van Rensburg.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
 [01-930-4488]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Hendrik G. Luttig (1967).
Minister, J. van Dalsen.
Counsellor, G. du T. Roux (Administration).
1st Secretaries, F. J. Cronje; P. C. Schoeman.
3rd Secretaries, E. du Toit; M. L. T. W. Naudé; M. J. Bennie; J. P. B. Erasmus.
Armed Forces Attaché, Brig. S. P. Palmer, D.F.C.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. M. Kramer.
Army Attaché, Cdt. J. M. Slabber.
Air Force Attaché, Cdt. B. J. Vorster.
Minister (Commercial), W. A. B. R. Barnard.
Secretaries (Commercial), G. T. Coetzee; J. S. J. Kruger.
Attachés (Information), D. G. Grobler; P. K. Coetzee; J. de Villiers; J. J. Beytell.



Area and Population.—The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Molopo and Orange Rivers ($34^{\circ} 50' 22''$ South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of 472,350 square miles, and a total population (census of 1960) of 15,982,664 (White, 3,088,492; African, 10,907,789; Coloured, 1,509,258; and Asian, 477,125). Populations of the Provinces at the 1960 census (preliminary figures) were: Cape Province (278,465 sq. miles), 5,342,720; Natal (33,578 sq. miles), 2,979,920; Transvaal (110,450 sq. miles), 6,273,477; Orange Free State

(49,866 sq. miles), 1,386,547. The total population was estimated to have risen to 18,733,000 by July, 1967.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous Table Mountain (3,582 feet), while the Great Swartberg and Langeberg run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape Province. Between these two ranges and the Roggeveld and Nieuwveld ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the Sneeuwberg, containing the highest summit in the province (Komrasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the Drakensberg (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,600 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the Magaliesberg and Waterberg ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Bankenveld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The Orange, with its tributary the Vaal, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South West Africa and the Cape Province. The Limpopo, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

Government.—The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, under the South Africa Act, 1909, in a legislative union under the name of the Union of South Africa, the four colonies becoming Provinces of the Union. The Union of South Africa continued as a member of the British Commonwealth until 1961. A referendum held among white voters on October 5, 1960, decided by a narrow majority in favour of Republican status. 1,633,772 votes were cast—a poll of 90·73 per cent.—with 52·05 per cent. in favour. The Union of South Africa became a republic on May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth. Mr. C. R. Swart was elected the first President of the Republic on May 10 and assumed office on May 31, 1961. He retired on May 31, 1967, a year before his term of office was due to expire. The former Minister of Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges, was elected to the Presidency but fell seriously ill before his inauguration. The Leader of the Senate, Senator J. F. T. Naudé was Acting President during 1967 and until the inauguration of Mr. Fouché on April 10, 1968.

The Senate, as reconstituted by the Senate Act,

1960, consists of 54 members, appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eleven are appointed by the Government (8 for the Republic, 2 for South West Africa and a Coloured representative). Forty-three are elected (Transvaal, 14; Cape Province, 11; Natal and Orange Free State, each 8; and South West Africa, 2). The Act of 1960 reintroduced proportional representation at elections to the Senate and excluded Native representation.

The House of Assembly consists of 170 elected members, 54 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 18 Natal, 73 Transvaal, 15 the Orange Free State, and 6 South West Africa. There are also 11 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930. Cape Bantu voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.

After the General Election on March 30, 1966, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 126; United Party, 39; National Union, 1; Progressive Party, 1; Representatives of Coloured Voters, 4. Total 170.

Defence.—The South Africa Defence Act, 1957, became law on Nov. 1, 1958. This Act, as amended in 1961, provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Citizen Force or Commandos spread over a period of four consecutive years. Thereafter citizens are required to serve with the Reserve for a prescribed period of time.

Education.—The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped. There are two non-white university colleges and three Bantu university colleges, students of these taking the examinations of the University of South Africa.

Communications.—The total open mileage of Government-owned railway lines at the end of March, 1965, was 13,232 miles, of which 1,902 miles were electrified. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R. 383,690,000. Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in South and South West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Rhodesia, East Africa, Central Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

Production and Trade.—Final figures for the principal crops produced in 1964–65 (lbs. 200) were wheat, 11,516,064; maize, 49,494,000; Kaffir corn, 4,828 (150 lbs.); barley, 451,355; oats, 707,890. Estimates of 1965–66 crops included: maize, 54,020,000,000 bags of 200 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 4,260,000,000 bags of 200 lbs.; wheat, 7,852,000 bags (200 lbs.); barley, 446,000 bags (150 lbs.); oats, 1,518,000 bags (150 lbs.). The estimated production of groundnuts in 1965–66 was 145,000 short tons. Sales of wool during the 1964–65 season amounted to 296,000,000 lbs. (1963–64, 306,000,000 lb.).

Mineral production is of the greatest importance

in the South African economy, value of production in 1965 being (R.1,000): gold, 766,542; diamonds 49,602; coal, 83,306; copper, 32,120; tin, 4,303; silver, 2,903; asbestos, 25,233. Exports of uranium oxide amounted to R.58,069,000 in 1964 (figures no longer declared).

Value of trade in 1964 (with 1963 figures in italic type) was: R.1,529,900,000 (R.1,202,800,000); Exports R.955,000,000 (R.915,700,000).

Trade with U.K.*

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£242,880,000	£257,193,000
Exports to U.K.	191,408,000	219,597,000

*Excluding gold bullion and specie.

Currency.—The South African £ reached parity with the £ sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the Rand (R.) was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, with 1 par value of 10s. Sterling. Since devaluation of the £ sterling in Nov., 1967, the rate of exchange has been R.1·72 = £1 (see also p. 83). Coins are one silver coin, the Rand (10s.); four nickel coins, 50 cents (5s.); 20 cents (2s.); 10 cents (1s.), 5 cents (6d.); two bronze coins, 2 cents (2d.) and 1 cent (1d.). In addition the yellow bronze $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, though no longer minted, will remain in circulation for an unspecified period. (See also p. 83.)

Finance.—Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 1965 was R.1,130,606,000 (1964, R.1,001,436,000). The gross Public Debt of the Republic on March 31, 1966 was R.3,395,000,000 (1964, R.3,222,000,000).

CAPITAL.—The administrative seat of the Government is PRETORIA, Transvaal; population (census of 1960), 422,590; the seat of the Legislature is CAPE TOWN, population (1961), 807,211. Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamer 11 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg, Transvaal (1,110,905); DURBAN, Natal, the largest seaport (659,934); PORT ELIZABETH, Cape (274,180); Germiston, Transvaal (213,642); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State (145,273); Springs, Transvaal (137,253); Benoni, Transvaal (136,476); EAST LONDON, Cape (115,677); Welkom, O.F.S. (67,614); and PIETERMARITZBURG, capital of Natal (96,236).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full. The national flag was adopted by the Union in 1927 and was flown side by side with the Union Jack. This practice was expected to be continued in Natal.

NATIONAL DAY.—May 31.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Hill Street, Pretoria

91 Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.–June)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1966) £8,600
Minister, M. A. Robb, C.M.G.
Minister (Commercial), D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellor, M. H. Morgan (Head of Chancery).
1st Secretaries, M. S. Berthoud; P. V. Killick (Information); A. C. McCarthy (Commercial); L. Jones (Administration); R. A. Dewhurst; R. B. Couchman.

Naval Attaché, Cdre. J. W. D. Cook.

Military Attaché, Col. P. R. H. Turner.

Air Attaché, Air Cdre. J. B. Coward, A.F.C.

Ast. Naval Attaché, Cdr. S. K. Sharrock.

Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative, R. T. Butlin, O.B.E.

Assistant Cultural Attaché, M. R. Tatham.

2nd Secretary, J. Beale (Commercial).

3rd Secretary, Miss P. Stanbridge.

There are British Consular Offices at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

South West Africa.

Administrator, W. C. du Plessis.

South West Africa stretches from the southern border of Angola (lat. 17°23' S.) to part of the northern (Orange River) and north-western borders of the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa; and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Botswana in the east.

The territory has an area of 318,261 sq. miles, including the area of Walvis Bay (434 sq. miles) which, although part of the Republic of South Africa, is for convenience administered as part of South West Africa. The population was estimated at 610,100 in 1966 and the main population groups are: Ovambo (270,900), Whites (96,000), Damara (50,200), Herero (40,000), Nama (39,400), Okavango (31,500), East Caprivians (17,900) Coloureds (15,400), Basters (13,700), Bushmen (13,300), Kaokovelders (10,500), Tswana and others (11,300).

Government.—A German protectorate from 1880–1915, South West Africa was administered until the end of 1920 by the Union of South Africa. In terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Territory was declared a "C" Mandate and entrusted to South Africa with full powers of administration and legislation over the Territory. After the dissolution of the League of Nations and in the absence of a trusteeship agreement, South Africa informed the United Nations that she would continue to administer South West Africa in the spirit of the Mandate. Since the establishment of the United Nations, South West Africa has been the subject of dispute.

Production and Communications.—Mining, agriculture and fisheries are important. In 1965, animal husbandry accounted for 99 per cent. of the total gross output of commercial agriculture which was estimated at £22·2 million. The average rainfall over 70 per cent. of the Territory is below 400 mm. per annum. 1,453 miles of railway line have been laid; 810 miles of road have been tarred; 41,526 motor vehicles were registered in 1966; air links exist between Windhoek and major cities of the Republic. Lüderitz is the only harbour in the Territory proper. 118 telephone exchanges serve the 16,492 telephone subscribers in the Territory. In 1966 the school attendance for the indigenous groups was 62 per cent.; in 1960 there were 37 Native pupils to one teacher and it was estimated that 56 per cent. of the adult indigenous population was literate.

Trade.—Exports in 1966 totalled £104,650,000. Agricultural products, £16,320,000; Fishery products, £24,450,000; Mineral products, £63,880,000.

Nearly half the Territory's total exports are disposed of in the South African market and about 90 per cent. of the Territory's imports are obtained from the Republic of South Africa.

Development.—Under the current five-year plan of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development £30 million will be spent on the indigenous groups (£11·065 million for community centres, schools, offices and other buildings;

£6·595 million for water and electricity supplies; £2·28 million for internal roads; £2·46 million for residential housing; £1·675 million for the control of animal diseases and stock improvements).

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£1,457,000	£2,120,000
Exports to U.K.	24,103,000	21,343,000

CAPITAL.—Windhoek (estimated population, 60,000). The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay (see above) and Ψ Lüderitz.

SOUTHERN YEMEN

(People's Republic of South Yemen)

President. Qahtan as-Shaabi, born 1921, assumed office Nov. 30, 1967.

CABINET

Prime Minister. The President.

Minister of Foreign Affairs. Saif Ahmed Dhali.

Defence. Mohammed Saleh Aulaqi.

Interior. Mohammed Ali Haithem.

Finance. Mohammed Abdullah Ushaish.

Culture, National Guidance and Unity Affairs. Abdul Abdulla Ali Uqba.

Economy, Commerce and Planning. Abdul Malik Ismail.

Justice and Waqfs (Religious Foundations). Abdel Mahfoudh Khalifa.

Works and Communications. Faisal Shamlan.

Education. Mohammed Abdul Qader Ba-Faqih.

Labour and Social Welfare. Omer Kutbi Omer.

Local Government. Seyyid Omer Akbari.

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. Ahmed Saleh Ash'aer.

Health. Ahmed Saeed Sadaqa.

SOUTH YEMEN EMBASSY

95 Park Lane, W.1.

[01-499-2536]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Ali Jafar Mohammed Nasser (1968).

Minister Plenipotentiary (Cultural). Abdullah Ahmed Muhelrez.

2nd Secretary. M. S. M. Al-Absi.

3rd Secretary. Saeed Ali Khubara.

Area and Population.—Southern Yemen lies at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, having a frontier with the Yemen, and a coastline extending to 400 miles from the Red Sea eastwards along the Gulf of Aden. The area is largely composed of mountains and desert. Rainfall is generally scarce and unpredictable. The population outside Aden lives on a tribal basis and is concentrated in the fertile districts. In the more extensive desert and near-desert areas nomadic communities depend on their livestock for a livelihood.

Included in Southern Yemen are the offshore islands of Perim (in the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits), Kamaran (area, 70 sq. miles) in the Red Sea, and Socotra, formerly part of the sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, now merged in the People's Republic. Estimated area of Southern Yemen is 60,000 sq. miles, with a total population of about 900,000. The population of Aden (75 sq. miles) was estimated at 285,000 in 1965; it is formed by the twin volcanic peninsulas of Aden and Little Aden linked by a sandy strip of coastline and comprises the towns of Tawahi, Crater, Maalla (built on land reclaimed from the sea), Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman and the villages of Imad and Hiswa.

Government.—The People's Republic of South Yemen was set up on Nov. 30, 1967, bringing to an end 22 years of British rule in Aden and its hinterland. Territory of the Republic is that of the former Federation of South Arabia and the Eastern Aden Protectorate, consisting of the State

of Aden and some 17 sultanates and amirates in which effective power had passed to the National Liberation Front during August and September, 1967. By Nov. 8, 1967, the N.L.F. claimed to be exercising sovereignty outside British-manned enclaves. Negotiations held between the British Government and representatives of the N.L.F. at Geneva from Nov. 21-29, 1967, ended in agreement on financial aid to South Yemen for civil and military purposes for a period of six months from the date of independence. Evacuation of British military forces which had begun in April, 1967, was completed on Nov. 29, covered by strong naval forces, ■ few hours before the territory was proclaimed ■ republic.

The Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front, Mr. Qahtan as-Shaabi, who had been appointed President from Nov. 30, announced that South Yemen would have ■ one-party system and a presidential form of government, as in the United Arab Republic. A 12-member Cabinet was formed on Dec. 1, headed by the President (see above). South Yemen was admitted to membership of the United Nations on Dec. 14, 1967.

During the period of the emergency in Aden which began at the end of 1963, 53 British servicemen were killed and 669 wounded in anti-terrorist operations, mainly in the State of Aden. A further 76 British servicemen were killed and 235 wounded in other parts of the Federation during the same period.

Kuria Muria Islands.—The Kuria Muria Islands, which had been administered by Gt. Britain from Aden although ■ miles distant from Yemen territory, were ceded to the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman on Nov. 30, 1967.

Production.—Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the 60,000 square miles of the Republic, outside Aden State. This is largely of a subsistence nature, sorghum, sesame and millets being the chief crops, and wheat and barley widely grown at the higher elevations. Of increasing importance, however, are the cash crops which have been developed since the second world war, by far the most important of which is the Abyan long-staple cotton, which is now the country's major export, and revenue from which averages over £1,000,000 annually.

Owing to lack of rainfall, cultivation is largely confined to fertile valleys and flood plains on silt built up and irrigated in the traditional manner. Of recent years, however, these traditional methods have been augmented and replaced by the use of modern earth-moving machinery and pumps. Irrigation schemes, designed to replace some of the more important traditional structures with permanent installations, are now being undertaken. Nearly all the fruit and vegetables grown in the Republic are marketed in Aden, through which passes annually some 30,000 tons of locally produced fruit and vegetables worth up to £600,000.

Trade.—Figures shown below are of British trade with the State of Aden:

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£13,175,000	£9,343,000
Exports to U.K.	13,825,000	10,614,000

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment and entrepôt, the port serving as ■ centre of distribution to and from neighbouring territories. Because of its favourable geographical position it is an important oil bunkering port. Transit trade is mainly in textiles, gums, and resins; grains and flour; coffee; tea; hides and skins, raw cotton and cotton-seed; and cheap consumer goods. There is ■ flourishing trade in luxury goods sold to visitors from ships.

Because of its favourable geographical position and its efficient service to ships, Aden became one of the busiest oil bunkering ports in the world, handling some 500 ships a month. The British Petroleum Refinery exports about 3,700,000 tons of petroleum products annually. In the main harbour, cargo handling for larger vessels is by lighter, but new wharves have been constructed at Maalla to accommodate alongside vessels of 2,500 gross registered tons. Aden has 140 miles of roads, 127 miles of which are asphalted.

Finance and Currency.—In the final year of the Federation, revenue was estimated at £25,144,784 and expenditure, £25,168,117. Currency is the South Arabian dinar, the total circulation of which is about £17,000,000.

Communications.—There are no railways in the Republic, but a system of undeveloped but motorable roads links the towns and villages outside Aden. There is an ambitious programme of road building and main trade routes are being installed. There is an international airport at Aden (Khor-makasar) and ten international airlines operate into South Yemen.

CAPITAL.—Aden (population, 1,500,000).

FLAG.—A tricolour, red, white and black horizontal bands, with a triangle of light blue at the hoist pointing towards the fly and charged with a five pointed star red.

NATIONAL DAYS.—Independence Day, Nov. 30; Revolution Day, Oct. 14.

BRITISH EMBASSY Tashyne, Aden.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Robin William John Hooper, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C. (1968)..... £6,300
Counsellor, R. A. Burroughs, C.M.G.

Defence Attaché, Col. J. T. Paley.

1st Secretaries, D. Slater; K. Oldfield (Admin.); H. Lewty (Consul); H. C. Williams; C. de L. Herdon.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. W. H. Stevens.

2nd Secretaries, M. A. Marshall; D. J. F. Barwell; T. E. F. Williams (Technical Aid).

SPAIN (Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 4, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.

Vice-President of the Government, Rear-Adm. Don Luis Carrero Blanco, appointed Sept. 14, 1967.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando María Castilla.

Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega

Army, Teniente General Don Camilo Menéndez Tolosa.

Marine, Almirante Don Pedro Nieto Antúnez.

Air, Teniente General José Lacalle Larraga.

Justice, Sr. Don Antonio de Oriol y Urquijo.

Finance, Sr. Don Juan Espinosa San Martín.

Industry, Sr. Don Gregorio López Bravo.

Agriculture, Sr. Don Adolfo Díaz Ambrona.

Labour, Sr. Don Jesús Romeo Gorria.

Education, Sr. Don José Villar Palasi.

Public Works, Sr. Don Federico Silva Muñoz.

Commerce, Sr. Don Faustino García-Moncó Fernández.

Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Sois Ruiz.

Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José María Martínez Sánchez-Arjona.

Minister without Portfolio and Commissioner of the Development Plan, Sr. Don Laureano López Rodó.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[0x-235-5555]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency El Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).

Minister Counsellor, Don Alberto López Herce (Consul-General).

Ministers Plenipotentiary, Don Eduardo Casuso y Gandlerillas; El Marqués de Espinardo.

Counsellors, Don Manuel García y García (Consular);

Don Eduarda Toda (Cultural); Don Ramón Ortí.

1st Secretaries, Don José Luis de Aguilar; Don Pedro Bermejo.

2nd Secretary, Don Rafael Pastor.

Consular Section, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Commercial Office, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the



south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 square miles, with an estimated population (July, 1968) of 32,411,407. Returns for 1966 gave 661,731 births, 267,407 deaths and 229,796 marriages. Infant mortality (under one year) was 17,631.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro and the Minho.

Government.—In April, 1931, the last monarch of Spain, Alfonso XIII, left the country; a Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican

and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the *Azadía* (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the Nationalists (General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (*Leader*) of the Empire and Chief of the State. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the *Cortes de España*. This was reorganized by an Organic Law of 1967 and is composed of approximately 564 members—ministers, 19; members of the National Council of the Movement, 109; Presidents of various State bodies, 5; representatives of the national syndicates, 150; 100 members elected by heads of families and married women; university rectors, 12; representatives of professional, academic and scientific bodies, 28; representatives of local administration, 116; and 25 members directly appointed by the Head of State.

On April 1, 1947, a Law of Succession was promulgated creating two new bodies: the Council of the Realm and the Council of Regency. The main duty of the Council of the Realm is to nominate a successor to Generalissimo Franco should the latter not already have done so before the time of his decease or incapacitation. The Council of Regency is intended to rule during an interregnum and in the absence abroad of the Head of State; it has a membership of three. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563.

A referendum held in 1967 approved ■ Organic Law of the State introducing a number of changes in state institutions. The offices of Head of State and Head of Government, held jointly since the Civil War by General Franco, were separated.

Defence.—Army: There are in Spain one Armoured, one Cavalry, four Mountain and seven Infantry Divisions of which three are mechanized. There are also an Airborne Brigade and Independent brigades of Infantry, mechanized Cavalry and Artillery in the Peninsula. The Guardia Civil also forms part of the Army though it operates as a gendarmerie in the rural areas under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The active Spanish Navy consists of ■ cruisers, 6 destroyers, 22 frigates and corvettes, ■ attack transports, 6 minelayers, 25 minesweepers, 4 submarines, 4 midget submarines, 3 landing ships, 3 squadrons of helicopters, a large number of auxiliary and small craft. Two destroyers are being completely rebuilt and ■ building programme of 5 large destroyers and 2 submarines is being started.

The Air Force is divided geographically into 5

Regions covering Spain plus ■ Air Zone for the Canaries and an Air Sector for the Balearics. There are also separate functional Air Defence, Tactical and Transport Commands. The Air Force consists of 4 Fighter Wings, ■ Fighter Bomber Wings, 1 Light Bomber Wing, 2 Transport Wings and 1 Mixed Wing. There is also a variety of training and miscellaneous aircraft and some helicopters. Total strength approximately 450 aircraft.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. There are 12 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid (1500), Murcia (1915). The Catholic University of Pamplona (1953) is the only University in Spain not subject to government control.

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provencal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956).

FINANCE

	1966 million Pesetas	1967 million Pesetas
Estimated Revenue....	168,710	204,291
Estimated Expenditure.	168,710	204,291

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1964) excluding parastatal organizations and State-guaranteed issues: Pesetas 112,876,190,000.

The rate of exchange for the peseta in Sept., 1968, was 166.5 pesetas = £1 sterling (see also p. 83).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, bananas, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. The orange crop is exported mainly to Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, zinc, lead and iron ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1966 the coal output amounted to 15,625,000 metric tons. 2,114,000 metric tons of iron and 3,750,000 metric tons of steel were produced in 1966. Other production figures included ('000 metric tons): pyrites, 2,498; cement, 11,800; sulphuric acid, 1,517; paper, 1,552; cotton yarn, 122.5 and wool yarn, 32.8. Production of electric

power was 37,500 million kWh. The fishing industry is important.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures.

Communications.—In 1963 there were 13,433 kilometres of railways in service. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1963 (excluding fishing boats) registered a total of 2,007,340 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1965	1966
	Pesetas	Pesetas

Imports (c.i.f.)...	181,381,166,089	215,443,500,000
Exports (f.o.b.)...	56,668,357,600	75,212,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
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Imports from U.K....	£99,295,000	£90,173,000
Exports to U.K....	61,774,000	74,664,000

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL. Madrid. Population 3,000,000. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,655,603), Valencia (584,672), Ψ Seville (548,538), Zaragoza (393,425), Ψ Málaga (321,529), Bilbao (300,000); Murcia (259,267).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band. NATIONAL DAY.—July 18 (*Fiesta Nacional Española*).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Barcelona (713 miles) ■ hrs. 25 mins.; Madrid (775 miles), ■ hrs. 5 mins.; Valencia, 2 hrs. 10 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Alan Meredith Williams, K.C.M.G. (1965)..... £6,300

Minister, J. N. Henderson, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Commercial), M. H. M. Reid.

1st Secretaries, Lord Nicholas Gordon-Lennox (Head of Chancery); Miss A. M. Wood (Consul); R. H. Owen; A. E. Huttley; K. G. MacInnes (Information).

2nd Secretaries, A. L. S. Coltman; C. J. H. Keith (Information); C. L. Nash.

3rd Secretary, W. L. Harding.
Commercial Attachés, D. Clarke; D. G. Liddle.
Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. W. Haine-Haycock.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. S. Henley, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. J. A. G. Slesser.

Archivist, Miss G. Lowe.

Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Ibiza, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Málaga, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta (Morocco), Madrid and Fernando Póo.

British Council Representative, J. G. Bruton, O.B.E., Calle Almagro 5, Madrid, 4.

There are British Institutes at Madrid and Barcelona.

BRITISH CHAMBER ■ COMMERCE ■ SPAIN,
Marqués de Valdeiglesias 3, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 22 (Segundo), Barcelona; Pascual y Genis 22, Valencia.

The BALEARIC ISLES are ■ archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoc, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with ■ population of 441,842. The archipelago forms ■ province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. 149,921; Ψ Mahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 908,718. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote (38,500), Fuerteventura (19,500) and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 177,746) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma (76,000), Gomera (31,829), and Hierro (10,000)), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 140,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£12,935,000	£12,123,000

Exports to U.K....	17,356,000	18,102,000
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ISLA DE LOS FAISANES is ■ uninhabited Franco-Spanish condominium, at the mouth of the Bidasoa in La Higuera bay.

CEUTA is ■ fortified post ■ the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with ■ population (estimated, 1967) of 100,000.

MELILLA is ■ town on ■ rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by ■ narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. Population (estimated, 1967) 100,000. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with ■ total area of close on 82,400 square miles.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobón, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland) was divided into two provinces on April 1, 1960, each becoming ■ province of Metropolitan Spain under a civil governor, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. Since December, 1960, six deputies have represented the two provinces in the *Cortes* at Madrid. By a plebiscite on December 15, 1963, the combined electorate of the two provinces voted in favour of the régime of autonomy proposed by the Spanish Government. Under this régime certain legislative and executive powers were given to elected bodies of the two provinces, and a Council of local elected Ministers was made responsible to ■ High Commissioner to be appointed by the Spanish Government. Following elections to local councils, the procedure of instituting the régime of autonomy was completed by the approval of the Spanish Government on June 2, 1964.

In 1968 the date of Oct. 12, 1968, was fixed for the complete independence of the Territory. Fernando Póo lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from

the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has ■■■■■ of about 800 square miles, and ■■■■■ population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is ♀ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population in 1960 of approximately 246,000, with 6,262 in *Fernando Póo* (including 4,200 Europeans) and nearly 200,000 in Rio Muni.

Annonbon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in $1^{\circ} 24' S.$ lat. and $5^{\circ} 3E.$ long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Eloboey Grande, and Eloboey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni (the second province) is ■■■ coastal settlement between Cameroon and Congo ($1^{\circ} N.$ — $2^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat.) extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito and Campa rivers, and at ♀ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA.—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara consist of two provinces—Ifni and Spanish Sahara. Ifni (capital, Sidi Ifni) extends on the coast from the mouth of Bou Sedra (Asif Salouad) (approximately $29^{\circ} 38' N.$ lat.) to the River Assaka (Nun) which forms the S.W. boundary. The eastern boundary runs between $9^{\circ} 50'$ and $9^{\circ} 55'$ W. long. The coast line is 36 miles in length and the territory measures approximately 950 square miles. The province of Spanish Sahara extends from $27^{\circ} 40' N.$ lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along latitude $21^{\circ} 20'$. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Segura el Hamra (Rio Rojo) of which the capital is Aaiun. It extends eastward to approximately $8^{\circ} 40' W.$ long. The southern region is the Rio de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately $12^{\circ} W.$ long. Total population about 36,000.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over ■■■ part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements ■■■ the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name includes six islands; population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The *Chafarinas* (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about ■■■ miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Chairman of Supreme Council of State, Ismail el Azhari.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub.

NOTE.—On July 25, 1966, the Sudan Constituent

Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Prime Minister, Mr. Mahgoub who then resigned. Dr. Sadiq el Mahdi announced on July 31 that he had formed a Coalition consisting of members of the Umma Party and National Unionist Party. The Umma Party members of this cabinet resigned on Sept. 30, 1966. A new cabinet was formed on May 29, 1967, by Mr. Mahgoub.

The present Cabinet was formed by Mr. Mahgoub in June, 1968, after the success of the Democratic Unionist Party in the general election of May, 1968.

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
3 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.
[01-839-8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sayed Sir El-Khatim el Khalifa, G.C.M.G. (1968).

Counsellor, Sayed Eisa Mustafa.

1st Secretary, Sayed Abdel Aziz Sayed Taha.

2nd Secretary, Sayed Ali A. Abu-Sinn.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. El Tayib El Mardi.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Yousif Ahmed Yousif.

Cultural Attaché, Sayed Ahmed Mohamed Saad.

Assistant Cultural Attaché, Sayed Hassan Abbas, M.V.O.

Commercial Attaché, Sayed Tawfig Tigani Abu-Groon.



Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of U.A.R. $22^{\circ} N.$ lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, $3^{\circ} 36' N.$ lat., and reaches from the Republic of Chad about $21^{\circ} 49' E.$ (at $12^{\circ} 45' N.$) to the north-west boundary of Ethiopia in $38^{\circ} 35' E.$ (at $18^{\circ} N.$). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22° parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya, Uganda and the Congolese Republic; and on the west the Central African Republic, Chad and Libya.

The White Nile enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The Blue Nile flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance

is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six Cataracts.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1967) of 24,355,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and other Northern peoples are all Moslems. The Nilotes of the Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile Valleys are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are beginning to go over to Islam.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was until 1955 administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. On November 17, 1958, by means of a coup d'état, the Army took over control of the country. The constitution was suspended, Parliament and political parties dissolved. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and a Council of Ministers were set up. In November, 1962, the Government announced a new electoral system comprising partly elected and partly nominated local councils, province councils and a Central Council. The local and province councils under the new system were in being by July, 1963, and the Central Council held its first session on December 13, 1963. In October 1964 a civilian Cabinet was appointed, and after the resignation of President Abboud in the following month, a Supreme Council of State, with 5 members, was set up.

Education.—Government education is heavily subsidized or free according to means, beginning at the age of seven and passing through elementary, intermediate and secondary stages, each of four years. University degree courses vary from 4 to 6 years. Arabic is the normal language of instruction in schools throughout the Sudan, although English is the main language of instruction in higher education. English is taught in intermediate and secondary schools as the first foreign language.

In 1968-69 the University of Khartoum had over 3,500 students of whom 400 graduated in 1968 in nine faculties. There were about 700 students at the Khartoum Technical Institute, which is divided in eight vocational schools and about 300 at the Senior Trade School. The Higher Teacher Training Institute at Omdurman had about 500 students. B.Ed. degrees will be awarded from 1971 after affiliation with the University of Khartoum. Non-governmental higher education was offered by Cairo University, Khartoum Branch (three faculties with about 1,600 students), and at the newly established Islamic University of Omdurman (600 students).

There were two training colleges for intermediate teachers with 200 men and 50 women, and 14 training colleges for elementary school teachers

with 1,400 students. 42 academic secondary schools, with a total first year entry of 114 streams with 40 pupils each (go for boys and 24 for girls), had a total of 14,000 boys and 4,000 girls. There was one secondary technical school with 4 class entry and 11 post-intermediate two-year technical schools with 4 class entry, making a total of 1,642 boys. 7 Government religious secondary schools also had about 1,200 boys. There were 228 streams in academic intermediate schools, making a total of 37,800 boy pupils and 12,200 girls, increasing of about 10 per cent. over 1967-68.

In 1967-68 there were 455,000 pupils receiving elementary education. In addition, 107,600 were enrolled in private schools at all levels, an increase of nearly two-thirds in a single year. The percentage of the age-group enrolled in all schools is: elementary, 31 per cent; intermediate, 4·5 per cent; secondary, 2·2 per cent.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (mainly Egyptian type) cotton of which the Sudan is a major producer, but increasing quantities of short and medium staple (American) type cotton are being grown. Production in 1965-66 totalled 790,180, an increase over the figure of 541,963 for 1963-64, but less than the 1961-62 level of 1,142,392 bales. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme (a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile) and its extension, the Managil Scheme. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South. A new dam at Khashm el Girba began to store water in May, 1964, and will eventually provide irrigation to about 500,000 acres, most of which is being used to resettle the population of the Wadi Halfa area which is being flooded by the reservoir of the Egyptian High Dam. Another dam at Roseires on the Blue Nile will enable new or increased irrigation on a further 3,000,000 acres well providing hydro-electric power.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branches out southwards to Wau from the Sennar/Nyala western line. Regular rail and Nile steamer services connect Khartoum with Juba in Equatoria Province which in turn is connected by bus service with Nimule on the Uganda border. The river service between Wadi Halfa and Shellal in the U.A.R. was withdrawn in 1964 and it has not yet been decided finally what form of transport, if any, will replace it. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways fly regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, Uganda and W. Germany and are equipped with a Comet 4C and 4 Fokker F27 aircraft as well as some smaller machines.

FINANCE

	1966-67
Revenue	£87,867,961
Expenditure	83,267,506
LS= Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.	

Exchange Rate 83·23 Piastres = £1 sterling. (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1965	1966	1967
Total imports.....	£72,288,651	£72,288,651	£72,288,651
Exports.....	67,956,234	67,956,234	67,956,234

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£16,312,000	£17,374,000
Exports to U.K.	4,918,000	6,561,000

The principal exports are cotton and cotton seed, groundnuts and gum arabic. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. The town contains many mosques, ■■■ Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 124,000. Khartoum North and Omdurman have estimated populations of 53,000 and 154,000 respectively.

FLAG.—3 horizontal stripes of blue, yellow and green. NATIONAL DAY.—January 1 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Robert William Doughty Fowler, K.C.M.G. (1966)..... £5,610

British Council Representative, Dr. N. A. Daniel, O.B.E., 32 Barlamian Street, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum.

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends*, Gustaf VI Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, the late Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg (died March 7, 1965); succeeded Oct. 29, 1950. Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.

Justice, Herman Klint.

Foreign Affairs, Torsten Nilsson.

Defence, Sven Andersson.

Social Affairs, Sven Asplind.

Civil Service Affairs, Hans Gustafsson.

Communications, Karl Lundqvist.

Finance, Gunnar Sträng.

Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Olof Palme.

Agriculture, Eric Holmqvist.

Commerce, Gunnar Lange.

Interior, Rune B. Johansson.

Ministers without Portfolio, Sven-Eric Nilsson; Lennart Geijer (with special responsibility for the drafting of legislation); Alva Myrdal (with special responsibility for disarmament); Krister Wickman (with special responsibility for internal economic affairs); Camilla Odhner (with special responsibility for family affairs); Sven Moberg.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1

[01-580-2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leif Holfrage, G.B.E. (1967). Counsellors, G. Fagrell; A. Faltheim (Economic and Financial); O. Ternström (Press Affairs).

2nd Secretaries, S. Hirdman; J. Kronholm.

Attaché, P. Landelius.

Naval Attaché, Cdre. U. Reinius.

Military Attaché, Col. Å. Hultin.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. L. H. Sonesson.

Press Attaché, L. Romert.

Cultural Attaché, N.-G. Hildeman.

Labour Attaché, L. Hörlund.

Attaché, B. Petracus (Administration).

Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.

Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3 (01-481-1901).

Consul-General, Baron G. F. von Otter.

Counsellor, E. Rosenblad.

2nd Secretary, G. Luthman.



Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 24 local government districts, "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1968 of 7,893,704. In 1966 there were 122,000 births (15.5 per 1,000 inhabitants; death rate was 10.1 per 1,000 inhabitants and infant mortality rate (under one year of age) 14.2 per cent. of all live births.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte. Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, ■■■ Marshal of France, was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. He landed at Helsingborg ■■■ Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII in 1818. There is a Diet (Riksdag) of two Chambers, Första Kammaren of 151 members, elected for 3 years; and Andra Kammaren of 233 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (Statsråd) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—Since the end of the First World War Sweden has become one of the leading industrial nations of Europe. Agriculture is still one of the main activities, but its relative importance is declining and in 1967 less than 15 per cent. of the working population was engaged in

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

farming and forestry. The country's rising industrial prosperity is based on an abundance of natural resources in the form of forests, mineral deposits and water power. The forests are very extensive, covering about half the total land surface, and sustain flourishing timber, pulp and paper milling industries. The mineral resources include iron ore of excellent quality, lead, zinc, sulphur, granite and marble. There are also extensive deposits of low grade uranium ore. Important industries based on mining include iron and steel, aluminium, and copper. The engineering industry has expanded largely on the basis of products invented or developed by Swedish engineers. Sweden has now ■ of the most important shipbuilding industries in the world. Motor car manufacturing is becoming a major industry. The recent establishment of a petro-chemicals industry has led to ■ rapid expansion in the output of chemicals and plastics.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 8,600 miles in length (of which 7,900 are the property of the State) were open on January 1, 1967. At the beginning of 1966 there were 460 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 383 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and in January, 1966, the number of television licences issued had reached 2,145,000. On Sept. 3, 1967, right-hand traffic rules were introduced on the roads in Sweden. The number of private cars in use on January 1, 1966, was 1,792,671 (231 per 1,000 population).

The Mercantile Marine (Dec., 1968) consisted of 838 vessels of 100 tons gross and over with a total tonnage of 4,565,871. The Board of Civil Aviation under the control of the Ministry of Communications handles civil aviation matters. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airline System.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, an average of 45,000 reservists being trained annually; strength of the Army is about 49,000, with some 500,000 trained reserves, equipped with modern weapons and largely mechanized. The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, ■ destroyers, 9 frigates, 41 F.P.B.'s, 21 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The Air Force is equipped with modern jet aircraft of Swedish manufacture, many of which are supersonic. There are 9 Fighter, 4 Attack and 2 Reconnaissance wings.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—As one of the Scandinavian languages, Swedish is closely allied to Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic. Swedish literature dates back to King Magnus Eriksson, who codified the old Swedish provincial laws in 1350. With his translation of the Bible, Olaus Petri (1493-1552) formed the basis for the modern Swedish language. In 1643 Georg Stiernhielm wrote his first poem, dedicated to Queen Christina, the first in a series of works which earned him the title of "The father of Swedish poetry". Literature flourished during the reign of Gustavus III, who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786, and Swedish drama was born. 19th century Swedish literature was studded by names such as Atterbom, Almqvist, Levertin, Rydberg, and was enriched by Finnish writers such as Topelius and Runeberg. At the culmination of this tradition came Strindberg and Lagerlöf. The modern tone was set by the so-called Proletarian School, the most famous authors of which were Ivar Lo-Johansson and Martinsson.

There followed ■ proliferation of young writers among whom Moberg, Lagerquist, Dagerman and Frans G. Bengtsson have won international repute. In 1966 there were 125 daily newspapers with a total circulation of 4,000,000 copies, 4 major papers being published at Stockholm, ■ at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—Well developed and recently reorganized to provide (i) 9 years' compulsory schooling from the age of 7 to 16 in the *Grundskolan*; (ii) further education from 16 to 18/19 in the *Gymnasia*, which offer a number of courses preparing for entry to the universities, other centres of higher education, the professions, etc.; (iii) Vocational and continuation schools following upon the *Grundskolan* and offering both practical and theoretical courses. These may be said to stand between the *Grundskolan* and the *Gymnasia*. (iv) the universities. There ■ five State universities—Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm (founded 1878); Göteborg (founded 1887); Umeå (founded 1963). Tuition within the State system, which is maintained by the State and by local taxation, is free.

	FINANCE	1968-69 (Estimated)
Revenue (Operational Budget)	35,042,978 000' Kronor	
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	34,453,404	
Debt (April, 1968):—		
Consolidated Internal	18,132,902	
Internal (Floating)	7,402,220	
Total Internal debt	25,535,122	
The Swedish Krona of (100 Ore) exchanges at 12·30-12·40 Kronor = £x sterling. (See also p. 83.)		

	TRADE	1966	1967
	'000 Kronor	'000 Kronor	'000 Kronor
Imports	23,661,000	24,328,600	
Exports	23,103,000	23,424,700	

	Trade with U.K.	1966	1967
		£229,867,000	£218,883,000
Imports from U.K...	217,057,000	247,627,000	
Exports to U.K....			

The chief imports from Britain are petroleum products, chemicals, plastics, raw materials, iron and steel and other metals, textile fabrics, clothing, instruments, and some foodstuffs. Sweden's chief exports to Britain are timber, pulp and paper, machinery, motor vehicles, iron ore, and iron and steel.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Stockholm. Population (1967): City 773,210, Greater Stockholm 1,423,800. Ψ Gothenburg (Göteborg) 446,447; Ψ Malmö 254,900; Västerås 108,823; Uppsala 97,315; Ψ Norrköping 94,295; Örebro 86,977; Ψ Helsingborg 80,801; Gävle 80,620; Linköping 77,881; Borås 70,238; Eskilstuna 65,580.

FLAG.—Yellow cross on a blue ground. NATIONAL DAY.—June 6 (Day of the Swedish Flag).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Residence, Laboratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Skarpögatan 8, Stockholm.)	
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Archibald David Manisty Ross, K.C.M.G. (1966)	£6,300
Councillors, K. E. Mackenzie (Commercial); D. D. Brown, C.M.G., M.M.	
1st Secretaries, W. K. K. White (Commercial); C. A. Whitney-Smith (Information); G. D. Cossar	

(Labour); F. W. Hall (Consul); A. H. Vine; J. C. Longbotham, M.B.E. (Commercial).

3rd Secretary, R. B. Bone.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. D. Hay, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. G. Rich.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. C. S. Fewtrell, D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. I. J. S. Cordery.

Scientific Attaché, P. Bakke.

Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative), A.D. Thomas, O.B.E.

Archivist, M. J. Waters-Marsh.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Gävle, Göteborg, Helsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagargatan 58, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

President* (1968) and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Willy Spühler.

Vice-President (1968) and Justice and Police, M. Ludwig von Moos.

Interior, Dr. Hans-Peter Tschudi.

Public Economy, Dr. Hans Schaffner.

Transport, Communications and Power, M. Roger Bonvin.

Defence, M. Rudolf Gnägi.

Finance and Customs, Dr. Nello Celio.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

77 Gloucester Place, W.1.

[01-723-0701]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency René Keller (1968).

Counsellor, Jean-Denis Grandjean.

Defence Attaché, Col. Wilhelm Frei.

Counsellor for Labour Affairs, Felix Ansermoz.

Secretaries, Gaspard Bodmer; Charles Bruggman; Richard Gächter; Franz Muheim; Paul Stauffer.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Capt. Friedrich Lanz.

Consular Section, x Montagu Place, W.R.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Fritz Adams.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.



Area and Population.—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'-47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'-

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1847, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population (estimated Dec. 1967) of 6,071,000. In 1967 there were 107,417 live births, 55,742 deaths and 45,269 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 17 per 1,000 live births in 1966. In 1960, out of a total of 5,492,061, 52·6 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 45·6 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0·4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,777), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz. There are also many artificial lakes.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasture. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and electrical engineering, metal-working, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs and footwear. Banking, insurance and tourism are major industries.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 200 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—All Swiss males must undertake military service in the Army. Elite (ages 20 to 32) initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (33-42) and Landsturm (43 to 50). Flying personnel of the Air Force, which is part of the Army (ages 20-36).

Initial training 1 year, totalling 200 hours of flying. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours of flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army. Swiss Army equipment includes many British items, notably Centurion tanks, Bloodhound missiles, and Venom, Vampire and Hunter aircraft.

Communications.—By the end of 1967 there were 3,141 miles of railway tracks (Swiss Federal Railways 1,823 miles, Swiss privately owned railways 1,318 miles); the whole system is electrified. At the end of 1967 there were 47,715 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. By December, 1967, the number of telephone subscribers amounted to 1,637,376, and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. There were 1,725,341 licensed radio receivers and 867,951 television receivers. At the end of 1965, the total length of first-class roads was 35,976 miles. The San Bernardino road tunnel, connecting Zurich with Lugano and Milan, was opened on Dec. 1, 1967.

The number of motor vehicles licensed at the end of 1967 was 1,747,425 (1,081,386 private cars, 547,574 motor cycles, motor scooters and bicycles with auxiliary motor, 4,483 motor buses, 91,438 motor lorries, 22,544 special vehicles and tractors).

A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted in 1967 of 33 vessels with a total displacement of 201,334 tons (gross). In addition 488 vessels with a total tonnage of 467,856 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1967, goods handled at the Basle Rhine Port amounted to 791,202 tons. 121 lake vessels transported 9,464,000 passengers and 459,943 tons of freight in 1966.

The national airline, Swissair, has a network covering 10,156,666 nautical miles and in 1967 carried ■ total of 2,692,000 passengers. Its aircraft fleet comprises 7 Convair Coronados, 7 Caravelles, 6 DC 8s and 6 Convair 440's. In 1967 the net profit was 24,548,000 francs. It flies to and from the Swiss airports at Zurich, Geneva and Basle.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) Primary: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) Secondary: Age 12-15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) Special schools make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) Universities: Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons.

Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845-1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877-1962) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE Budget 1968

Revenue.....	Swiss Francs 6,310,000,000
Expenditure.....	6,504,000,000
Federal Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1966):—	

Internal consolidated 4,918,000,000

Since devaluation of sterling in November, 1967, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss

Francs 10.50 and 10.22 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 10.40 and 10.25 = £1 (see also p. 83).

	TRADE	
	1966	1967
	Sw. Frs.	Sw. Frs.
Total Imports ..	17,004,538,000	17,786,031,000
Total Exports ..	14,203,768,000	15,164,768,000

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.. .
	£105,149,000	£110,552,000
	98,169,000	119,398,000

The principal imports are metals, machinery, instruments and apparatus; motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products; fuel oil, petrol and coal; timber; cereals, fruit and vegetables. The principal exports are machinery, watches, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles and foodstuffs. Switzerland is a member of E.F.T.A.

CAPITAL. Berne. Population (estimated 1967), 166,800. Other large towns are Zürich (432,500), Basle (212,100), Geneva (170,500), Lausanne (136,600), St. Gallen (78,200), Winterthur (91,000), Lucerne (73,700), Biel (66,800) and La Chaux-de-Fonds (43,100).

FLAG.—Red, with white cross. **NATIONAL DAY.**—August 1.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Basle (446 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Geneva (468 miles), 1 hr. 30 mins.; Zürich (492 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.

RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Berne, 16 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Thunstrasse 50, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. (1967) £5,375

Counsellors. D. T. West (Commercial); G. V. Britten, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries. L. A. Frenken; D. Waterstone (Commercial).

2nd Secretaries. Miss P. D. Smith (Consul); B. Smith (Commercial).

Defence. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. J. I. G. Capadose.

Asst. Air Attaché. Wing Cdr. R. J. Garlick.

Attachés. B. A. James, M.C.; D. L. Wetton, M.B.E., (Commercial); P. Areng-Jones (Press).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is ■ Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Montreux and Zürich.

BRITISH COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE.—F. G. Wood, M.B.E., 34 Rämistrasse, 8001, Zürich.

BRITISH-SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND. Dufourstrasse 51, 8008 Zürich (Branch at 1 Galeries Benjamin Constant, 1,000 Lausanne).

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY. Berne.—President, Professor R. Fricker.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY. Zürich.—President, Dr. R. Schneebeli.

SYRIA

(Syrian Arab Republic)

Head of State. Dr. Nureddin Atassi, assumed office, Feb. 25, 1966.

CABINET

(Sept. 28, 1967)

Prime Minister. Dr. Yussif Zeayan.

Minister of Information, Dr. Habib Haddad.
Economy and Trade, Zuheir Khani.
Municipal and Rural Affairs, Fayed Ismail.
Justice, Issam Sbeinati.
Higher Education, Mustapha el Said.
Health, Dr. Zakariya Khayyata.
Oil, Electricity and Industrial Projects, Dr. Ahmed el Hassan.
Culture, National Guidance and Planning, and Tourism, Suhailel Ghazzi.

Food and Supply, Mohammed Talab Hilal.
Minister of State for Planning, Hammud el Kabbani.

[Following the outbreak of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab States, Syria broke off diplomatic and consular relations with the United Kingdom on June 6, 1967.]

Area and Population.—Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1966) of 5,634,000, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. (For MAP, see p. 884). The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world, having an existence ■ a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix. 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knights Templars in the 12th and 13th centuries has been restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic. Syria seceded from the United Arab Republic on Sept. 28, 1961. Following a *coup d'état* by the Army on March 8, 1963, Syria is governed by the Baath Arab Socialist Party with ■ Ministerial Cabinet which was responsible to a Presidency Council, but since the *coup d'état* of February 23, 1966, is now responsible to the Regional Command of the Party, a body of sixteen members.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebieh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil, glass, soap, sugar, plastics and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. There are also some light assembly plants. Mineral wealth is small but oil

has been found at Karachuk in the north-eastern corner of the country and drilling is continuing. A pipeline is to be built to the Mediterranean port of Tartous, *via* Homs. An oil refinery is in production at Homs and revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). Syria also has deposits of phosphate and rock salt.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are ■ daily newspapers and several periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus ■ one daily newspaper in Aleppo.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although a few of the schools are privately owned, they all follow ■ common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts, commerce, agriculture, divinity, fine arts, and a Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from ■ few hundred in 1943 to about 20,000. There are also over 4,500 students at Aleppo University (founded 1961). Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Beirut and Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. Railway lines are under construction to link the ports of Lattakia and Tartous with Aleppo and Qamishli. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. An internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamishli. There are also flights from Damascus to Palmyra and Deir-ez-Zor. Damascus is also on international air routes.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (L.Syr.). Exchange rate, see p. 84.

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Foodstuffs (fruit, vegetables, cereals, meat and dairy products, tea, coffee and sugar), mineral and petroleum products, yarn and textiles, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and timber.

Principal Exports.—Raw cotton, cereals, fruit, livestock and dairy products, other foodstuffs, textiles and raw wool.

The value of Syria's foreign trade was:—

	1965	1966
Imports... L.Syr. 812,000,000	L.Syr. 1,119,200,000	
Exports... 644,000,000	645,600,000	

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.... £6,938,000	£5,178,000	
Exports to U.K.... 1,037,000	479,000	

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population (1965), 599,000) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 562,000), Homs (189,000) and Hama (135,000), and the principal port is ♀ Lattakia (82,000).

FLAG.—Red over white over black horizontal bands, with three green stars on central white band.
NATIONAL DAY.—April 17.

BRITISH EMBASSY

[Diplomatic relations suspended, June 6, 1967.]

THAILAND (Siam)

King. His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kitiyakara, April 28, 1950; crowned May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born April 2, 1955; third daughter born July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister. Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn.
Foreign Minister. Nai Thanat Khoman.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7
 [01-589-0173]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sunthorn Hongladarom (1968).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1967) of 32,680,000. For position, see MAP, p. 970. It has a common boundary with Malaysia in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory.

The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam-Chao Phya with its tributary the Méping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have drafted a permanent constitution for Thailand.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering 24,563,523 in 1964, with 1,025,569 Moslems and 150,053 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok in 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1964 there were 28,264 schools of all kinds, with 5,007,430 pupils and 158,920 teachers. There are 7 Universities attended by 45,000 students, 34 training colleges and 196 vocational schools (all types). New universities have been opened at Chiengmai

and Khon Kaen in 1966 and another in the southern part of the country was planned.

Production and Industry.—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest; rice (about 10,000,000 tons a year), rubber (about 210,000 tons a year) and timber (about 2,000,000 cubic metres a year of which only 161,000 are of teak, traditionally the important timber product). Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, tapioca, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soya beans, cotton and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin ore (production in 1965, 26,419 tons) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead are mined, and over 125,000 tons of lignite. Most of the output of tin concentrates is now processed in a smelter in South Thailand which began operation in 1965. Exports of iron ore in 1965 were 700,000 tons (approx.), largely to Japan. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation.

Before the war industry was mainly confined to the basic processing industries—sawmilling, rice-milling, etc. After the war the Government set up a number of factories, run by the Civil Service or the Armed Forces. The Government still has a sizeable stake in industry—notably the tobacco monopoly and factories for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, jute, textiles, sugar and beer and spirits.

The present Revolutionary Government in 1958 instituted a policy of encouraging the private sector to invest in industry, by means of tax reliefs and other incentives. This policy is beginning to produce results although the Government has interests, directly or indirectly, in some of the largest current ventures—e.g. two refineries and a paper mill. The private sector industries are almost entirely of a secondary nature; soap products, gunny bags, textiles, car assembly, pharmaceutical preparations and packaging, dry batteries, etc. Nevertheless, more advanced organizations have recently started, such as a tyre factory, an aluminium rolling mill, a third glass factory, food processing plants and the manufacture of asbestos cement products. A fertilizer plant and a kraft paper factory have also been established.

Communications.—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1966. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); via Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiengmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malay Peninsula, via Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

Thailand has about 9,200 kilometres of highways, of which about 45 per cent. are paved. An additional 1,500 kms. of highway is under construction or planned. The development of roads is being given top priority in the Government's development plans and substantial extensions and improvements are being financed mainly by World Bank funds.

Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well as other parts of S.E. Asia. Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. Domestic routes are operated by Thai Airways Corporation. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines and parts of a countrywide micro-wave communications system are coming into operation. The har-

bour at Bangkok, which can take vessels up to 10,000 tons dead weight, is becoming congested, but an expansion programme is under study.

FINANCE 1964 1965

	millions of Baht	millions of Baht
Total revenue.....	10,470	12,160
Total expenditure.....	12,336	14,355

Since 1950 Thailand has received amounts in excess of U.S.\$380,000,000 in external loans for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, irrigation, hydro-electric and other projects.

Thailand receives economic and technical assistance from many sources. The largest civil sector contribution is that of the United States which amounts to approximately U.S.\$31,000,000 annually. Substantial military aid is also received from U.S. sources.

The exchange rate for the *Baht* was officially fixed at *Baht 20·8 = \$1 U.S.* (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1964	1965
	millions of Baht	millions of Baht
Total imports.....	14,253	15,219
Total exports.....	12,339	13,049

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£21,147,000	£22,074,000
Exports to U.K.....	5,645,000	5,398,000

The main exports are rice and rubber which normally account for about 50 per cent. of the total. Principal exports in 1965 (millions of *Baht*) were: Rice, 4,376; Rubber, 1,999; Tin, 766; Maize, 980. Other exports, whose levels vary more are jute and kenaf, teak, and tapioca products. The main imports are machinery, petroleum products, iron and steel, cotton fabrics and vehicles.

CAPITAL, Ψ Bangkok (population, 1966, 1,577,003); in the delta of the Manam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiengmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others). NATIONAL DAY.—December 5 (King's Birthday).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Bangkok)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Neil Pritchard, K.C.M.G., (1967) £6,300
Counsellor, R. S. Scrivener, C.M.G. (Consul-General).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. R. Body.

CONSULAR OFFICES
There are Consular Offices at Bangkok and Chiengmai.

BRITISH COUNCIL
Representative, M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E., 122 Chakrapet Road, Bangkok.

TOGO (Republic of Togo)

President and Minister of Defence, Gen. Etienne Eyadéma, born 1937, assumed office as Head of State, April 14, 1967.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Joachim Hunlédé.

The Republic is situated in West Africa between $0^{\circ}2^{\circ}$ W. and $6^{\circ}11^{\circ}$ N., with a coastline only 35 miles long on the Gulf of Guinea, and extends northward inland for 350 miles. It is flanked on the west by Ghana, on the north by Upper Volta and in the east by Dahomey (see MAP, p. 956). It has an area of 21,000 sq. miles and a population

(estimated 1967) of 1,724,000, including people of several African races.

The first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, assassinated on January 13, 1963, was succeeded by Nicolas Grunitzky, who was himself overthrown by an army coup d'état on January 13, 1967. On April 14, 1967, the Commander-in-Chief of the Togolese army, Lt. Colonel (later promoted General) Etienne Eyadéma named himself President. Togo is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, the *Organisation Communale Africaine et Malgache* (O.C.A.M.), and the *Organisation of African Unity* (O.U.A.). The official language is French.

Finance.—The currency of Togo is the *Franc C.F.A.* (*Francs C.F.A.* 50=1 French Franc) (*Francs C.F.A.* 592= Li.).

Production and Trade.—The economy of Togo is largely agricultural, the main exports being coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, copra, cotton and manioc. Production of phosphates by a Franco-American consortium begun in 1955 contributed 38·4 per cent. to Togo's export revenue in 1967.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£1,155,000	£1,179,000
Exports to U.K.....	300,000	305,000

CAPITAL.— Ψ Lomé, population (1967), 86,400.

FLAG.—Five alternating green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red at top next staff bearing a white star. NATIONAL DAY.—April 27 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Ronald Fraser McKeever (1968) £4,625
3rd Secretary, I. S. Danson (Vice-Consul).

TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Arab Shaikhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain a perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1892, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agents in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West and one, Fujairah, lies on the Gulf of Oman.

Area and Population.—The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the estimated population is about 180,000. Security in the area is maintained by the Trucial Oman Scouts, the force having its headquarters at Sharjah and in Abu Dhabi, by the Abu Dhabi Defence Force. There are police forces in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah, Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain.

Revenue is chiefly derived from customs dues on imports and oil concession payments. The export of dried fish is also a significant source of revenue and some pearl fishing is still carried on. In Abu Dhabi, the onshore concession is held by Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co., Ltd. and the offshore concessions by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.; in Dubai, the onshore concession is held by Dubai Petroleum Company and the offshore concession by Dubai Marine Areas; the onshore and offshore concessions in Sharjah, Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain are not let at present. The concession for Ras al-Khaimah is held by the Union Oil Exploration and Produc-

tion Co. The concession for Fujairah is held by Bomin.

From 1956 to 1965 the British Government financed a Trucial States Development Scheme to contribute to the material welfare of the people; the scheme included an Agricultural Trials Station in the Shaikhdom of Ras al-Khaimah. Trade Schools in Sharjah and Dubai, a hospital in Ras al-Khaimah and a number of dispensaries in the smaller towns and villages. In 1965 this scheme was amalgamated with the Trucial States Council's Development Office, which was founded to manage a fund for development, established with contributions from Britain, Qatar, Bahrain and Abu Dhabi. The Kuwait Government has also given aid in the form of schools, clinics and mosques. It has carried out numerous development projects: roads, jetties, piped water and electricity supplies, flood and sea protection, soil, water and mineral surveys, a trade school at Ras al Khaimah, and clinics and dispensaries.

Kuwait, U.A.R., Bahrain and Qatar contribute educational assistance to the states. There are hospitals in Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. Her Majesty's Government has jurisdiction over certain categories of foreigners. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial States Council to discuss matters of mutual interest three or four times a year. The currency in Abu Dhabi is the Bahraini dinar; in the other Trucial States, the Qatar and Dubai riyal, which equals an Indian rupee.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Dubai in the region of Jebel Ali. It includes six villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where Abu Dhabi Marine Areas has its headquarters and production started in 1962. Production from the on-shore Murban oil field commenced in December, 1963. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island and an air strip at Buraimi. Work has started on a substantial development plan for the town of Abu Dhabi and the first stage has been completed.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K....	£3,282,000	£6,755,000
Exports to U.K.....	11,113,000	5,995,000

Dubai is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 60,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively entrepot trade. The value of imports in the year 1966 was over £3,000,000 and in 1967 over £33,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which have been carried out since 1959. The airport has been enlarged to take jet airliners. There are regular B.O.A.C. and other international and local airline services. The Dubai Telephone Company, formed in May, 1959, started generation and distribution in August, 1961. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the Post Office was handed over to the Dubai Government by the British G.P.O. in 1963. Oil was struck off-shore in July 1966, and was declared to be in commercial quantities in May, 1967. Exports were expected to start early in 1968.

Sharjah has a port, much silted up, but a new jetty to replace it is under construction. It has an

airport served by Gulf Aviation and Syrian Arab Airlines. Sharjah has dependencies on the Batinah coast at Khorfakkan, which forms a good natural harbour, Kalba and Dibba. The headquarters of the Trucial Oman Scouts is near Sharjah. Units of the Royal Air Force and a battalion of the British Army are based at Sharjah.

Ajman is the smallest state, having a population of only about 5,000. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Qaiwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj al Mu'alla where palms and some fruit are grown. Ras al Khaimah has a population of about 25,000, of whom about half live in the town. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables, fruit and tobacco are grown. The seat of government has now moved from its present exposed position on the shore to the inland side of the Creek. Fujairah was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are hill people in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula, with a few cultivators around Fujairah itself, which is on the fertile plain of the Batinah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

Trucial States Trade with U.K. (excluding Abu Dhabi, see above)

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£2,804,000	£5,278,000
Exports to U.K.....	3,199,000	6,676,000
British Political Agent, Trucial States, L. J. Bullard (resident at Dubai).		
British Political Agent, Abu Dhabi, C. J. Treadwell.		

TUNISIA (Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957;
re-elected 1959 and 1964.

CABINET

Presidency of the Republic, Bahi Ladgham.
Minister of National Defence, Mohamed Mzali.
Foreign Affairs, Habib Bourguiba, Jr.
Interior, Beji Caid Essebsi.

Justice, Mongi Slim.

Plan and National Economy, Ahmed ben Salah.

Under Secretaries:

Finance and Development, Abderrazak Rassaa.

Agriculture, Lasaad Ben Osman.

Industry and Commerce, Mansour Moalla.

Education, Mahmoud Messadi.

Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs, Abdallah Farhat.

Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Noureddine.

Public Health, Hédi Khefacha.

Cultural Affairs and Information, Chedly Klibi.

Youth, Sports and Social Affairs, Mondher ben Ammar.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[01-584-5157]

Ambassador, His Excellency M'hamed Essaifi (1964).
3rd Secretaries, Ahmed Badra; Mustapha Mizouni.
Attaché, Mustafa Zardi (1967).

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1966) of 4,460,000.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956.

Following ■ first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 12 regions each administered by Governor.

Production, Trade, etc.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated.

The chief exports are olive oil, phosphates, cereals and, normally, wine but the French market has been virtually closed to Tunisian wine since the end of 1964 and exports of wine have declined sharply. The chief imports are machinery, food-stuffs, iron and steel, textiles and crude petroleum, etc. Some oil has been discovered in Tunisia and production is running at about 2,000,000 tons a year. In 1967 Tunisia's imports totalled in value £37,087,000 dinars and exports 78,360,000 dinars. The volume of Tunisia's trade with France is diminishing but France still remains Tunisia's main trading partner. In 1966 France supplied 31 per cent. of Tunisia's total imports and she bought 28 per cent. of Tunisia's total exports.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£2,724,000	£1,720,000
Exports to U.K.	3,953,000	2,346,000

Currency.—The Tunisian dinar was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. Although Tunisia remains in the Franc Zone the dinar is not tied to the French franc. The current rate of exchange is dinars 1·25 = £1.

So far as trade is concerned Tunisia was effectively part of metropolitan France until September, 1959, when she abrogated the Customs Union with the latter and a new trade and payments agreement was negotiated. This reduced or

eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods. Under commercial agreements concluded in November, 1962, and February, 1964, import quotas were established for certain French goods. In June, 1964, however, following Tunisian measures regarding the take-over of foreign-owned lands in Tunisia, France gave notice that she would not renew the 1959 Trade Agreement, due to expire on Sept. 30, 1964. In May, 1966, France opened import quotas for a wide range of Tunisian goods (but excluding wine). Within these quota limits these goods can be admitted into France customs-free. In 1966 ■ policy of severe import restriction was adopted in order to reduce the country's chronic imbalance of trade.

CAPITAL. Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie ■ few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are Ψ Sfax (65,635), Ψ Sousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

FLAG.—Red crescent and star in a white orb, all on a red ground. **NATIONAL DAY.**—June 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General., His Excellency Sir Edward Redston Warner, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1967) £5,375.
1st Secretaries, C. T. Brant (*Consul*); A. C. Wells, (*Labour*).

2nd Secretaries, B. Sparrow (*Commercial*); I. H. Macrae (*Information*).
Asst. Cultural Attaché, K. McGuinness.

Press Attaché, E. J. Hazou.

British Council Representative., T. W. Morray, O.B.E.

TURKEY

President of the Republic., General Cevdet Sunay, G.C.B., born 1900; elected President, March 28, 1966.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (Names as spelt in Turkish characters)

Prime Minister., Süleyman Demirel.
Ministers of State., Seyfi Öztürk; Hüsamettin Atabay; Sadık Tekin Müftüoglu; Kâmil Ocak.
Minister of Justice., Hasan Dincer.
National Defence., Ahmet Topaloğlu.



Interior, Faruk Sükran.

Foreign Affairs, İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil.

Finance, Cihat Bilgehan.

National Education, İlhami Ertem.

Public Works, Orhan Alp.

Commerce, Ahmed Türköl.

Health, Vedat Ali Özkan.

Customs and Monopolies, Ibrahim Tekin.

Agriculture, Bahri Dağdas.

Communications, Sadettin Bilgiç.

Labour, Ali Naili Erdem.

Industries, Mehmet Turgut.

Energy and Natural Resources, Refet Sezgin.

Tourism, Nihat Kürsat.

Construction and Resettlement, Haldun Mentesoğlu.

Villages and Communal Development, Turgut Toker.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235-5252]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ümit Haluk Bayülken G.C.V.O. (1966).

Counsellors, Sadi Akarcıoğlu; Nejat Mesih Sonmez, C.V.O. (Press); Ekrem Geris (Commercial); Turhan Energin (Financial).

1st Secretary, Ecmel Barutcu, M.V.O.

Armed Forces Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Recai Engin, C.V.O.

Military Attaché, Col. Kazim Ozfirat.

Air Attaché, Col. Yusuf Ozer.

Naval Attaché, Captain Fuat Basol.

Cultural Attaché, Kamil Günel.

Consulate-General: 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, Orhan Conker.

Consul, Aydin Tosun.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only ■■■ part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. (For MAP, see p. 950).

Turkey extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. Total population at the Census of October, 1966, was 39,910,000.

Turkey in Europe consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with ■ width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west. Population (estimated, 1966), 2,720,000.

Turkey in Asia comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatolia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922. Population (estimated, 1966), 29,190,000.

Government.—On October 29, 1923, the National Assembly declared Turkey ■ Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Ataturk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democratic Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which ruled through the Committee of National Union, a body originally composed of 38 military officers, but reduced to 23 following an

internal purge in November, 1960. The committee ruled from January to November, 1961, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly. Following a prolonged trial on multiple charges of crimes against the Constitution, Adnan Menderes, the former Democratic Party Prime Minister, was executed on Sept. 17, 1961, together with the former Foreign and Finance Ministers. Sentence of death passed on Celal Bayar, former President, was commuted to life imprisonment.

In October, 1961, general elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly (150 Senators) and the National Assembly (450 Deputies). From 1961 until October, 1965, Turkey was governed by four coalition Governments, the first three under M. Ismet Inönü and the PRP and the last under the J.P. with an independent Prime Minister, M. Ürgüplü.

General Elections were held in October, 1965 in which the Justice Party obtained 240 seats and formed ■ unitary Government under Suleyman Demirel. The next largest party, the People's Republican Party, with 134 seats in 1965, split in April, 1967, 32 members forming the Reliance Party.

Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 vilayet with subdivisions into kaza and nahiyə. Each vilayet has a governor (vali) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—98.99 per cent. of the population are Moslems. The main religious minorities, which are concentrated in Istanbul and on the Syrian frontier, are: Orthodox, 107,000; Armenian Apostolic, 71,000; Catholic, 25,000; Protestant, 17,000; others, 10,000 (Total Christians, 230,000); Jewish, 44,000. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed ■ law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1966-7 there were 26,000 primary schools, with 4,233 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being ■ Technical University), two at Ankara (including the recently-founded Middle East Technical University), one each at Izmir, Erzurum and Trabzon. The expenditure allocated to education in the 2nd Five Year Plan (1968-72) is TL 7,500,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Osmanlı or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the number of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily (although the proportion is constant at about 40 per cent.). Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to ■ small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects, but few trade or commercial publications.

Agricultural Production.—In recent years, agriculture has accounted for about 37 per cent. of gross domestic income, while exports of agricultural commodities have represented some 80 per cent. of total exports. About 10,000,000, 77·6 per cent. of the working population, is in the rural sector, but agriculture is still primitive and agricultural productivity is low. Production figures for the principal crops in 1967 were ('000 tons): Cereals, 17,016; Sugar beet, 4,700; Cotton, 393; Tobacco, 183; Olives, 390; Hazel nuts, 70; Figs, 45; Tea, (1966) 23; Sultanas, 95. With the important exception of wheat, which is mostly grown on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred around Izmir, where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is in the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1966 it was estimated that there were 73,000,000 head of livestock, including sheep, 34,000,000; goats, 21,000,000; and cattle, 13,000,000. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the deprivations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Industry.—After agriculture, Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, of which over 9,400,000 metric tons are produced annually (over 46 per cent. of the production is lignite) for domestic needs. The main export mineral is chromite, of which 607,400 metric tons were produced in 1967. Production of iron ore in 1967 was 1,484,600 tons; chrome, 607,400 tons; manganese, 39,000 tons; sulphur, 25,500 tons; blister copper, 25,400 tons and boracite, 228,505 tons. The research and exploitation of the principal mineral deposits are mainly in the hands of the State-owned Etibank which controls directly, on behalf of the Government, all the copper, sulphur, and pyrite output of Turkey, as well as much of the cromemite and chrome production. Since State-sponsored industrialization began in 1935, industry has played an increasing part in the Turkish economy. Here, also, as in the case of minerals, much of the industry of the country is controlled by the Government.

The progress made in the manufacture of sugar, cotton, woollen and silk textiles, and cement, has been such that the bulk of the country's requirements can now be produced locally, while other industries contributing substantially to local needs include paper, glass and glassware, iron and steel, leather and leather goods, sulphur refining, canning and rubber goods, soaps and cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, prepared foodstuffs and a host of minor industries. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to promote the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign countries. Local production of crude petroleum in 1967 totalled 2,728,000 tons.

General Economic Factors.—Turkey's balance of payments continues to be burdened with the servicing of her large external debts (the total of public and private external debts payable in foreign currencies totalled TL16,213,500,000 in January, 1968, but this included credits of TL3,925,800,000 not yet used) and the difficulty of increasing exports, which are more or less limited to agricultural products, and minor raw materials for which world markets are rather weak. At the same time, Turkey's population is growing at an estimated

rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Since the Second World War the United States Government has been giving Turkey financial aid on a large scale, both for military and for economic purposes. In the last 18 years military aid has totalled almost 2½ billion dollars and economic aid has totalled slightly under 2 billion dollars. The other main official sources of foreign aid have been the O.E.C.D. and the I.M.F., which have made medium term loans for balance of payment support. By Dec. 31, 1967, the United Kingdom had given Turkey £26,574,000. Of this more than 90 per cent. was in the form of either tied programme loans (£17,539,000) or in the form of debt relief (£7,688,000).

The second of Turkey's three Five-Year Development Plans, for the years 1968–72, began in January, 1968. The basic economic objective of the second plan is to achieve an aggregate growth rate of around 40·3 per cent. in the gross national product.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length of lines in operation at the beginning of 1967 was 8,008 kilometres (4,976 miles). In 1966, the railways carried 86,000,000 passengers, 15,803,000 metric tons of freight and 3,700,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—At the end of 1967, there were 21,845 miles of national roads (6,073 of which were hard-surfaced), and 14,975 miles and 29,894 miles of various types of provincial roads and village roads respectively. The number of motor vehicles in use at the end of 1966 was 90,250 passenger cars, 84,673 trucks, 23,256 buses and 65,103 tractors.

Posts.—On Dec. 31, 1967, the number of telephone subscribers in Turkey was 275,380. There is a considerable shortage of telephone lines in some of Turkey's major cities.

Shipping.—At the end of 1966, the Turkish Merchant Navy consisted of 106 dry cargo ships of 300 tons gross and over totalling 338,367 tons, 23 passenger ships of a gross tonnage of 110,921 tons and 18 tankers with a gross tonnage of 104,205 tons.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines (T.H.Y.) operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Cologne, Amsterdam, Zurich, Bucharest, Geneva, Frankfurt, Munich, Rome, Nicosia, Tel Aviv and Vienna. Most of the leading foreign airlines operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara, including British European Airways. A recent agreement on a service between Turkey and U.S.S.R. has been implemented, the Soviet airline I.L.18's which fly USSR to Cairo from Turkey. The T.H.Y. fleet is composed of Vickers Viscounts, D.C.3 Dakotas and Fokker Friendships. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard.

FINANCE (Financial year, March 1 to February 28)

	1967-68	1968-69
	TL'000,000	TL'000,000
Estimated Expenditure...	9,398	21,612
Estimated Revenue.....	2,435	20,712

The estimated deficit of TL900,000,000 will be covered by domestic borrowing of TL500,000,000 and by Government staff economies.

Currency.—The Turkish Lira (TL) is divided into 100 Kuruş. The official rate of exchange TL21·60 = £1 and TL9·0 = U.S.\$1. A special tourist rate of exchange was introduced in 1968 of TL28·80 = £1 and TL12 = U.S.\$1.

TRADE

	1966	1967
Total imports*....	\$718,269,000	\$684,669,000
Total exports.....	490,508,000	522,667,000

All imports are subject to licence and the issue of licences is limited to goods considered necessary for the country's economy. Lists of permitted imports are published bi-annually at the beginning of January and at the beginning of July. The main imports are machinery, crude oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, vehicles, medicines and dyes, fabrics and yarns. The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, fruits, minerals, livestock, cereals and oil seeds.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£23,593,000	£29,170,000
Exports to U.K.	17,371,000	13,594,000

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 275 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1965 census), of 902,000. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and ■ marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. Ψ ISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; estimated population, 1,750,000. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 ■ museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are Ψ Izmir (Smyrna) 417,000; Adana, 290,000; Bursa (Brusa) 212,000; Eskisichir, 174,000; Gaziantep, 158,000; Konya, 157,000; Kayseri (Caesarea), 126,000; and Erzurum, 106,000.

FLAG.—Red, with white crescent and star. NATIONAL DAY.—October 29 (Republic Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1967) £6,300

Minister, A. D. F. Pemberton-Pigott, C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor, R. P. Pinsent.

1st Secretaries, J. C. Edmonds; S. Rosdol; R. M. Hunt; J. Dodds; B. V. White; A. P. Fabian.

2nd Secretary, Miss M. Clay.

3rd Secretary, D. B. C. Logan.

Naval Attaché, Captain R. L. McClement, R.N.

Defence and Military Attaché, Brig. D. S. Sole, O.B.E. Air Attaché, Group-Capt. F. Bowen-Easley, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Cultural Attaché, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E.

Information Officer, M. Large.

Administrative Officer and Consul, R. G. Peel, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Moody.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna) and Iskenderun.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E., 27 Adakale Sokak, Yenişehir, Ankara.

There is also ■ centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY INC., Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 34, Tepebaşı Beyoğlu, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Karaköy, Istanbul).

Chairman, R. G. Lawson, O.B.E.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

(Egypt)

President, Gamal Abdel Nasser (elected Feb. 21, 1958; re-elected, March 25, 1965, for 6 years).

Prime Minister and Secretary-General of the Arab Socialist Union, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Wakfs, Hussein Mahmoud El Shafie.

Minister of Electric Power and High Dam, Eng. Mohamed Sidky Soliman.

Labour, Kamal El Din Mahmoud Rifaat.

Industry, Petroleum and Mining, Dr. Aziz Sidky.

Local Administration, Abdel Mohsen Abul Nour.

Culture, Dr. Tharwat Okasha.

Justice, Mohamed Abu Nosseir.

Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Eng. Sayed Marie.

Economy and Foreign Trade, Hassan Abbas Zaki.

Health, Dr. Mohamed El Nabawi El Mohandis.

Military Production, Eng. Mohamed Abdel Wahab El Bishry.

High Education, Dr. Mohamed Labib Shokeir.

Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Riad.

Interior, Shaarawi Mohamed Gomaa.

Minister of State, Amin Hamed Huwaidi.

National Guidance, Mohamed Mohamed Fayek.

Communication, Kamal Henry Badeer.

War, Field Marshal Mohamed Fawzi.

Education, Dr. Mohamed Helmi Mourad.

Supply and Home Trade, Mohamed Abdallah Merzaban.

Irrigation, Eng. Ibrahim Zaki Kenawi.

Transport, Eng. Mohamed Zein El Abdin Saleh.

Scientific Research, Dr. Ahmed Moustafa Ahmed.

Planning, Dr. El Sayed Gaballah El Sayed.

Housing and Utilities, Dr. Eng. Hassan Moustafa.

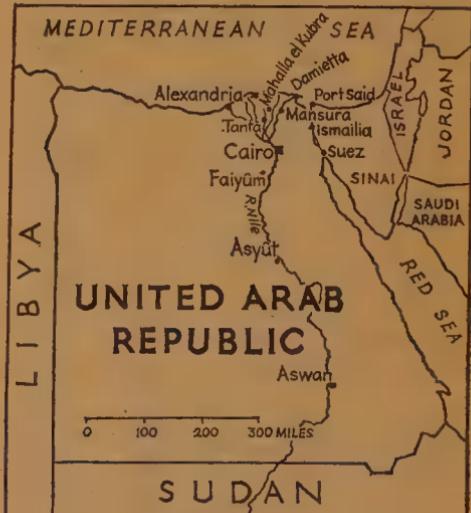
Land Reclamation, Dr. Mohamed Bakri Ahmed.

Treasury, Dr. Abdel Aziz Mohamed Hegazi.

Tourism, Dr. Mohamed Hafez Chanem.

Youth, Mohamed Safie El Din Abul Ezz.

Social Affairs and Minister of State for National Assembly Affairs, Dia El Din Mohamed Daoud.



EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 South Street, W.1

[01-499-2401]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ahmed Hassan El-Feki (1967). Minister Plenipotentiary, Salah el Din Hassan. Counsellors, Dr. Hussein Amin Fawzi (Cultural

Affairs); M. Samir Ahmed; Ahmed Fawzi Mohamed Mahboub (Consular); Omran el-Shafie.

1st Secretaries, Dr. Kamal M. Hagras; Dr. Hamdi El-Tahri (Consular); Mustafa Khaled Hamdy (Commercial).

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population (estimated 1967), of 30,907,000.

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellâh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubiens* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Soilûm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 feddâns (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 feddâns (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 feddâns (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country.

The Nile has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river formerly had a regular yearly rise and fall of about 13 feet at Cairo, but since the commencement of storage in the reservoir of the High Dam in 1965, there has been no flood downstream of the Dam and the water level remains almost constant throughout the year. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small

areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia and Siwa.

On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 457 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 289 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—The predominant religion is Islam but there are about 2,000,000 Christians (mainly Copts). By 1968 nearly all the Jews had left the country. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti al Gumhuriya al Arabiya al Muttaahid*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by *pashas* sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 200 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arâbi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by *Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed* of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by *Hussein Kamel*, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, *Ahmed Fuad*. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan *Ahmed Fuad* was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King *Farouk*, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.–Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King *Farouk* abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King *Ahmed Fuad II*. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic.

Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

A union with Syria was effected in 1958 and lasted until September, 1961, when Syria seceded after a *coup d'état*. The title and flag of the United Arab Republic were, however, retained for Egypt.

Zaharia Mohiedin resigned ■ Prime Minister in September, 1966, and was replaced by the former Minister for the High Dam, Sidky Soliman. After the defeat of the Egyptian forces in the war with Israel, President Nasser resigned on June 9, 1967, but withdrew his resignation after large demonstrations in his favour. On June 19, President Nasser also assumed the office of Prime Minister, forming ■ new government at the same time. Further Cabinet changes were made on Jan. 25, 1968, and on March 21, 1968.

Agriculture.—For the first time in history the Nile Flood was arrested in 1965. The flow of the river can now be regulated throughout the year by the High Dam, according to the needs of agriculture. The new pattern of cultivation which this will make possible has not yet fully emerged and it will take time to change traditional planting habits. The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) were cotton, rice, sugar cane and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, had the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reached its highest level in September—it generally began in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersin (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to a new port being constructed upstream of the High Dam. At this point a steamer connection runs to New Halfa, connecting the Egyptian Republic with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs ■ line to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). The Auxiliary Railway of Upper Egypt, consists of 282 miles of standard gauge.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollum and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. A bitumen road leads to Kharga and Dakhla, from the former of which there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fur and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir, a metallled road, being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—♀ Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = 19s. 2d. sterling. Official Rate of Exchange—(Buying) £Er 0·4347 = £1; (Selling) £Er 0·4973 = £1. (See also p. 84).

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£18,002,000	£10,734,000
Exports to U.K.	8,673,000	7,375,000

The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, capital plant and other machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products, onions and a growing list of secondary exports, many of them manufactured goods.

CAPITAL.—Cairo (population, estimated 1966, 4,219,853), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century and containing in its walls the Mosque of Mohamed Ali built in the 19th century.

Ψ ALEXANDRIA (estimated population, 1,801,056), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Ismailia (344,789); Ψ Port Said (282,977); Mansura (102,709), Asyut (284,000), Fayūm (162,000), Tanta (139,965), Mahalla el Kubra (15,509), Ψ Suez (203,000), Ψ Damietta (97,000).

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit via Trieste, 5 days; via Marseilles, 6 days.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with two 5-point green stars in white band.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 23 (Anniversary of Revolution in 1952).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Kasr el Doubara, Garden City, Cairo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Harold Beeley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1967)..... £8,600
Councillors, R. M. Tesh; G. L. Simmons, M.V.O. (Commercial); W. F. Morris (Consul-General).
1st Secretaries, P. R. H. Wright (Head of Chancery); P. J. L. Popplewell (Information); M. W. Marshall (Admin.); P. J. Monk (Claims).
2nd Secretaries, J. W. Wilson (Claims); J. Greaves (Commercial); B. A. C. Marr (Commercial); V. Crowe (Vice-Consul).

Consul-General, W. F. Morris.

3rd Secretary, P. M. Nixon.

Junior Attachés, H. G. de Jong; M. H. Connor (Claims).

There is ■ British Consulate-General in Alexandria.

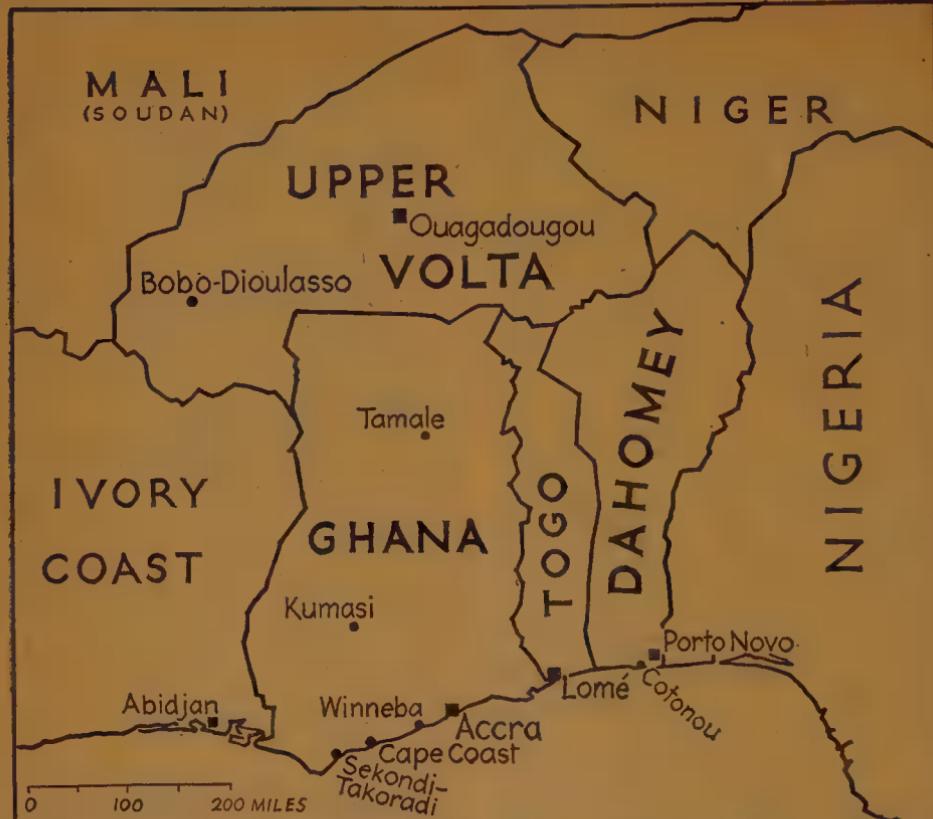
British Council Representative, J. A. O'Brien, C.B.E.

UPPER VOLTA

(République de Haute Volta)

Head of State (provisional Government) and **Minister of Foreign Affairs**, Lt.-Col. Sangoulé Lamizana, assumed power January 3, 1966

Upper Volta is an inland, savannah state in West Africa, situated between 9° and 15°N and 2°E and 5°W with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1967 at 5,054,000. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Dahomey on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields ■ certain moral influence.



Upper Volta was annexed by France in 1896 and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December 11, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Voltaic Republic is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, the Organization of African Unity, etc. The official language is French. The constitution, adopted by referendum on November 27, 1960, provides for a presidential form of government with single chamber National Assembly, but the Constitution was suspended and the National Assembly dissolved in January, 1966, when the Army assumed power after popular demonstrations in Ouagadougou against the régime of the former President Yaméogo.

Finance and Trade.—The currency of the Republic is the Franc CFA (Francs CFA 50 = 1 French Franc) (Francs CFA 593 = £1). The 1968 Budget totalled Francs CFA 8,563,610,000.

The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea-nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese, copper, bauxite and graphite have been found. Value of trade in 1966 amounted to: Imports, francs CFA 9,293,000,000; Exports, francs CFA 3,985,000,000.

CAPITAL.—Ouagadougou (100,000). Other principal town: Bobo-Dioulasso (56,150).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes, black (above) white and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—December 11. **British Ambassador,** His Excellency Dudley John Cheke, C.M.G. (resident at Abidjan).

URUGUAY
(República Oriental del Uruguay)
President, Jorge Pacheco Areco, born 1920, succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Gestido, Dec. 6, 1967.
Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Abdala.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Eduardo Jiménez de Arechaga.
Foreign Affairs, Venancio Flores.
National Defence, Gen. Antonio Francese.
Finance, Dr. Cesar Charlone.
Public Works, Walter Pintos Risso.
Public Health, Dr. Walter Ravenna.
Industry and Commerce, Dr. Jorge Peirano Facio.
Livestock and Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Frick Davie.
Transport, Communications and Tourism, Ing. José Serrato.
Culture, Dr. Federico García Capurro.
Labour and Social Security, Dr. Julio César Espinola.
Director of Planning and Budget, Dr. Aquiles Lanza.

URUGUAYAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE
Chancery: 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1
[0x-589-8835; Consulate 01-589-8735]
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Carlos María Velázquez (1965).

Counsellor. Señor Don Alfredo Lafone (Consular Affairs).

1st Secretary. Sra. E. Riso Platero (Cultural Affairs).

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situated in lat. 30° – 35° S. and long. $53^{\circ} 25'$ – $57^{\circ} 42'$ W., with an area of 72,172 square miles, and a population (estimated, 1967) of 2,783,000 almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Many Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande or the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the *Yí*), flowing from north-east to southwest into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the *Negro* is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the *Cuareim*, *Yaguaron*, *Santa Lucia*, *Quequay*, and the *Cebollati*. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merín.

The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the *Uruguay River* was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 200 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726 to 1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

Elections were held on Nov. 27, 1966, together with a referendum which decided in favour of Uruguay's return to a presidential system. The election gave the Colorado Party a narrow majority.

The President appoints a council of 12 ministers and the Vice-President presides over Congress. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and a Senate of 30 members (plus the Vice-President), elected for five years by a system of proportional representation. Voting is obligatory and extends to all citizens of good repute and certain long standing residents who are not citizens, from the age of 18.

President Jorge Pacheco Areco succeeded Gen. Gestido, who died on Dec. 6, 1967.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandú, both situated on the River *Uruguay*, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The last livestock census showed figures of 8,792,428 cattle, 21,737,862 sheep, 498,097 horses, 383,357 hogs, and 10,461 goats. In addition to the meat packing industry, other foodstuffs, wine, beer and textiles are of importance.

The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, plastics, household consumer goods, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

There are about 1,873 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A State Autonomous Entity was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger service and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and also runs services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 270,980 pupils in 2,362 state schools and technical and trade schools and evening courses for adult education. In 1964 there were 71,175 pupils in secondary schools including 11,000 in the 11 State *Liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1964, 16,200 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. 10 daily newspapers are published in Montevideo with an estimated total circulation of 200,000. Most of them are distributed throughout the country.

FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the years 1967 and 1968 were as follows:

	1967	1968
Revenue..	\$Ur. 18,700,000,000	\$Ur. 46100,000,000
Expenditure	24,500,000,000	56,400,000,000

The public debt at June 30, 1967, amounted to \$Ur. 6,847,316,706.

The monetary unit is the *peso*. In May 1963 the gold content of the *peso* was fixed at 0.059245 grammes of pure gold. After several devaluations the *peso* stood in May, 1968, at \$Ur. 250 = \$U.S. 1 in the official markets. Quotations in the parallel markets fluctuate, within 10 per cent. of the official rate. Sterling exchange on May 20, 1968, stood at pesos 590 = £1 (see also p. 84).

TRADE

1966	1967
Total imports \$U.S. 162,242,000	\$U.S. 171,410,000
Total exports 185,835,000	158,673,000

Trade with U.K.

1966	1967
Imports from U.K. ... £3,088,000	£3,351,000
Exports to U.K. 12,374,000	13,687,000

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, hides and oleaginous products; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber and foodstuffs.

The principal imports from the U.K. are vehicles (including omnibus chassis, tractors and spares and accessories), iron sheets, tinplate, raw materials, industrial machinery spare parts, paper money, road-making machinery, chemical products and tea.

CAPITAL, Ψ Montevideo, Pop. (1963), 1,173,114. Other centres are Ψ Salto (60,000), Ψ Paysandú (60,000), Ψ Mercedes (34,000), Minas (34,000), Melo (30,000), and Rivera (22,000).

FLAG.—Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff. NATIONAL DAY.—August 25 (Declaration of Independence, 1825).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 20–22 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery, Calle Cerrito, 420, Montevideo.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Keith Unwin, R.B.E., C.M.G. (1966) £5,735

1st Secretaries, K. F. X. Burns (Head of Chancery); I. Ross-Bell (Commercial).
2nd Secretaries, C. J. Sharkey (Information); J. F. Skelton (Vice-Consul).
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. D. van Someren, R.N. (resident at Buenos Aires).
Defence and Military Attaché, Col. P. Pardoe (resident at Buenos Aires).
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. P. Smale, D.S.O., D.F.C. (resident at Buenos Aires).
Labour Attaché, F. Sharples.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Montevideo and Fray Bentos.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative, A. Richardson, San José 1426, Montevideo.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, San José 1426, Montevideo—Director (vacant).

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandú, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Mercedes, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Edificio Banco de Londres, Calle Cerrito, 420, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(August, 1968)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(K.P.S.S.=Komunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Constitutionally, the highest executive organ of

the C.P.S.U. is its Central Committee, as elected by the Party Congress. The present Central Committee (elected at the XXIIIrd Party Congress in April, 1966) consists of 195 members; there are also 165 "candidates for membership" with a consultative voice and 79 members of the Central Auditing Commission. The real power in the Party is vested, however, in the Politbureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee:

Politbureau, L. I. Brezhnev; A. P. Kirilenko; A. N. Kosygin; K. T. Mazurov; A. J. Peše; N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; A. N. Shelepin; P. Ye. Shelest; M. A. Suslov; G. I. Voronov (full members). Yu. P. Andropov; P. N. Demichev; V. V. Grishin; D. A. Kunayev; P. M. Mashevov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; Sh. R. Rashidov; V. V. Shcherbitsky; D. F. Ustinov (candidates for membership).

Secretariat, Leonid Illich Brezhnev (General Secretary) (since October 14, 1964); P. N. Demichev; I. V. Kapitonov; K. F. Katushev; A. P. Kirilenko; F. D. Kulakov; B. N. Ponomarev; M. S. Solomentsev; M. A. Suslov; D. F. Ustinov.

Committee of Party Control, A. J. Peše (Chairman). Komsomol (Young Communist League), Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov (1st Secretary).

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.
The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman (=President of the U.S.S.R.), Nikolay Viktorovich Podgorny (elected, December 9, 1965).

Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Supreme Soviet (=Parliament) consists of two chambers.

Chairman (=Speaker) of the Council of the Union, I. V. Spiridonov.

Chairman (=Speaker) of the Council of Nationalities, J. I. Paleckis.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman (=Prime Minister), Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin (since October 14, 1964).

1st Vice-Chairmen, K. T. Mazurov; D. S. Polyansky. Vice-Chairmen, N. K. Baybakov; V. E. Dymshits; V. A. Kirillin; M. A. Leshchko; I. T. Novikov; V. N. Novikov; L. V. Smirnov; N. A. Tikhonov; M. T. Yefremov; and the Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent republics *ex officio*.

Ministries.—There are three groups of departmental ministries, with a total of 70 ministers—25 All Union Ministries, i.e. federal ministries, 31 Union Republican Ministries (co-ordinating ministries of individual republics) and 14 Chairmen of State committees, etc., ranking as Ministers.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON
13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[01-229-2666; 3628; 6412.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mikhail N. Smirnovsky (1966). Minister-Counsellor, V. M. Vashev.

Counsellors, V. N. Sofinov; A. P. Chuev; I. D. Bir'yukov; N. I. Efimov; I. A. Gavva; V. M. Chubarov; B. D. Piadyshev; Y. N. Voronin; Y. F. Sepelev; B. G. Kolodiyazhny. 1st Secretaries, I. F. Kovalenko; G. V. Shevchenko; E. F. Rogov; A. I. Borisenko; I. A. Shishkin; N. A. Makarov; I. P. Azarov; L. N. Sherstnev; Y. E. Chernetskov; L. A. Rogov; Y. I. Pavlov.

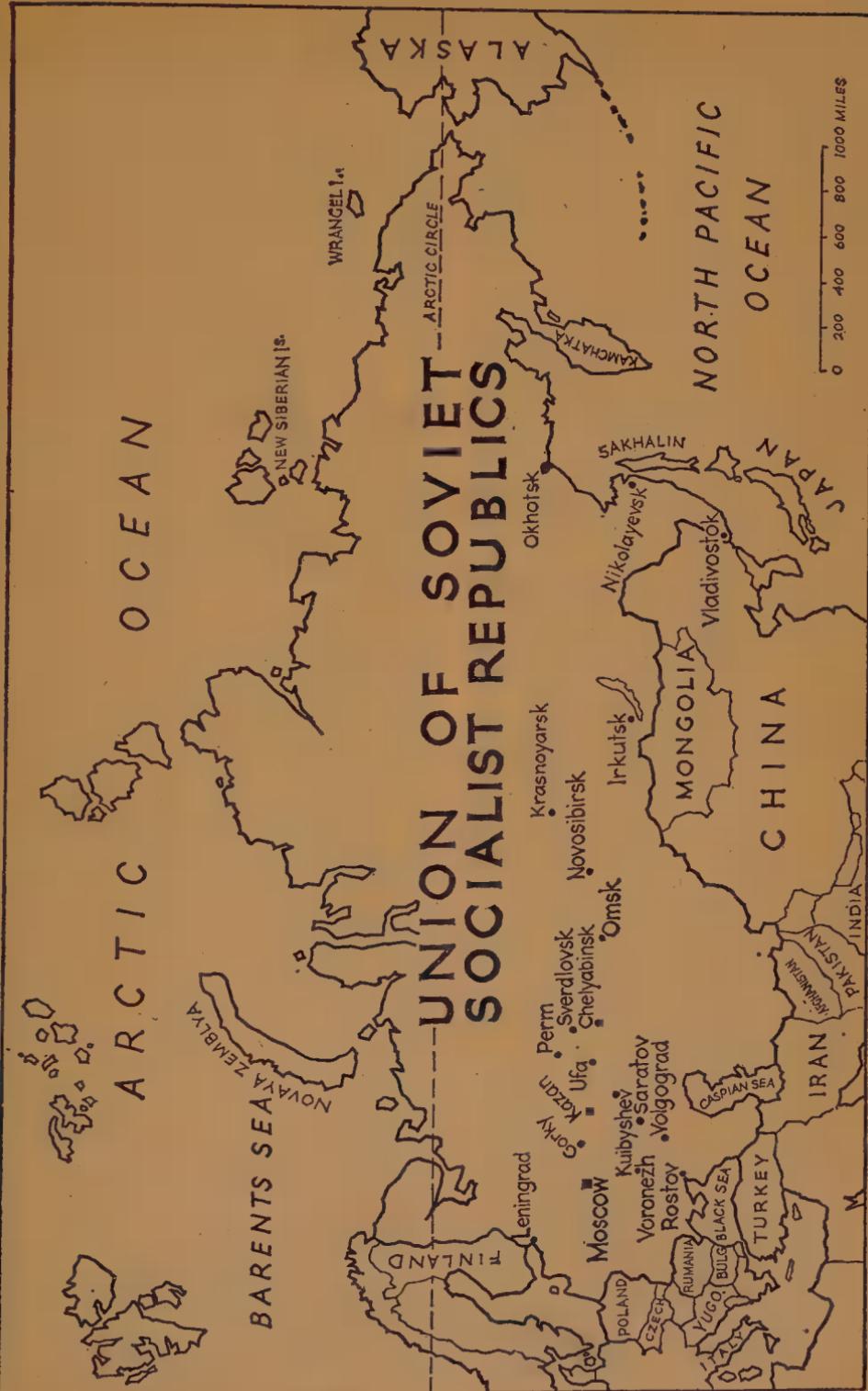
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. L. D. Nemchenko. Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. B. D. Yashin.

Air Attaché, Col. G. S. Semenov.

Trade Representative, Boris S. Gordeev.

Deputy Trade Representatives, D. O. Shkrebtienko; K. D. Tikhomirov.

Consulate, 5 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [01-229-3215]



AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is composed of 15 Union Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939–45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of Bessarabia ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmail, and Northern Bukovina, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, Ruthenia was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of Transcarpathia. After the defeat of Germany, a part of East Prussia with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of Memel (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of Peissamo (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of Sakhalin and the whole of the Kurile Islands were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, Tannu-Tuva, until the war of 1939–45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of Tuva and, in 1961, the Autonomous Republic of Tuva, within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (Karelian) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (estimate, January 1, 1968) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. with their capitals:—

Republic (Capital)	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).....	6,593,391	127,911,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev).....	232,046	46,381,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk).....	20,154	8,820,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent).....	158,069	11,266,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata).....	1,064,092	12,678,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi).....	26,911	4,659,000
VII. Azerbaijan (Baku).....	33,436	4,917,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius).....	26,173	3,064,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev).....	13,012	3,484,000
X. Latvia (Riga).....	24,695	2,298,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze)	76,642	2,836,000
XII. Tadzhikistan (Dushanbe).....	54,019	2,736,000

XIII. Armenia (Erevan).....	11,306	2,306,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad).....	188,417	2,029,000
XV. Estonia (Tallin).....	17,413	1,304,000
Total.....	8,599,806	236,689,000

A striking demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total, in 1967 it reached 55 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 33 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 54·2 to 45·8 per cent. The birth-rate is 17·4, the mortality rate 7·6; the natural increase, 9·8 per 1,000.

More than three-quarters of the people were born after the 1917 Revolution.

Main Nationalities (1965 Estimate)

The most numerous nationality groups of U.S.S.R. are Russian, 122m. and Ukrainian, 40 m. There are between 5 and 9 million Belorussians, Uzbeks and Tartars respectively. Kazakhs, Azerbaijanis, Armenians and Georgians number between 3 and 5 million each group. There are some 2·5 million Lithuanians, Jews and Moldavians respectively. In each of the remaining nationality groups the population numbers between 1·05 and 1·8 million: Germans, Tadzhiks, Chuvashes, Latvians, Poles, Mordovians, Turkmens, Kirghizians, Bashkirs and Estonians.

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the Soviet of the Union (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the Soviet of Nationalities (elected at the ratio of

25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33–35). The Supreme Soviet which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its Presidium which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its Presidium (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118–121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state." The new Party programme, adopted in November, 1961, envisages a great increase of the economic capacity of the country and promises the transition to "full Communism" some time after 1980.

A special committee was set up in November, 1961, to draft a new constitution, but has been in abeyance ever since.

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the Soviets of Working People's Deputies (§ 94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§ 95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§ 99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57–63 and 79–88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their

own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the Gosplan. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "de-concentration".

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939–1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries were reopened.

The proselytizing successes of the religious communities have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press since 1959, and a number of religious institutions was once again closed or banned.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists. President, M. V. Keldysh.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1920, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyril-

lic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880-1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890-1960), Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930) and Anna Akhmatova (1889-1966). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekhov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936) and Ivan Bunin (1870-1953).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikovsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953), Stravinsky (b. 1882) and Shostakovich (b. 1906).

FINANCE

A new, "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices and wages have been changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The official exchange rate is now £1=R.2·16. It bears little relation to the actual purchasing power of the two currencies. Banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. 1, 3, 4, 25, 50 and 100. There are also new coins valuing Kopecks 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 and R. 1. Old Kopeck coins are also current at the same value ■ new ones.

DEFENCE

No official returns concerning the services are made in the U.S.S.R. It may be said, however, that the general trend over the last years has consisted in a growing emphasis on nuclear missiles and in a steady reduction of conventional arms.

The basic military service is two years in the Army and four years in the Air Force and the Navy.

Defence Budget, 1967: 14,500 million Roubles. This total represents the defence vote, and almost certainly does not include space research costs or the research and development budget for advanced weapons systems. At the official exchange rate, this figure would be approximately £6,700m. At a more realistic exchange rate, total Soviet military expenditure, including elements not in the official budget, is probably nearer the equivalent of £16,000m. a year.

The total size of the Soviet regular forces is now estimated to be about 3,150,000 men.

Operational ICBM's now total around 270, an increase of about 40 per cent, on the 1964 figure. The number of MRBM's and IRBM's launchers still appears to be between 700 and 750. The operational personnel of the Strategic Rocket Forces totals about 180,000.

The Air Forces comprise about 10,500 operational aircraft. The total strength of the Air Forces, excluding the Naval Air Force, is about 510,000 men. The total personnel of the separate Air Defence Command is estimated at 250,000 men.

The total size of the Soviet Army is estimated at 2,000,000 men. It is thought to be organized in 140 divisions, distributed as follows: 75 divisions in European U.S.S.R., 22 in Central U.S.S.R., 17 in the Far East, 26 in Eastern Europe.

The total strength of the Soviet Navy and Naval

Air Force is 450,000 men. In total tonnage, it is the second largest navy in the world, and its main strength still lies in the submarine fleet. There are now 370 conventionally-powered and 40 nuclear-powered submarines. At least 40 can fire ballistic missiles and carry an average of three each. Over 300 are ocean-going.

There are no aircraft-carriers in the Soviet Navy. The land-based Naval Air Force comprises about 400 bombers and 400 other aircraft. The surface ships comprise 20 cruisers and 80 destroyers.

The security and border troops number some 230,000. There are also about 1½ million DOSAAF members who participate in such activities as shooting, athletics and parachuting.

*Minister of Defence, Marshal A. A. Grechko.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal M. V. Zakharov.
Chief, Political Administration, Soviet Armed Forces,
Army Gen. A. A. Yerishev.*

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European associates (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia) to serve as ■ counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow (Secretary-General, N. P. Firyubin; C.-in-C., Marshal I. I. Yakubovsky).

Industry and Agriculture

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of ■ essentially agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial power in the world. The 1967 output amounted to 74,800,000* tons of pig-iron, 102,200,000* tons of steel, 81,700,000* tons of rolled metal, 595,000,000* tons of coal, 288,000,000* tons of crude oil, 84,800,000* tons of cement, 589,000 million kW/h of electricity and 729,000 motor vehicles.

Agricultural development has been far slower, mainly owing to lack of incentives among peasants organized in *kolkhozy* (collective farms). Repeated droughts, such ■ in 1965, were a contributing factor to a permanent shortage of grain. In the last few years, vast quantities of grain had to be imported from Canada, the U.S. and Australia. Stock breeding has also suffered from the general mismanagement of farming. The livestock in 1968 included 97,100,000 cattle, including 41,600,000 cows, and 143,900,000 sheep and goats. The level of productivity remains very low. It remains to be seen whether new incentives for peasants introduced in 1966 will bring about a radical change in the situation. Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form ■ considerable source of wealth.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. . .	£49,708,000	£63,306,000
Exports to U.K.	125,421,000	123,510,000

COMMUNICATIONS

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have ■ good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia via Sverdlovsk, Cheylabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia,

with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Tians-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektneya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 239,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don* Canal linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the October Bolshevik Revolution of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Naberezhnaya Morisa Toreza 14, Moscow)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir (Achibald) Duncan Wilson, K.C.M.G. (1968)
£8,600

Minister, P. C. F. Dalton, C.M.G.

Counsellors, E. F. Given, C.M.G.; E. A. Alexander (Scientific).

1st Secretaries, J. C. C. Bennett (Cultural); M. J. F. Duncan; D. J. E. Ratford (Commercial); G. E. Clark; L. E. Sturmey, M.B.E. (H.M. Consul); A. B. Williams; Dr. D. J. Sheehan (Medical Officer).

2nd Secretaries, J. H. Symons; J. O. Kerr; B. H. Mason; G. D. G. Murrell; R. P. Joscelyne; H. B. Formstone; W. B. Harris.

Defence and Air Attaché, Air Cdre. R. G. Dutton, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Asst. Air Attachés, Sqn. Ldr. J. Gibbon; Sqn. Ldr. D. Higham; Sqn. Ldr. J. L. Blackford.

Military Attaché, Brig. H. G. Kemball.

Asst. Military Attaché, Major J. U. H. Burke.

Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. Sandford, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attachés, Lt. Cdr. G. R. B. Booth, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. A. L. Miller, R.N.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. A. Yasnov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. I. Voronov.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R., and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 16 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Tuva, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kalinograd, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. extends over all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Do. and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron

ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Volgograd, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, MOSCOW. Population 6,567,000. Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 3,755,000.

Other towns with populations exceeding 500,000

are:

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod)	1,140,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk)	1,080,000
Kuibyshev (Samara)	1,016,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg)	981,005
Chelyabinsk	851,000
Kazan	838,000
Perm (Molotov)	811,000
Omsk	801,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don	774,000
Volgograd (Stalingrad; Tsaritsyn)	757,000
Saratov	738,000
Ufa	724,000
Voronezh	668,000
Krasnoyarsk	592,000

Ψ Seaport.

About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians.

II.—UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. Ye. Shelest.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. V. Shcherbitsky.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkassy, Chernigov, Chernovtsi, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnitsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the southwest) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in the U.S.S.R. founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1968), 1,457,000. Other towns with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov	1,148,000
Donetsk (Stalino; Yuzovka, i.e. Hughesovka)	855,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav)	837,000
Ψ Odessa	797,000
Zaporozhye (Aleksandrovskaya)	616,000
Lvov (Lviv; Lwown)	524,000
Krivoy-Rog	523,000

III.—BELORUSSIA

(White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, P. M. Masharov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, S. O. Pritytsky.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also

been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 805,000.

Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. S. Nasriddinova.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, R. Kurbanov.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 10 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Kashka-Darya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tien-shan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khaudag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

The Uzbeks, ■ Turkic people, make up 62 per cent. of the population, the Russians (14 per cent.) and Tartars (five per cent.) come next.

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 1,295,000. Samarkand contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory. Heavy damage was done to this ancient city by the series of severe earthquakes in April and May, 1966.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, S. B. Niayzbekov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Beysebayev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted ■ Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the 14 Provinces: Akyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurzan, Tselinograd and Uralsk.

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and misericards, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-

producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the north and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 ■ ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 30 per cent. of its population. Russian settlers make up 43 per cent. and Ukrainians 8 per cent.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population, 668,000. Karaganda, a major mining centre, has ■ population of 505,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, G. S. Dzotenidze.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakhishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjaria) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with ■ more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chaturv) coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 63 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis), population 861,000.

VII.—AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. Yu. Akhundov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. A. Iskenderov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, E. N. Alikhanov.

The Azerbaijan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922 and 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the

spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaijan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechar) was completed in 1954. Azerbaijan has also important cotton-growing areas. The Azerbaijani (Turks) make up two-thirds of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 14 per cent.

CAPITAL, Baku. Population 1,218,000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Snieckus.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. J. Šumauskas.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, I. A. Maniušis.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941 until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8·5 per cent. each.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after the collapse and partition of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in 1944). Population 329,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. L. Bodiyul.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. F. Ilyashenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians from 1941 to 1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population, 312,000.

X.—LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. E. Voss.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. E. Kalnberzin.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. P. Ruben.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 62 per cent. of the Republic's population, Russians 27 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940–41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population, 691,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. U. Usubaliyev.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. S. Suyumbayev.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936 a Union Republic. It contains one separate province (Osh). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridge of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Alai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. The Kirghiz now constitute only 41 per cent. of the population, the Russians, 30 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population, 412,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. Rasulov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Kholov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Kakharov.

The Tadzhik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-

Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Leninabad Province.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altaï system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadzhikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fifty-three per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 23 per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and Tartars.

CAPITAL, Dushanbe (formerly Stalinabad; Dushambe). Population, 341,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. E. Kochinyan.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Kh. Arutyunyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. A. Muradyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the southwestern part of Transcaucasia: it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is Mount Ararat (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population, 687,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. Ovezov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. Klychev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Gapurov.

Turmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three Provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 61 per

cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL, Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population, 244,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. A. Müürisepp.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, W. J. Klauson.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941 and 1944, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (73 per cent.) and Russians (22 per cent.).

CAPITAL, Tallin (formerly Reval). Population, 346,000.

THE VATICAN CITY STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff, His Holiness Pope Paul VI (Giovanni Battista Montini), born at Concesio (Brescia), Sept. 26, 1897, elected Pope (in succession to John XXIII), June 21, 1963.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, appointed Aug. 14, 1961.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846–1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City in 1967 was, 1000.

BRITISH LEGATION
(91 Via Condotti, Rome)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Michael Sanigear Williams, K.C.M.G. (1965) £5,375

*2nd Secretary, J. A. Snellgrove.
Attaché, J. D. Utley, M.V.O.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas, M.B.E.*

VENEZUELA (La República de Venezuela)

President, Dr. Raúl Leoni, assumed office March 11 1964.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
(01-584-4206)

Ambassador (vacant).

Chargé d’Affaires, Señor Dr. Alejandro Tinoco.

Secretary, Señor Lic. José de Jesús Osio.

Secretary, Señor Lic. Rafael Grimán.

Secretary, Señor Alvaro Parra-Dávila.

Air Attaché, Col. Federico Schael.

Military Attaché, Col. Pedro Tejera Marquez.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. Jaime Heli Pirela-Luengo.

Asst. Air Attachés, Maj. Maximiliano Hernández;

Capt. Benito Adolfo Tovar.

Special Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

Consulate-General: 71A Park Mansions, S.W.1.

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Dr. Manuel Villanueva (Consul).

There is also a Consulate-General at Liverpool.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between $1^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat. and $12^{\circ} 26'$ N. lat. and $59^{\circ} 52'-73^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. Venezuela has a total area of 352,051 square miles and a population (estimated, 1967) of 9,189,292, increasing annually at a rate of 3.37 per 1,000.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by Guyana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela

the small island of *Pálos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraíma, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parma contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guyana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claimed to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at $63^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., $2^{\circ} 18'$ N. lat., and about 1,200 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. A British scientific expedition travelled in April-May, 1968, by Hovercraft from Manaos in Brazil via the Rio Negro, Casiquiare canal and Orinoco River to Trinidad. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which Maracaibo, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1,400 ft. above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—On January 23, 1958, the military dictatorship of Colonel Marcos Pérez Jiménez, which had lasted since 1953 and covered a period of remarkable economic expansion due to the Venezuelan oil boom, was overthrown by a popular and military uprising. Since 1958 Venezuela has had a



freely-elected democratic government. In elections in December, 1958, *Acción Democrática* (A.D.) gained a clear majority and Sr. Rómulo Betancourt of A.D. was elected President. For most of his five-year term of office Sr. Betancourt governed in coalition with the Christian Socialist Party, *Copei*. Further national elections were held on December 1, 1963, in which A.D. retained a reduced majority. Dr. Raúl Leoni of A.D. was elected President. The inauguration of the new Government took place on March 11, 1964. Formation of a broad-based coalition government composed of A.D., U.R.D. (*Unión Republicana Democrática*) and F.N.D. (*Frente Nacional Democrático*) was announced on Nov. 5, 1964. The F.N.D. left the Government in 1965 and U.R.D. in April, 1968. National general elections were planned for December, 1968.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, ground-nuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. Although there is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. Annual production of the oilfields had reached a level of 1,292,873,044 barrels (42 gallons) by 1967. Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardón went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupito, El Chaire and El Palito. The Venezuelan Government receive about 65 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 70 per cent.

Rich iron ore deposits in Eastern Venezuela are being developed and production was 15,650,000 metric tons in 1964. The government-owned steel mill at Las Matanzas in the Guayana region is now in production. It uses local iron ore and obtains its electric power from the hydro-electric installation on the Caroni River. It produces seamless steel tubes, billets and wire. The production of many more steel products is planned over the next four years.

Other industries include petrochemicals, gold, diamonds and asbestos; textiles and clothing; plastics; manufacture of paper, cement, glass and plate glass; beer and other alcoholic beverages; tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly; preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There are eight uni-

versities in Venezuela, three in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia, Ciudad Bolívar and Barquisimeto.

Finance.—Ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1965 and 1966 was as follows:

	1965 (in millions of Bs.)	1966
Revenue.....	7,366·7	7,951·3
Expenditure.....	7,400·3	7,922·9

Currency.—The unit of currency is the gold *Bolívar* of 100 *centimos*. The selling rate for foreign exchange for all purposes is Bs. 4·50=U.S. \$1. The rates for other currencies fluctuate according to their quotations against the U.S. dollar. Importers of wheat and dried powdered milk can obtain a subsidy of Bs. 1·15 per U.S. dollar. There are special buying rates for the proceeds of petroleum, iron ore, coffee and cocoa exports.

Communications.—There are about 22,500 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 650 kilometres. Road and river communications have made railway development of negligible importance in Venezuela except for carrying iron-ore in the south-east. Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with the United States, Central America, South America, the West Indies and Europe. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet has a gross tonnage of about 342,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radiotelegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 79 commercial broadcasting stations. There are five television stations in Venezuela (three in Caracas, one in Maracaibo and one in Valencia). The two Caracas commercial television stations have relay transmitters in the interior of the country, Radio Caracas T.V. having five and Venevision three.

	TRADE	
	1965	1966
Imports.....	Bs.5,700,500,000	Bs.12,875,200,000

Exports..... 13,025,700,000 5,243,800,000

The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, durable and non-durable consumer goods, iron, steel and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products (92 per cent. in 1961), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of exports of iron ore in 1963 and 1964 was Bs. 334,000,000 and Bs. 516,800,000 respectively.

	Trade with U.K.	
	1966	1967
Imports from U.K. .	£23,496,000	£21,318,000

Exports to U.K. 58,151,000 68,537,000

CAPITAL.—Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, Nov. 1967, 2,000,000. Other principal towns are Maracaibo (500,000), Barquisimeto (300,000), Valencia (300,000), Maracay (200,000), San Cristóbal (150,000), Cumaná (120,000) and Ciudad Bolívar (100,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band and crest next staff on yellow band). **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 5.

	BRITISH EMBASSY
Edificio La Estancia, Apartado 1246, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Caracas.	
<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Anthony Handley Lincoln, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1964)</i>	<i>£5,375</i>

Counsellors, I. F. S. Vincent, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Commercial); D. N. Brinson, M.C.; J. L. Boas, O.B.E. (Information).
Defence and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. R. Musgrave, D.S.O.
Naval and Military Attaché, Cdr. H. S. Bennett, R.N.
1st Secretaries, P. R. Fraser, M.C.; R. G. Farrar (Commercial); D. M. Jones (Labour); Miss M. B. McBride (Information).
Consul, D. E. Kipping.
Vice-Consul, K. Heald.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Caracas*, *El Cardon*, *Maracaibo*, *Puerto La Cruz* and *Valencia*.

British Council Representative, G. F. de Sausmarez, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida de Los Jabillos 21, La Florida (Apartado 1246), Caracas.

VIETNAM

SOUTHERN ZONE

President, Nguyen van Thieu, appointed June 19, 1965; re-elected Sept. 3, 1967.

Vice-President, Air Vice Marshal Nguyen-cao-Ky.
Prime Minister, Tran Van Huong, appointed May 25, 1968.

Secretary-General, General Pham-xuan-Chieu.

VIETNAM EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

12 Victoria Road, W.8
 [01-937-3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Le-Ngoc-Chan (1967).

Minister, Nguyen Van An.

Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. Nguyen Quoc Tuan.

Counsellors, Than Trong Nghia (Cultural and Consular); Diep Quan Hong (Information and Press).
1st Secretary, Phan Trong Quy (Press and Information).

2nd Secretary, Miss Ngo Thi Lien Hoa (Economic and Commercial).

3rd Secretaries, Luu Tuong Quang; Do Duc Hau.

Attachés, Nguyen Xuan Khang; Huynh Cong Minh; Nguyen Van Trt.

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,281 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1967 at 26,067,136. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Trade in 1967 (Jan.-Aug) was: Imports £160,000,000; Exports £4,500,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£4,861,000	£3,916,000
Exports to U.K.	1,498,000	1,057,000

Following the devaluation of sterling in 1967 exchange rates for the piastre were: Official rate VN \$192 = £1 and free market rate VN \$283 = £1. The free market rate is used for most transactions, including import and export business.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam on Oct. 26, 1956. A new national assembly was elected on August 31, 1963, President Diem having been re-elected for a second term of 5 years in April, 1961. On November 1, 1963, the Government of President Diem was overthrown by a military coup d'état during which the President was killed.

General Duong-Van-Minh assumed power as Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council and Head of State, but the former position was wrested from him on January 30 by General Nguen-Khanh who assumed the function of Prime Minister and on Aug. 17 the Presidency.

The Military Revolution Council was dissolved on August 27, to be followed by the Provisional Steering Committee led by three Army generals. This Committee in turn dissolved on October 26 and on November 4 Tran van Huong became Prime Minister and Phan Khac Suu Head of State.

On December 18, the Armed Forces Council was created under General Khanh and became the real power. On December 20, the A.F.C. dissolved the High National Council and on Jan. 27, 1965, Huong was forced to resign under pressure from the A.F.C. and the Buddhists. On February 16, the A.F.C. nominated Phan Huy Quat as Prime Minister. Then on February 22 General Khan himself was overthrown by a coup d'état and, under the temporary leadership of General Nguyen van Thieu, the A.F.C. lasted only until May 5 before dissolving itself and handing back control of the country to the civilian government under Mr. Quat. The latter, with the Head of State (Mr. Suu) resigned under pressure on June 12 and on June 19, full power reverted to the armed forces in the form of a National Leadership Committee led by General van Thieu. Elections to a constituent assembly were held on Sept. 11, 1966, and a new democratic constitution was promulgated on April 1, 1967. Presidential elections were held on Sept. 3, 1967.

At his presidential inauguration on October 30, 1967, President Nguyen Van Thieu proclaimed the Second Republic of Vietnam. Nguyen Van Loc was appointed Prime Minister and held office from Nov. 7, 1967 until his resignation in May, 1968. By presidential decree a new Cabinet was formed on May 25, 1968, under Mr. Tran Van Huong. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Saigon, population (August, 1967), 1,628,184 of which 12,000 were thought to be foreigners. Other principal towns are Ψ Danang (253,022) and Hué (222,315). Saigon and Danang are the main ports.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Crawford Murray MacLachlan, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1967) £5,375

Military Attaché, Col. B. J. Coombe.

NORTHERN ZONE

President, Ho Chi Minh, assumed office, 1945; re-elected July 15, 1960.

Vice-President, Ton Duc Thang.

Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong (1955).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nguyen duy Trinh.

VIETNAMESE WORKERS' (= Communist) PARTY Chairman, Ho Chi Minh.

Politbureau of the Central Committee, Hoang Van Hoan; Le Duc Tho; Hoang Quoc Viet; Le Duan; Le Thanh Nghi; Nguyen Chi Thanh; Nguyen Duy Trinh; Pham Hung; Pham Van Dong; Truong Chinh; Vo Nguyen Giap (full members); Tran Quoc Hoan; Van Tien Dung (alternate members).

Secretariat of the Central Committee, Le Duan (1st); Hoang Anh; Le Duc Tho; Nguyen Van Tran; To Huu; Le Van Luong; Pham Hung.

The Northern Zone (north of the 17th parallel)



has ■ area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles and a population of 19,500,000 (1966). The capital is Hanoi (800,000) and the chief port is Haiphong (367,000). The chief crop is rice, of which the production in 1961 was claimed to be 4,600,000 tons. No figures have been given since. The chief industrial products are coal and cement. The production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing, and with Chinese and Soviet aid some new factories have been built to produce consumer goods.

The régime in the north styles itself the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, of which the President is Ho Chi Minh. Power is wielded by the *Lao Dong* (or Workers') Party which is Communist in character, and which can exert its influence through another mass organization known as the Fatherland Front (which some years ago superseded the "Vietminh"). The policy of the northern régime is to work for unification of north and south, whilst in the meantime it strives to

remould the political and economic life of the north on Communist lines. A five-year plan started in 1961. Elections to the "Second National Assembly" were held in the north in April 1964. The régime has diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., China and other states of the Sino-Soviet bloc, but very few other countries recognize it.

There is a British Consulate General at Hanoi.

THE YEMEN

Council of the Presidency. Qadi Abdul Rahman al-Iriani; Ahmad Muhammad Noman; Muhammad Ali Othman.

Prime Minister, Muhsin al-Aini.

YEMENI LEGATION
41 South Street, W.1
[01-499-5246]

Minister (vacant).

Counsellor (Chargeé d'Affaires), Assayed Abdul Wahab Al-Shamy.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asit and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (1960). It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range, form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall.

Trade.—The main exports are coffee, cotton, oil-grains, salt, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Aden is an important centre for Yemeni exports and imports. The chief port of the Yemen is Ψ Hodeida (Ahmedia) which now has deep water quays, able to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabean capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

Recent History.—The death of the ruler of the Yemen, Imam Ahmed, on September 19, 1962, was followed by an armed insurrection in Sana'a. His successor, Imam Mohammed, escaped assassination and gathered considerable Royalist support in the country.

A republican government was formed by Col. Abdullah Sallal at Sana'a on September 28, 1962, and a royalist government-in-exile by Prince Hassan, uncle of the Imam, at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The royalist party has since received the support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, while the republican government was supported by the United Arab Republic, whose air and ground forces in the Yemen were reported to have reached a total strength of 70,000 by 1965.

Inconclusive conferences among the parties concerned were held at Khamer, near Sana'a, at Jeddah and at Harad, on November 23, 1965, when a royalist party sent a delegation led by Ahmed al Shami, its Foreign Minister. The Harad Conference ended, without reaching agreement, on December 24, 1965, and later talks were held between Egyptian, Saudi Arabian and Yemeni leaders.

With the withdrawal of U.A.R. forces from the country well advanced, the President was deposed on Nov. 5, 1967, and a 3-member Presidency Council took power with the backing of the Yemen Army (see above). Muhsin al-Aini was named Prime Minister.

CAPITAL.—Taiz (pop. about 20,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are Ψ Hodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with 5-point green star in centre of white band. (Adopted Dec., 1962).

BRITISH LEGATION
(No representation in Yemen.)

YUGOSLAVIA

(Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija)

President of the Republic, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the National Defence Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 14, 1953, re-elected for 4 years, 1954, 1958, 1963 and May 17, 1967.

President of the Federal Assembly, Milentije Popović.
President of the Federal Executive Council, Mika Spiljak.

President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Rato Dugonjić.

Vice-Presidents of the Federal Assembly, Filip Bajković; Dr. Marjan Breclj; Blazo Djuričić; Džavid Nimani; Gustav Vlahov; Dr. Miloš Zanko.

Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Kiro Gligorov; Rudi Kolak.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Rajko Gagović.

Foreign Affairs, Marko Nikežić.

Defence, Nicola Ljubičić.

Internal Affairs, Radovan Stijačić.

Finance, Janko Smole.

Economy, Dr. Borivoje Jelić.

Foreign Trade, Dr. Vasil Grivčev.

President of the Constitutional Court, Blazo Jovanović.

LEAGUE OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS

President, Josip Broz Tito.

Predium of Central Committee, J. Broz Tito; V. Bakarić; J. Blažević; K. Crvenkovski; Mrs. S. Dabčević; R. Dugonjić; I. Gošnjak; F. Hodža; A. Humo; A. Japović; B. Jovanović; O. Karabegović; E. Kardelj; R. Kolak; L. Količevski; M. Marinčić; C. Mijatović; I. Maček; D. Pajković; D. Petrović; K. Popović; M. Popović; V. Popović; D. Pučar; D. Radosavljević; N. Sekulić; V. Smilefski; P. Stambolić; Mrs. L. Šentjurc; P. Sotić; M. Spiljak; B. Temelkovski; J. Veselinov; V. Vlahović; S. Vukmanović.

Executive of the Central Committee, R. Albreht; S. Bijelić; M. Cvjetković; N. Dizdarević; K. Hadživasilev; D. Kekić; S. Miroslavlevski; M. Pekuljić; M. Ribić; B. Soskić; M. Todorović.

(The Yugoslav League of Communists has no Secretariat of the Central Committee.)

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[or—589-3400]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivo Sarajčić (1966).

Minister-C Counsellor, Vojislav Pekić.

Counsellors, Vinko Trumbić (Economic); Milan Zupan (Press); Mita Matevski (Consular).

1st Secretaries, Boštjan Barborič; Bosko Srđanov (Press and Cultural Affairs).

Defence Attaché, Col. Branco Kobali.

Asst. Defence Attaché, Cdr. Zvonko Kostic.

2nd Secretary, Dragoljub Kontic.

Attaché, Božidar Gicev.

Consulate, 19 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagoša and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the French Line in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria) Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia is

estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in 1967 at 20,958,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.



Government.—On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupshtina and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

On April 7, 1963, a new Constitution was proclaimed under which the official name of the country was changed to "The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." The existing two Councils of the Federal Assembly were replaced by five Chambers of 120 members each (Federal Chamber, Economic Chamber, Educational-Cultural Chamber, Social Welfare and Health Chamber, and Organizational/Political Chamber), plus a Chamber of Nationalities of 70 members. A Constitutional Court was created. Elections to the new Federal Assembly were held in 1963 and in April, 1967.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 289,000 officers and men.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. The 1953 Census revealed that 2,127,875 of the population were without religion, 6,984,686 were Orthodox, 5,370,760 Catholic, 157,702 Protestant, 61,274 other Christians, 2,090,380 Moslem, 2,565 Jews, 495 other non-Christians, 10,096 undecided and 130,740 unknown. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1966 there were 14,146 elementary schools with 102,057 teachers and 2,945,520 pupils and 2,886 secondary schools (including adult and special schools) with 33,338 teachers and 665,890 pupils. In addition, in the 1966-67 academic year there were 14 art academies with 500 teachers and 2,031 pupils, 16 high schools with 767 teachers and 7,167 pupils, and

141 higher schools with 3,880 teachers and 75,408 pupils. There are seven universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Novi Sad and Niš, with 97 faculties, 15,675 teachers and 109,757 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South-Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Roumanian, Albanian, Italian, Slovak and Ruthenian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 4 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Ljubljana), 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, 2 dailies in Novi Sad, one in Hungarian, 2 dailies in Rijeka, one in Italian and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Priština, Split, Maribor and Osijek.

Production and Industry.—About 65 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has grown sevenfold since 1939. Recent emphasis has been on the integration of small industrial enterprises into more efficient complexes. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers in the large socially-owned agricultural combines but now the private sector is being encouraged to mechanize and become more efficient and small size tractors, farm machinery and implements are being supplied.

The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the yields in 1967 were 4,820,000 and 7,290,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced 17,065,000 cubic metres of timber in 1967. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population at the beginning of 1968 was approximately as follows: cattle, 5,710,000; sheep, 10,329,000; pigs 5,525,000; poultry, 25,153,000. Minerals are an important source of wealth, particularly in the central and south-eastern regions. Estimated production in 1967 included the following ('000 tons) Hard coal 908; brown coal 9,023; lignite 16,535; electrolytic copper 66; refined lead 94; iron ore 2,580; pig iron 1,177; steel (total) 1,832; aluminium 45; zinc 53; mercury 545 and crude petroleum 2,374.

FINANCE Federal Budget (estimated figures).

	1966	1967
	Dinars	Dinars
Revenue.....	867,700,000	9,785,000
Expenditure.....	856,159,000	9,683,440

Since Nov. 21, 1967, the rate of exchange has been 30 dinars = £1 (see also p. 84).

Communications.—In 1967 there were approximately 8,513 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway and approximately 49,007 miles of roads of widely varying quality. There were also 490,000 telephones in use in the country. The principal ports on the long Adriatic seaboard of Yugoslavia are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Ploče, Dubrovnik, Bar, Kotor (Carrara) and Koper. A new port is still under construction at Bakar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.....	£26,907,000	£22,855,000
Exports to U.K.....	13,298,000	15,675,000

The chief exports to the United Kingdom ■■■

meat and meat products, furniture and timber. The main imports from the United Kingdom are machinery of all kinds, iron and steel, chemicals, wool tops and metal manufactures.

CAPITAL.—Belgrade, population (Greater Belgrade, 1965) 963,000. Other towns are Zagreb (Greater 869,000); Skopje (288,000); Ljubljana (242,000); Sarajevo (199,000); Novi Sad (167,000); Maribor (163,000); Split (145,000); Rijeka (141,000).

FLAG.—Five-point red star outlined by narrow yellow stripe, on a ground of three horizontal bars, blue, white and red. NATIONAL DAY.—November 29.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Generala Ždanova 46, Belgrade.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Terence Willcocks Garvey, C.M.G. (1968) £6,300 Counsellors, A. J. Wilton, C.M.G., M.C.; J. A. Molyneux (Economic and Commercial).

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Dept. of Employment and Productivity (in Northern Ireland any local office of the Ministry of Health and Social Services). Applications for passports required in less than ten days should not be taken to such local offices.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1.

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

Newport, Mon.—Olympia House, Dock Street.

Peterborough.—Post Office, Peterborough.

Glasgow.—14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1.

Hours. The above offices are open Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (6.30 p.m. in London); Saturdays 10.00-12.00, and in London on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon (except Christmas Day).

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Dept. of Employment and Productivity Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the five Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £2. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland may apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest British Passport issuing authority.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

- (i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (ii) To British subjects without citizenship.

Defence Attaché, Col. D. H. Aubrey-Smith, M.B.E.
Naval and Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. M. F. J. Matthews, A.F.C.

1st Secretaries, J. C. Thomas (Information); K. H. M. Duke; D. M. Harrison (Consular); H. M. Shone (Visa); C. Marshall, O.B.E. (Labour); D. K. Urquhart (Commercial).

3rd Secretaries, P. E. L. Jackson (Commercial); D. T. Healy; Miss M. R. Page; A. Morgan and J. Easton (Consular).

Attachés, K. Goodwin; B. P. Pullen.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade, Zagreb and Split.

British Council Representative, Dr. P. A. I. Tahourdin, O.B.E., Generala Ždanova 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre at Zagreb.

(iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for ten years unless otherwise stated. They are not available beyond ten years from the original date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's wife is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. Their applications must be signed by one of their parents.

The application must be countersigned by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Doctor, Lawyer, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by one of the parents on form (B).

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on thin paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 1 in. or less than 1 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D.

British Visitors' Passports

A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects* (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign

* See Legal Notes.

countries, *viz.*

ANDORRA; AUSTRIA; BELGIUM; DENMARK†; FINLAND†; FRANCE (incl. CORSIKA); GREECE (& THE GREEK ISLANDS); W. GERMANY (incl. West Berlin by air only); ICELAND; ITALY; LIECHTENSTEIN; LUXEMBURG; MONACO; NETHERLANDS; NORWAY†; PORTUGAL (incl. MADEIRA & AZORES); SAN MARINO; SPAIN (incl. BALEARIC & CANARY ISLANDS); SWEDEN†; SWITZERLAND; TURKEY.

†Length of stay restricted to three months in any nine months in Nordic Group Countries (including Finland and Iceland) as a whole. Holders may also pay short visits to Canada, Gibraltar and Malta. A British Visitor's Passport must be valid for three months beyond the last day on which the visitor will be in Canada.

A fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for the issue of a British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for a new passport if required. Particulars of an applicant's wife and/or children under 16 years can be included at the time of issue only at no extra cost. A child of 8 years of age and over is eligible to hold a British

Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, a person under 21 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.

British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any local office of the Dept. of Employment and Productivity and from the Passport Office or Branches). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any local office of the Dept. of Employment and Productivity which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to any local office of the Ministry of Health and Social Services. *British Visitors' Passports are not obtainable from the Passport Offices.* Two recent passport photographs will be required, of the applicant and of his wife if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 2 in. x 1½ in. (see also PHOTOGRAPHS above). No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.

Applicants must also produce for the purpose of identification a N.H.S. Medical Card, birth certificate or retirement pension book.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The ECSC, Common Market and Euratom share a single institutional framework: ■ Commission, Council of Ministers, Parliament and Court of Justice. The core of the Community policy-making process is the 'dialogue' between the Commission, which initiates and implements policy, and the Council of Ministers, which takes major policy decisions. The beginnings of democratic control are exercised by the European Parliament, while the Court of Justice ensures the rule of law and is the final arbiter in all matters arising from the Community Treaties.

Since the start of the Common Market and Euratom in 1958, the Parliament and Court of Justice have been common to all three Communities. Up to July, 1967, each Community had its own executive body (the EEC and Euratom Commissions, and the ECSC High Authority) and its own Council of Ministers.

In April, 1965, the Six signed a treaty providing for the merger of the three executive bodies in a single Commission and the three Councils in a single Council, with a view to the eventual merger of the three Communities themselves. The merger treaty came into force on July 1, 1967; the single Commission and single Council then took office. They enjoy the same powers under the three Community Treaties as did their predecessors.

The Commission

The Commission consists of 14 members—three each from Germany, France and Italy, two from the Netherlands and Belgium, and one from Luxemburg. Within three years of the July, 1967, merger their number is to be reduced to nine. The members of the Commission are appointed by agreement among the six member governments for a four-year renewable term; the president and vice-presidents are appointed from among the members for a two-year term, also renewable.

The members of the Commission are pledged to independence of the governments and of national or other particular interests. They accept joint responsibility for their decisions, which are taken by majority vote.

In addition to being the initiator of Community action and having specific powers, the Commission acts as a mediator between the member governments in Community affairs and is the guardian of the Community Treaties.

Commission of the European Communities 23-27 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée, Brussels 4.

President, Jean Rey (Belgium).
Vice-Presidents, S. Mansholt (Netherlands); L. Levi Sandri (Italy); F. Hellwig (Germany); R. Barre (France);

Members, A. Coppé (Belgium); G. Colonna di Paliano (Italy); H. von der Groeben (Germany); H. Rochereau (France); E. Sassen (Netherlands); V. Bodson (Luxemburg); J.-F. Deniau (France); W. Haferkamp (Germany); E. Martino (Italy).

The Commission maintains information offices in London (23 Chesham Street, S.W.1), Washington (808 Farragat Building, 900 17th Street, N.W., D.C. 20006), New York (2207 Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street, N.Y. 10017) and in other cities.

The Council of Ministers 2 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels 1.

This consists of ministers from each member government, the ministers concerned depending on the subject under discussion. It is the Community's main decision-taking body but its authority is not as great in ECSC matters as in those relating to the Common Market and Euratom. For coal and steel, decisions are usually by majority vote; on Common Market and Euratom matters decisions usually had to be unanimous in the early stages, but most decisions can now be taken by a qualified majority vote. For certain vital questions, however, unanimity is still required. (Admission of new members is not decided by the Council, but by a unanimous decision of the member governments.) Although the Council is the Community's ultimate decision-taking body, in almost all cases it can act only on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission. The meetings of the Council are prepared by a committee of permanent representatives of the member states.

European Parliament Secretariat: Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxembourg.

The European Parliament consists of 142 members nominated by the national parliaments of the member countries—36 members each from France, Germany and Italy, 14 each from Belgium and the Netherlands and 6 from Luxemburg. Set up under the terms of the ECSC Treaty of 1952, its authority

was extended by the Treaty of Rome 1957 to cover also the European Economic Community and Euratom. The Parliament must be consulted on all major issues and can force the dismissal of the Commission by a vote of no-confidence. The Treaty provides for its direct election and a scheme for this was drawn up by the Parliament in May, 1960. So far no decision on this project has been taken. The members of the Parliament have formed four political groups—Socialist (33 members in May, 1968), Christian Democrat (60), Liberal (25), and European Democratic Union (16).

President, Alain Poher (French Christian Democrat) (1966).

European Court of Justice

12, Rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxemburg.

The European Court superseded the Court of Justice of ECSC and is common to the three European Communities. It exists to safeguard the law in the interpretation and application of the Community treaties, to decide on the legality of decisions of the Council of Ministers or the Commission and to determine violations of the Treaties. Cases may be brought to it by the member States, the Community institutions, firms or individuals. Its decisions are directly binding in the member countries. The seven judges of the court are appointed by the member Governments in concert and hold office for 6 years, being eligible for re-appointment.

Judges, R. Lecourt; W. Strauss; R. Monaco; A. Trabucchi; A. M. Donner; J. J. Mertens de Wilmars; Pierre Pescatore.

Advocates-General, K. Roemer; J. Gand. Registrar, A. Van Houtte.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

Member States.—France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, Belgium and Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.

This, the first of the European Communities, was established in 1952. Since then it has abolished for coal, steel, iron ore and scrap, customs duties, quantitative restrictions, the dual pricing system whereby prices charged on exported coal or steel differed from those charged to home consumers, currency restrictions and discrimination in transport rates based on the nationality of customers and the special frontier charges which made international transport of these goods within the Community dearer than transport within national frontiers. It has applied rules for fair competition and a harmonised external tariff for the whole Community.

In the period 1952 to 1967 Community steel production rose rapidly from 42·9 to 90 million tons. The coal industry, however, after expanding initially in conditions of acute energy shortage, found that a growing share of the energy market was being won by oil. The task of the ECSC thus came to be to ensure the orderly retreat of coal at a price which would avoid social or economic dislocation. So far, since the start of the crisis in 1957, the Community's coal industry has lost a third of its labour force. The ECSC has been especially active in meeting the social problems raised by such changes. Its adaptation aid from 1953 to end-1967 amounted to \$94 million and was matched by an equivalent contribution from the six governments. It has also made grants and loans for industrial redevelopment, increasing this activity sharply during the coal and steel crises of 1967. Its housing programmes are helping to provide 100,000 houses for coal and steel workers.

Decisions of the European Commission in ECSC matters are directly binding on the industries concerned. The Commission now supervises the

smooth working of the common market in ECSC products, ensures that the Treaty rules of fair competition are observed, stimulates investment and research, and aids workers threatened with unemployment. The merger of the three Communities' Executives in July, 1967, is expected to bring particular benefits in permitting the co-ordination of energy policy, hitherto a field for which responsibility was divided between the ECSC (coal), EEC (oil and natural gas) and Euratom (nuclear energy).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (THE COMMON MARKET)

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the foreign ministers of the six member states of ECSC (see above) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe, and after intensive study of these proposals, a treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of an enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. The Common Market is being established during a transition period of twelve years. The Treaty provides for the elimination of customs duties and quotas in trade between member states; the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common trade policy towards third countries; the abolition of the obstacles to free movement of persons, services and capital between member states; the inauguration of common policies for agriculture and transport; the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market; the coordination of economic policies; the harmonization of social and economic legislation to the extent necessary in order to enable the Common Market to work; the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living; the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to aid investment in underdeveloped areas and help to finance modernization; and the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development.

To date, this programme has been put into effect as follows:

Reduction of trade barriers.—A first 10 per cent. reduction in customs duties between member countries took place on January 1, 1959. Decisions taken by the Council of Ministers in May, 1960, and July, 1963, resulted in a speeding up of the rate of tariff cutting. On May 11, 1966, the Council of Ministers agreed that the abolition of internal duties should be completed on July 1, 1968—18 months ahead of the planned date. Quota restrictions on trade within the Common Market were completely removed on January 1, 1962.

E.E.C. Trade with U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£957,023,000	£963,650,000
Exports to U.K..	1,103,509,000	1,265,056,000

Common external tariff.—The Common Market has a common external tariff which came fully into effect on July 1, 1968. A first 30 per cent. move of notional duties towards the common external tariff was made at the end of 1960, on the basis of a notional common tariff reduced by 20 per cent. A second 30 per cent. move towards the common tariff took place on July 1, 1963.

In international tariff and trade negotiations in the GATT framework (such as the Kennedy

Round), the Community is represented by the Commission, which negotiates under a mandate from the Council of Ministers.

Trade between the member countries of the Common Market increased in value by 256 per cent. to \$24,200,000,000 during the first years of its history (1958-67). Community trade with the rest of the world rose by 94 per cent. in the same period.

Free movement of labour.—Freedom of movement for workers has been achieved within the Common Market, and those who work in member countries other than their own are ensured of rights equal to those of local workers, and of full transferability of social security benefits. They enjoy equal treatment in applying for jobs and receive priority over workers from non-member countries. There is, however, a shortage of trained labour in all Community countries at present.

Services.—The right of Community firms to establish businesses in member countries other than their own is being progressively freed, as is the right of Community citizens to engage in professional activities in member countries other than their own. In parallel with this programme, the harmonization of professional qualifications is being achieved.

Capital.—So far unconditional and complete freedom of movement has been achieved for direct investments, transfers of personal funds and emigrants' remittances, short and medium term commercial loans and the buying and selling of stocks and shares. For other transactions, such as capital issues, there is conditional liberalization. Progress is being made towards equalizing access to domestic capital markets within the Six.

Rules for Fair Competition.—The Common Market Treaty bans agreements which prevent, restrain or distort competition and, in particular, price-fixing, market-sharing, restriction of production or of technical development and discriminatory supply conditions if they are likely to affect trade between member states. The abuse of a dominant position in the market by a firm or firms is also banned. Implementing regulations adopted by the Council have caused some 36,000 restrictive agreements to be registered with the Commission. Decisions banning or authorizing particular agreements have begun to be taken, and a body of case-law is being established.

Agriculture.—The basic machinery for a common organization of agricultural markets throughout the Community was established by decision of the Council of Ministers in January 1962. It involved the setting of target prices, support buying, levies on imports, and export rebates. Community funds can be allotted for the modernization of farming and the improvement of agricultural productivity in the Community. The common agricultural policy came into effect in July, 1962, for grains, eggs and poultry, pigmeat, fruit and vegetables, and wine. It was extended in September, 1964, to rice, and in November 1964 to beef, veal, and dairy produce, thus covering 90 per cent. of total Community agricultural output.

Under a decision reached in December, 1964 common price levels throughout the Community came into effect in July, 1967, for grains, pigmeat, and eggs and poultry. Further decisions taken on July 24, 1966, established common marketing regulations and common price levels for fruit and vegetables, sugar, dairy produce and fats and oils; to come into force between July 1, 1967, and July 1, 1968. On July 24, also, common price levels were fixed for beef and veal, milk and other dairy produce.

On July 1, 1967, grains, pigmeat, eggs and poultry reached the full single-market stage, thus bringing half the Community's farm production

under the common agricultural policy's marketing and financial provisions. On May 29, 1968, the Six agreed on the pricing system for dairy produce and beef and veal in the single-market stage from July 1, 1968, having failed to agree by the original planned date of May 1. The Ministers of Agriculture did not accept the Commission's recommendation that the common prices for milk and butter be reduced in order to diminish the Community's mounting surplus of butter; they did, however, agree on measures to limit the common commitment to finance the dairy policy and to maintain differential prices between some member states as a temporary measure.

A progressively greater part of the cost of the agricultural policy is borne by the Community's Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, which will take over the full cost by January 1, 1970 from joint Community funds. The funds required are contributed from national budgets, partly in proportion to national receipts from the levy system. From July 1, 1967, 90 per cent. of income from the import levies goes to the Fund, meeting about 45 per cent. of its total needs; the remaining 55 per cent. will be covered, until 1970, by contributions from the member Governments. At the end of the Common Market's transitional period in 1970, all agricultural levies will go direct to the Community to help finance the common farm policy.

Economic Policy.—Member States are required by the Treaty to consider their economic policies as matters of common interest, and to consult with each other and the Commission in order to concert these policies. The Commission undertakes annual economic forecasts, quarterly economic surveys, and monthly business surveys to help towards this end. A strong tradition of consultation between those responsible for economic policy in the member countries has been established. A Monetary Committee bringing together senior officials from national treasuries and central banks has met regularly since 1959 to discuss Community monetary and economic problems. Similar Committees on Short Term Economic Policy and Budgetary Policy have been established, as has a Committee of Governors of Central Banks, and a Committee on Medium Term Economic Policy, which in May, 1966, published its first 5-year programme, covering the period 1966-1970; this programme was adopted by the member states in February, 1967. In April 1964, the Council of Ministers adopted for the first time a series of recommendations to member governments on short term economic policy to meet the current threat of inflation in the Community. Steps are being taken to harmonize the tax policies of the member states. In February, 1967, the Council agreed to adopt a single system of added-value tax from 1970 with the harmonization of the applicable rate to be introduced later. In June, 1967, the E.E.C. Commission published a draft plan for the harmonization of direct taxes on debenture interest and dividend.

Transport.—The Treaty aims to establish a common policy on transport, with common rules for international transport within the Common Market, covering road, rail and inland water transport. Rates for freight which discriminate as to the national origin or destination of goods transported are to be eliminated within the transitional period. In June, 1965, the Council adopted a Commission proposal setting out the principles of a common policy to be put into force by the end of the transition period. The member governments did not agree on the implementation of these principles, but late in 1967 and early in 1968 a number of steps were agreed, on controlling social and economic conditions in intra-Community

transport, especially road-haulage. Other measures covering railways were due to be presented by the Commission later in 1968.

Social Policy.—Under the Treaty, member states agree upon the necessity to promote improvement of the living and working conditions of labour so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in an upward direction. They also cooperate closely on matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational training, social security, industrial accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene and trade union law. Equal pay for men and women is also required and a regulation was agreed in December, 1961, by which all discrimination was to be abolished by the end of 1964. The Commission's most important instrument of social policy is the European Social Fund which promotes employment facilities and the mobility of workers within the community by means of vocational retraining, resettlement and other aids. It provides 50 per cent. of expenditure undertaken by the Six governments in the productive re-employment of workers.

Regional development policy. Proposals have been made by the Commission for an overall policy on regional development in the Community. A major instrument of this policy is the European Investment Bank with a capital of \$1,000 million, which aids investment in the Community's under-developed regions and helps modernization projects or new activities of general Community interest.

The Community's external relations.—Association agreements were signed with *Greece* in July, 1961, and with *Turkey* in September, 1963. The agreement with Greece provides for the establishment of a customs union over a transitional period of 20 years and leaves open the possibility of Greece becoming a full member of the Community when she is able to accept the economic obligations of membership. The agreement with Turkey provides for a preparatory period, during which Turkey will receive economic aid and trade benefits from the Community before any move towards a customs union is made. The Community has also concluded non-discriminatory trade agreements with *Iraq* and *Israel*, and an agreement on trade and technical assistance with the *Lebanon*. Negotiations for association or trade agreements are in progress with *Morocco*, *Tunisia* and *Algeria*. Negotiations on Austria's request for association began in May, 1965. In April, 1967, the Council of Ministers agreed on a mandate for the Commission to open negotiations with Spain with a view to introducing a preferential trade agreement between her and the Community.

An association agreement, concluded on the basis of equality, was signed at Yaoundé, Cameroon, in July, 1963, by the member countries of the Community and 18 independent African states. It replaced an earlier association negotiated at the time of the Rome Treaty, and will run until 1969. Under the agreement, Community tariffs on exports from the associated countries are being gradually abolished. In return, these countries are gradually removing their tariffs on Community exports, but can still take steps to protect infant industries. The Community is providing \$730,000,000 in aid over the five years 1963-1968. (\$580,000,000 was provided under the first 5-year agreement.) The association has a Ministerial Council and a parliamentary body linking members of the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the associated countries. An agreement establishing an association between the Community and Nigeria was signed in Lagos on July 16, 1966.

In the autumn of 1961, after consultation with

members of the British Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Government requested the opening of negotiations with a view to Britain's becoming a member of the European Community. The Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway also sought membership, and Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Cyprus sought association with the Community. Negotiations terminated in January, 1963, after General de Gaulle made it plain that France was opposed to British entry. In May, 1967, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark formally submitted applications for Community membership. In July, Norway applied for membership and Sweden announced that it would seek the enlargement of the Community on terms compatible with its neutrality. In December, 1967, the French Government did not agree with its partners' acceptance of the Commission's recommendation that negotiations with U.K. and the other applicants should be opened.

Budget of EEC.—Contributions to the Budget of EEC were fixed in the following proportions: France, Italy and German Federal Republic, each 28 per cent.; Belgium and the Netherlands, each 7·9 per cent.; Luxembourg 0·2 per cent. The size of the budget is decided annually by the Council of Ministers.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)

A second treaty, arising from the Messina discussions between the ECSC powers on additional means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic Energy Community. The task of Euratom, defined in detail in the Treaty, is to create within a short period the technical and industrial conditions necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially to produce nuclear energy on a large scale. Other sections of the Treaty cover the establishment and growth of nuclear industries, the procurement, ownership and control of nuclear materials matters affecting health and safety, including training, and external relations, the stimulation of scientific research and the training of specialists, to assure through a Supply Agency adequate supplies of nuclear fuels, the supervision of the nuclear common market, inspection and control of the use of fissile material, and the safeguarding of both workers and the population at large by laying down basic standards for the protection of health.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

28 rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir James Alexander Milne Marjoribanks, K.C.M.G. £6,300

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Following the unsuccessful attempt to create a European Free Trade Area linking the E.E.C. with other members of the O.E.E.C., seven European states—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom—came together in 1959 to form the European Free Trade Association. The E.F.T.A. Convention became effective on May 3, 1960, and just over a year later, on June 26, 1961, Finland became an associate member. The Faroe Islands, sponsored by Denmark, were included in the EFTA area from January 1, 1968.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association as (1) to promote economic expansion

in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between member states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to avoid significant disparity between member states in the conditions of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to reduce progressively their tariffs on imports of industrial goods originating in the Area with a view to their complete elimination by January 1, 1970. They also undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports of goods from the free trade area. Provision was made for alterations in these timetables and in May, 1963, when tariffs had been reduced to 50 per cent. of the original rates, members agreed to bring forward the date when tariffs and quotas would be finally eliminated to December 31, 1966. Since that date therefore the member countries of the Association have constituted a complete industrial free trade area. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. The Convention includes rules governing the origin of goods manufactured in the area. It also contains provisions relating to the "rules of competition"—government subsidies, restrictive business practices, etc. There are special provisions relating to trade in agricultural and fish products.

E.F.T.A. Trade With U.K.

	1966	1967
Imports from U.K.	£739,618,000	£758,333,000
Exports to U.K.	£839,811,000	£941 456,000

The Council of EFTA consists of one ministerial or official representative from each member country. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decisions of the Council are binding on member countries.

*Secretary-General, Sir John Coulson, K.C.M.G. (U.K.),
32 Chemin des Colombettes, Geneva.*

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Headquarters: Strasbourg, France 67.

Secretary-General, P. H. B. O. Smithers.

A European organization founded in 1949 whose aim is to achieve a greater unity between its Members to safeguard their European heritage and to facilitate their economic and social progress.

The aim of the Council is pursued through discussion and common action in economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The following 18 countries belong to the Council: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The organs are the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the Foreign Ministers of member countries; the Consultative Assembly of 247 members, elected or chosen by the national parliaments of member countries in proportion to the relative strength of political parties; the Joint Committee of Ministers and Members of the Assembly.

The Committee of Ministers is the executive organ of the Council. Its conclusions may take the form of international conventions or of recommen-

dations to Governments. On many major matters the Committee votes by unanimity. Nevertheless, abstention is permitted and decisions of the Ministers may then take the form of partial agreements. The Ministers may meet at the level of Deputies empowered to take all decisions which they do not wish to reserve for Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Since 1952, member governments have accredited permanent representatives to the Council in Strasbourg and these Representatives combine their task with that of the Ministers' Deputies.

The Committee holds organized political consultation in the light of recommendations received from the Assembly. The Consultative Assembly may debate all matters with the exception of defence. Its findings may take the form of recommendations addressed to the Committee of Ministers. Ministers, including Ministers other than those for Foreign Affairs, may address the Assembly and take part in its debates.

The Assembly holds three week-long sessions a year. The Chairman in office of the Committee of Ministers submits a report at each Session.

The Assembly also debates reports received annually from the O.E.C.D., other European organizations, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It holds an annual joint meeting with the members of the European Parliament of the 'Six'. The Joint Committee permits the Ministers and the Assembly to discuss matters of mutual interest and endeavours to achieve harmony where doubt exists. It acts by consultation and not by vote.

The Council's Budget is voted annually in December and is met by agreed contributions of member countries.

Among the principal achievements of the Council of Europe are the European Convention on Human Rights, 1950; the European Cultural Convention, 1953; and the European Social Charter, 1960. Other conventions cover social insurance, equivalence of European diplomas for university entrances, equivalence of University degrees, public health, patents, travel without passports, hotelkeepers' liability, extradition, etc. Over 60 conventions and agreements have been concluded.

The Council's cultural and educational programme is administered by the Council for Cultural Co-operation to which Spain and the Holy See belong in addition to members of the Council of Europe. A European Committee for Legal Co-operation administers the Organization's legal programme. Finland also takes part in a wide range of intergovernmental activities.

In May 1966, the Committee of Ministers unanimously approved a new programme of work for the Council of Europe. This programme represents an attempt to relate the inter-governmental work of the Council more closely to the Organization's statutory aim—greater European unity. It takes the form of a list of about 250 precise projects. It thus provides a guide to the Council's intergovernmental work for national administrations, international organizations and other interested circles. The Secretary-General submits a revised version to Ministers each year. The revised programme for 1968 and 1969 was adopted in May, 1968.

Since 1964, the Committee of Ministers has, with the support of the Assembly, pursued an open door policy towards associating Eastern European Governments with the technical inter-governmental work of the organization. This policy has met with limited, but positive results.

Permanent U.K. Representative, His Excellency Evelyn Basil Boothby, C.M.G. £5,375

CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghánistán.....	Afghani of 100 Puls	£ 5 s. d. 0 0 1½ (free rate)	Afghanis 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Afghanis 5, 2, 1; Puls 50, 25
Albania.....	Lek of 100 Qintar	0 1 8 (official rate)	Leks 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Leks 1; Qintars 50, 20, 10, 5
Algeria.....	Dinar of 100 centimes	0 1 8½	Dinars 100, 50, 10, 5	Dinars 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Angola.....	Escudo of 100 Centavos	0 0 3½	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Argentina.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 0½	Pesos 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Pesos 25, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50,
Australia.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 9 3¾	£ A 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Austria.....	Schilling of 100 Groschen	0 0 4	Schillings 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Schillings 50, 25, 10, 5, 1; Groschen 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Bahamas.....	Bahamian Dollar of 100 Cents	0 8 2	B. \$ 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1; Cents 50	B. \$ 5, 2, 1; Cents 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Bahrain.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	0 17 6	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼; Fils 100	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Belgium.....	Belgian Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 2	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Frs. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, Centimes 50, 25, 20
Bermuda.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£10, £5, £1, 10s., 5s.	As in U.K.
Bolivia.....	Peso of 1,000 Bolivianos	0 0 8½	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; Bolivianos 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 20, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5
Brazil.....	New Cruzeiro of 1,000 Old Cruzeiros or 100 Centavos	0 2 7½	New Cruzeiros 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 5, 2, 1
British Honduras	British Honduras Dollar of 100 Cents	0 5 0	\$20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Brunei.....	Brunei Dollar of 100 Sen	0 2 8½	\$100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Sen 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Bulgaria.....	Lev of 100 Stotinki	■ 7 1½ (official rate)	Léva 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Lev 1; Stotinki 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Burma.....	Kyat of 100 Pyas	0 1 9	Kyats 20, 10, 5, 1	Kyat 1; Pyas 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Burundi.....	Burundi Franc	0 0 0½ (free rate)	Frs. 5,000 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1
Cambodia.....	Riel of 100 Sen	0 0 2½ (approx. rate)	Riels 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Sen 50, 20, 10
Cameroon (Federal Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Canada.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 7 10	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Dollars 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cape Verde Islands	Escudo of 100 Centavos	0 0 3½	500\$00, 100\$00, 50\$00, 20\$00	10\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5
Ceylon.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 0 4½	Rupees 100, 50, 10, 5, 2	Rupees 5, 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile.....	Escudo of 100 Cóndores or 100 Centésimos (= 1,000 Pesos or 1,000 Milésimos)	0 1 2½ (banker's rate)	Escudos 100, 50, 10, 5, 1, 0'50, 0'10	Escudos 0'10, 0'05, 0'02, 0'01
China.....	Jennitiipi or Yuan of 10 Chiao or 100 Fen	0 3 4½	Yuan 10, 5, 2, 1; Chiao 5, 2, 1	Fen 5, 2, 1
Colombia.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	■ 0 6 (free rate)	Pesos 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Comoro Archipelago	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Congolese Republic.....	Zaire of 100 Makuta or 10,000 Sengi	0 16 8	Zaires 5, 1; Makuta 50, 10	Makuta 5, 1; Sengi 10
Costa Rica.....	Colon of 100 Centimos	■ 1 3	Colones 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Colones 2, 1; Céntimos 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	■ 8 4½	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Centavos 40, 20, 5, 2, 1
Cyprus.....	Cyprus Pound of 1,000 Mils	■ 0 0	£5, £1; Mils 500, 250	Mils 100, 50, 25, 5, 3, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in July 1968. *Sterling Notes are also legal tender.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denomination in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Czechoslovakia...	Koruna of 100 Heller	£ s. d. 0 0 7½ (non-commercial) 0 0 4 (10 Francs) 0 1 1½	Korunas 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3	Korunas 5, 3, 1; Heller 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Dahomey (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.		Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Denmark.....	Krone of 100 Øre	0 0 4½ (free rate) 0 1 1½	Kroner 500, 100, 50, 10	Krone 5, 2, 1; Øre 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Republic.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	■ 8 4½	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador.....	Sucre of 100 Centavos	0 0 4½ (free rate) 0 3 4	Sucre 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Sucre 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5
Ethiopia.....	Ethiopian Dollar of 100 Cents		Dollars 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Falkland Islands...	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	As in U.K.
Faroe Islands.....	Krone	0 1 1½	Kr. 100, 50, 10*	As in Denmark
Fiji.....	Fiji Pound of 20 Shil- lings or 240 Pence	0 19 0½	£F. 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s., 5s.	Markka 1; Pennis 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Finland.....	Markka of 100 Pennis	0 2 0	Markkas 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	8½; Cents 50, 20, 10
Formosa.....	New Taiwan Dollar	0 0 2½	NT\$ 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Cents 50, 10, 5, 1	
France.....	Franc of 100 Centimes (1 Franc = 100 old Francs)	0 1 8½	Francs 500, 100, 50, 10, 5; Old Francs 10,000	Francs 10, 5, 1, ½; Old Francs 20, 10, 5, 1; Centimes 20, 10, 5, 1
French Communi- ty (Republics of Gabon, Congo, Central Africa and Chad)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
French Guiana....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 8½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1, ½; Cen- times 20, 10, 5, 1 45, 25, 15; 6d., 3d., id.
Gambia (The)....	Gambian Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	M. 20 10, 2, 1;
Germany (East)...	Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Re- publik (M.) of 100 Pfennig	0 2 0	M. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)...	Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig	0 2 1	D.M. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	D.M. 5, 2, 1; Pfennig 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ghana.....	New Cedi of 100 New Pesewa	0 8 ■	New Cedi 10, 5, ■	New Pesewa 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½
Gibraltar.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s.	As in U.K.
Greece.....	Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 2½	Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Lepta 50, 20, 10
Guadeloupe.....	Franc of 100 old Met- ropolitan Francs or 100 Centimes	0 1 8½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5	As in France
Guatemala.....	Gold Quetzal of 100 Centavos	0 8 4½	Quetzales 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Guinea (Republic of).....	Guinean Franc of 100 centièmes	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	F.G. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	F.G. 25, 10, 5, 1
Guyana.....	Guyana Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 2	Dollars 20, 10, 5, ■	Cents 50, 25, 10, 2, 1
Haiti.....	Gourde of 100 Cen- times†	0 1 8	Gourdes 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras.....	Lempira of 100 Cen- tavos	0 4 2½	Lempiras 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Lempira 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong.....	Hong Kong Dollar of 100 Cents	0 1 4½	Dollars 500, 100, 10, 5; Cents 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5
Hungary.....	Forint of 100 Fillér	0 0 8½ (official rate)	Forints 100, 50, 20, 10	Forints 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Fillér 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland.....	Króna of 100 Aurar	0 0 1½ (approx. rate)	Króna 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	Krone 10, 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in July 1968. * Danish notes are also legal tender. ‡ U.S.A. Currency is also used.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
India.....	Rupee of 100 Paise	£ s. d. 0 0 ½	Rupees 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee, 1, ½, ¼; Paise 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Indonesia.....	Rupiah of 100 Sen	0 0 ½ (free rate)	Rupiahs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	—
Iran.....	Rial of 100 Dinars	0 0 ½	Rials 5,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rials 10, 5, 2, 1; Dinars 50, 25, 10, 5
Iraq.....	Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 4	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of).....	Pound of 12 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	10s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Israel.....	Israel Pound of 100 Agorot (formerly 1,000 Prutot)	0 2 4½	Pounds 50, 10, 5, 1, ½; Prutot 500, 250	Pounds 1, ½; Agorot 25, 10, 5, 1; Prutot 25, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy.....	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 1 4 (100 Lire)	Lire 100,000, 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	Lire 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ivory Coast.....	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica.....	Jamaican Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£L. 5 1; 10s., 5s.	1d., ½d.
Japan.....	Yen	0 2 3½ (100 Yen)	Yen 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Yen 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan.....	Jordanian Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 4	Dinars 10, 5, 1; Fils 500	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Kenya.....	Kenya Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	Shillings 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Shillings 2, 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5
Korea, Republic of (South Korea).....	Won of 100 Jeon	0 0 4 (official rate) (10 Won)	Won 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; Jeon 50, 10	Won 10, 5, 1
Korea, Democratic People's Rep- ublic of (North Korea).....	Won of 100 Jeon	0 3 3	Won 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 Jeon 50	Jeon 10, 5, 1
Kuwait.....	Kuwaiti Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 3 4	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Laos.....	Kip of 100 Ats	0 0 4 (10 Kips)	Kips 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	—
Lebanon.....	Lebanese Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 7½ (free rate)	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Liberia.....	U.S.A. \$ of 100 Cents	1 8 4½	Dollars 20, 10, 5, 1	Dollars 25, 20, 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Libya.....	Libyan Pound of 1,000 Millièmes	1 3 4½	£L. 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼;	Millièmes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Luxemburg.....	Franc of 100 Centimes §	0 0 2	Piastres 10, 5 Francs 100, 50, 20, 10	Francs 250, 100, 5, 1; Centimes 25
Macau.....	Pataca of 100 Avos	0 1 4½	Patacas 500, 100, 50, 25, 10	Patacas 5, 1; Avos 50, 10, 5
Madagascar.....	Franc Malgache (F.M.G.)	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Malawi.....	Malawi Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s., 5s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Malaysia.....	Malaysian Dollar of 100 Sen	1 2 8½	Dollars 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Sen 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mali (Republic of)	Franc Malien	0 1 8½ (100 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. 25, 10, 5
Malta.....	Maltese Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, £1; 10s., 5s.; 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.	As in U.K.
Martinique.....	Franc of 100 old Metro- politan Francs or 100 Centimes	0 1 8½	Frs. 100, 50, 10, 5	Frs. 10, 5, 1, 0·50, 0·20, 0·10, 0·05, 0·01
Mauritania (The Islamic Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Mauritius.....	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 6	Rs. 50, 25, 10, 5	R 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in July 1968. § Belgian currency is also legal tender.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation		
			Notes	Coins	
Mexico.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	£ s. d. 0 0 8	Pesos 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 25, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1	
Morocco.....	Dirham of 100 Francs	0 1 7½	Dirham 50, 10, 5; Francs 10,000, 5,000,	Dirham 5, 1; Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Mozambique.....	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3½	Esc. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Esc. 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1;	
Muscat and Oman	Gulf Rupee of 100 Naya Paisa	0 1 6	Rps. 10, 5, 1	Centavos 50, 20, 10	
Nepal.....	Rupee of 100 Pice	0 0 9½	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 1	Baizas (1 Rupee=64 Baizas) 5, 3	
Netherlands (The)	Florin (Guilder) of 100 Cents	0 2 3½	Florins 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Rupee 1; Piece 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Netherlands Antilles (The)	N.A. Guilder of 100 Cents	0 4 5½	Guilders 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Florin 2½, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1	
New Zealand.....	New Zealand Dollar of 100 Cents	0 9 4	N.Z. \$ 100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Guilders 2½, 1, ½, 1½; Cents 5, 2½, 1	
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba of 100 Cen- tavos	0 ■ ■½	Córdobas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Niger (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, (10 Francs) 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5	
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	N. Pound of 20 Shil- lings or 240 Pence	1 3 4	1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Norway.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 2	£5, £1; 10s., 5s.	Rupee 1, 2½, 1; Paisa 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Pakistan.....	Rupee of 100 Paisa	0 1 9	Kroner 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Balboa 1, ½, ¼, ½, 1½; Cents 1. (U.S. coins also circulate.)	
Panama.....	Balboa of 100 Cents (= U.S. \$)	0 8 4½	Rupees 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	As in U.S.A.	
Paraguay.....	Guarani of 100 Cén- timos	0 0 8	Guaranies 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Céntimos 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1	
Peru.....	Sol of 100 Centavos	0 0 2½	Soles 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Sol 1, ½; Centavos 25, 20, 10, 5	
Philippines.....	Philippine Peso of 100 Centavos	0 2 1½	Pesos 100, 50; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1	
Poland.....	Zloty of 100 Groszy	0 2 1	Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5 Zlotys 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Zlotys 100, 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 1	
Portugal.....	Escudo of 100 Cen- tavos	0 0 3½	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 20, 10	
Portuguese Guinea	Escudo of 100 Cen- tavos	0 0 3½	Escs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Escs. 20, 10, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5	
Portuguese Timor	Escudo of 100 Cen- tavos	0 0 3½	Escs. 500, 100, 60, 30	Escs. 6, 3, 1; Centavos 60, 30, 10	
Qatar.....	Qatar Dubai Ryal of 100 Dirhams	0 ■ ■ 8½	Q.D.R. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Dirhams 50, 25, 10, 5, 25, 6, 2, 1, 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.	
Rhodesia.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	(no quote)	£5, £1; 10s.	Lei 3; Leu 1; Bani 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1	
Rumania.....	Leu of 100 Bani	0 0 8½ (Non-com- mercial rate)	Lei 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1		
Rwanda.....	Rwanda Franc	■ ■ 1 (Free rate)	Frs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Frs. 10, 5, 1	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Frs. 2, 1	
St. Tomé and Prin- cipal	Escudo of 100 Cen- tavos	■ ■ 3½	Escs. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escs. 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10	
El Salvador.....	Colon of 100 Centavos	0 3 4	Colones 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 10, 5, 3, 1	
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal of 20 Qursh or 100 Halalas	0 1 10½	Riyals 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Qursh 4, 2, 1; Halala 1	
Seychelles	Rupee of 100 Cents	0 1 6	Rs. 50, 10, 5	Rupee 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	
Sierra Leone.....	Leone of 100 Cents	0 10 0	Leone 5, 2, 1	Cents 20, 10, 5, 1, ½	
Singapore.....	S. Dollar of 100 Cents	0 ■ ■ 8½	£1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	£1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	
Somalia.....	Somali Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	S. Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shilling 1, ½; Cents 10, 5, 1	

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in July

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
South Africa.....	Rand of 100 Cents	£ s. d. 0 11 7½	Rands 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; £SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	Rands 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 2, 1; ½; 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d.
Southern Yemen .	South Arabian Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinars 5, 1, ½; Fils 500, 250	Fils 50, 25, 5, 1
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 Céntimos	0 0 1½	Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1; Céntimos 50, 10
Sudan.....	Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Milliemes	1 3 11½	£S 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25	Piastres 10, 5, 2; Milliemes 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam.....	Gulden of 100 Cents	0 4 5½	Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Guilder 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1
Sweden.....	Krona of 100 Öre	0 1 7½	Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kronor 5, 2, 1;
Switzerland.....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 11½	Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Francs 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.
Syria.....	Syrian Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 0	Pounds 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Pound 1, ½, ¼; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Tanzania.....	T. Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shillings 1; Cents 50, 20, 5
Thailand.....	Baht of 100 Stangs	0 0 4½	Bahts 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	Baht 1; Stangs 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Togo (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 3½ (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Tonga.....	Pa'anga (T\$) of 100 Seniti	0 9 4	Pa'anga 10, 5, 2, 1, ½	Pa'anga 2, 1; Seniti 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 2	Dollars 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia.....	Tunisian Dinar of 1,000 Milliemes	0 15 10½	Dinars 5, 1, ½	Milliemes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Turkey.....	Turkish Pound (or Lira) of 100 Piastres (or Kurus)	0 0 11	£T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½	£T 10, 2½, 1; Piastres 25, 10, 5, 1
Uganda.....	U. Shilling of 100 Cents	0 1 2	Shillings 100, 20, 10, 5	Shillings 2, 1; Cents 50, 20, 10, 5
United Arab Republic	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Millièmes	0 19 2½	Pounds 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5	Millièmes 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
United Kingdom . (See pp. 1209-10)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	■ 0 0	£10, £5, £1; 10s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 10 new pence, 5 new pence; 3d., 1d., ½d.
United States of America	Dollar of 100 Cents	■ ■ 4½	\$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Upper Volta (Republic of)	Franc C.F.A.	0 0 4 (10 Francs)	Frs. C.F.A. 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Frs. C.F.A. 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Uruguay.....	Peso of 100 Centési- mos	0 0 4 (10 Centésimos)	Pesos 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 10, 5, 1; Centési- mos 50, 25, 10
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble of 100 Copecks	0 9 3	Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela.....	Gold Bolívar	0 1 10½ (free rate)	Bolívaros 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Bolívaros 5, 2, 1, ½, ¼, ½, ¼
Vietnam (North) .	Dong of 10 Hào or 100 Xu	0 2 3½ (official rate)	Dong 10, 5, 2, 1; Hào 5, 2, 1; Xu 2	Xu 5, 2, 1
Vietnam (South) ..	Dong of 100 Cents	0 0 1½ (official rate)	Dong 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Dong 10, 5, 1; Cents 50, 20, 10
West Indies (The)§	West Indian Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 2	\$100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Yemen.....	Riyal	n.a.	Riyals 10, 5, 1; Buqshas 20, 10	Riyals 1, ½, ¼, ½, ¼, Buqshas 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar of 100 Paras	0 0 8	Old Dinars 5,000, 1,000, 500, New Dinars (=100 old Dinars) 100, 50, 10, 5	Old Dinars 50 20, 10; New Dinar 1; Paras 50, 20, 10, 5
Zambia.....	Kwacha of 100 Ngwee	0 11 8	Kwacha 10, 2, 1; Ngwee 50	Ngwee 20, 10, 5, 2, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in July 1968. ■ Except Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and meetings have been held as follows:—					
I 1896 Athens	VII 1920 Antwerp	XIV 1948 London			
II 1900 Paris	VIII 1924 Paris	XV 1952 Helsinki			
III 1904 St. Louis	IX 1928 Amsterdam	XVI 1956 Melbourne			
IV 1908 London	X 1932 Los Angeles	XVII 1960 Rome			
V 1912 Stockholm	XI 1936 Berlin	XVIII 1964 Tokyo			
VI 1916 Berlin**	XII 1940 Tokyo, Helsinki**	XIX 1968 Mexico City			
	XIII 1944 London**				

** The Games of 1916 were allotted to Berlin, but were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1940 were allotted first to Tokyo, then in 1938 to Helsinki, but also were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1944 were awarded to London in 1939, but again were not held owing to the war. It is a rule of the Olympic Charter that the cancellation of any Meeting must not alter the numbered sequence.

The venue of each Olympic Meeting is fixed some time ahead by the International Olympic Committee, who have awarded the 1972 Games to Munich. At the time of going to press competitors were assembled for the 1968 Games in Mexico City from Saturday, October 13, to Saturday, October 27. The programme comprised the following sports—Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Equestrianism, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Volley Ball, Water Polo, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting. (See OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING).

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Running

Distance	Time hr. min. sec.	Name	Nation	Year
100 yards	9·1	R. Hayes	U.S.A.	1963
"	9·1	H. Jerome	Canada	1966
"	9·1	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1967
"	9·1	C. Greene	U.S.A.	1967
100 metres	10·0	A. Harry	Germany	1960
"	10·0	H. Jerome	Canada	1960
"	10·0	H. Esteves	Venezuela	1964
"	10·0	R. Hayes	U.S.A.	1964
"	10·0*	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1967
"	10·0*	E. Figuerola	Cuba	1967
"	9·9*	C. Greene	U.S.A.	1968
"	9·9*	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1968
200 metres (straight)	19·5	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
" (bend)	20·0	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
"	19·7*	J. Carlos	U.S.A.	1968
220 yards (straight)	19·5	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
" (bend)	20·0	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
400 metres	44·9	O. Davis	U.S.A.	1966
"	44·9	C. Kaufmann	Germany	1960
"	44·5*	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1967
"	44·0*	L. Evans	U.S.A.	1968
440 yards	44·8	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1967
800 metres	■ 44·3	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
880 yards	■ 45·1	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
"	■ 44·9*	J. Ryun	U.S.A.	1966
1,000 metres	2 16·2	J. May	Germany	1965
"	2 16·2	F. Kemper	Germany	1966
1,500 metres	3 35·6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1960
"	3 33·1	J. Ryun	U.S.A.	1967
One Mile	3 51·x	J. Ryun	U.S.A.	1967
2,000 metres	4 56·2	M. Jazy	France	1966
3,000 metres	7 39·6	K. Keino	Kenya	1965
2 miles	■ 19·8	R. Clarke	Australia	1967
"	8 19·6*	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
3 miles	12 50·4	R. Clarke	Australia	1966
5,000 metres	13 16·6	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
6 miles	26 47·0	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
10,000 metres	27 39·4	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
10 miles	47 12·8	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
10 miles	47 02·2*	R. Hill	G.B.	1968
20,000 metres	58 06·2	G. Roelants	Belgium	1966
15 miles	12 48·2	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
25,000 metres	■ 15 22·6	R. Hill	G.B.	1966
30,000 metres	■ 32 25·4	J. Hogan	G.B.	1966
■ miles 1,478 yards	■ hour	G. Roelants	Belgium	1966
3,000 metres steeplechase	8 26·4	G. Roelants	Belgium	1965
" "	8 24·2*	J. Kuha	Finland	1968
Hurdling				
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13·2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	13·2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
"	13·2	E. McCulloch	U.S.A.	1967

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—continued

Hurdling—continued

Distance	Time sec.	Name	Nation	Year
110 metres	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany	1960
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
"	13.2	E. McCulloch	U.S.A.	1967
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
(straight)	22.5	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
200 metres (curve)	22.5	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
"	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (straight)	22.7	C. Tidewell	U.S.A.	1958
220 yards (curve)	22.7	W. Cawley	U.S.A.	1964
400 metres (3 ft.)	49.1	G. Vanderstock	U.S.A.	1968
"	48.8*	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1960
440 yards	49.3			

Relay Racing

Distance	Time	Nation	Year
4 × 100 metres	38.9	United States	1967
4 × 110 yards	38.6	United States	1967
4 × 200 metres	■ 22.1	United States	1967
4 × 220 yards	■ 22.1	United States	1967
4 × 400 metres	■ 59.6	United States	1966
4 × 440 yards	3 02.8	Trinidad and Tobago	1966
4 × 880 yards	7 08.6	West Germany	1966
"	7 16.0	U.S.S.R.	1966
4 × 1,500 metres	14 49.0	France	1965
4 × 1 mile	16 09.0	University of Oregon	1962

Jumping and Throwing

	ft. in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	7 5 ¹ / ₂	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1963
Pole Vault	17 8	P. Wilson	U.S.A.	1967
"	17 9*	R. Seagren	U.S.A.	1968
Long Jump	27 5	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1965
"	27 1	T. E. R. Ovanesian	U.S.S.R.	1968
Triple Jump	55 10 ¹ / ₂	J. Schmidt	Poland	1960
Shot	71 5 ¹ / ₂	R. Matson	U.S.A.	1967
Discus	224 0	L. Danek	Czechoslovakia	1966
"	218 4*	J. Silvester	U.S.A.	1968
Hammer	241 11	G. Zsivetzky	Hungary	1965
"	242 ■	G. Zsivetzky	Hungary	1968
Javelin	300 11	T. Pedersen	Norway	1964
"	301 9*	J. Losis	U.S.S.R.	1968
Decathlon	8,319pts.	K. Bendlin	Germany	1967

Walking

Distance	hr. min. sec.			
20,000 metres	27 05.0	V. Golubinichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
30,000 metres	17 16.8	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
20 miles	31 33.0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4 02 32.0	C. Höhne	Germany	1965
50,000 metres	4 10 51.8	C. Höhne	Germany	1965
16 miles 743 yards	Two hours	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Running

60 metres	7.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
"	7.2	L. Bochkareva	U.S.S.R.	1960
100 yards	10.3	M. Mathews	Australia	1958
"	10.3	W. Tyus	U.S.A.	1965
200 metres	11.1	I. Kirszenstein	Poland	1965
"	11.1	W. Tyus	U.S.A.	1968
"	11.1	B. Ferrell	U.S.A.	1967
"	11.1*	L. Samotyesova	U.S.S.R.	1968
"	11.1*	M. Bailes	U.S.A.	1968
200 metres	22.7	I. Kirszenstein	Poland	1965
400 metres	51.9	Shin Geum Dan	Korea	1962
440 yards	52.4	J. Pollock	Australia	1965
800 metres	91.0	J. Pollock	Australia	1967
"	90.5*	V. Nikolic	Yugoslavia	1968
880 yards	92.0	D. Willis	Australia	1962
1,500 metres	17.3	A. Smith	G.B.	1967
"	15.6*	M. Gommers	Netherlands	1967
One mile	37.0	A. Smith	G.B.	1967
metres hurdles	10.4	L. Press	U.S.S.R.	1965
"	10.2*	V. Korsakova	U.S.S.R.	1968

WOMEN'S WORLD RECORDS—continued

Distance	Time	Relays	Nation	Year
4×100 metres	43·6		Poland	1964
4×110 yards	45·2		G.B.	1963
4×200 metres	45·0*		G.B.	1968
4×220 yards			U.S.S.R.	1958
3×800 metres	34·7		G. B.	1968
3×880 yards	33·8		East Germany	1963
3×880 yards	36·0		G.B.	1967
3×880 yards	20·0		Netherlands	1968
3×880 yards	15·5*		G.B.	1967
3×880 yards	25·2		G.B.	1967

Women's Jumping and Throwing Records

Distance	ft. in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	6 3½	L. Balas	Rumania	1964
Long Jump	22 2½	M. Rand	G.B.	1964
Shot	61 0	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1964
"	61 3*	N. Chizhoua	U.S.S.R.	1968
Discus	195 10	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1962
"	205 2*	L. Westermann	West Germany	1968
Javelin	204 8½	E. Gorchakova	U.S.S.R.	1963
Pentathlon	5,246 pts.	I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1964

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS) RECORDS

(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
yards	hr. min. sec.			
■ yards	9·4	K. A. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
100 metres	9·4	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
"	10·3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1948
200 metres (t)	10·3	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
220 yards (t)	20·5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
400 metres	45·3	T. Smith	U.S.A.	1966
440 yards	45·9	R. I. Brightwell	G.B.	1962
"	45·9	W. Mottley	Trinidad	1966
800 metres	1 46·5	J. Boulter	G.B.	1966
880 yards	1 47·2	C. Carter	G.B.	1968
1,500 metres	3 36·7	K. Keino	Kenya	1967
1 mile	3 53·4	K. Keino	Kenya	1966
2 miles	8 19·6	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
3 miles	12 52·4	R. Clarke	Australia	1965
5,000 metres	13 27·8	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
6 miles	26 57·2	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
10,000 metres	27 39·4	R. Clarke	Australia	1968
10 miles	47 02·2	R. Hill	G.B.	1968
12 miles 742 yards	One hour	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
15 miles	12 48·2	R. Hill	G.B.	1965
3,000 metres steeplechase	1 31·2	A. Kuryan	U.S.S.R.	1966
120 yards hurdles	13·7	G. W. Davenport	U.S.A.	1967
110 metres hurdles	13·7	G. W. Davenport	U.S.A.	1967
220 yards hurdles (straight)	23·3	P. B. Hildreth	G.B.	1955
220 yards hurdles (curve)	23·3	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1957
400 metres hurdles	49·6	D. Hemery	G.B.	1968
440 yards hurdles	49·7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
4×100 metres	39·5	—	U.S.A.	1967
4×110 yards	40·0	—	G.B.	1963
4×220 yards	26·0	—	London Team	1959
4×400 metres	3 04·9	—	G.B. Team	1964
4×440 yards	3 06·4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4×880 yards	7 16·0	—	U.S.S.R.	1966
4×1 mile	16 28·2	—	England Team	1961
ft. in.				
High Jump	7 3	V. I. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
Pole Vault	17 0½	B. Seagren	U.S.A.	1967
Long Jump	26 10	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1965
Triple Jump	54 11	J. Schmidt	Poland	1965
Shot	66 11	R. Matson	U.S.A.	1967
Discus	■ 2	L. Danek	Czechoslovakia	1965
Hammer	22 1	G. Zsivotzky	Poland	1965
Javelin	279 9	J. Lusis	U.S.S.R.	1966
Decathlon	7,985 pts.	W. Toomey	U.S.A.	1968
Walking	hr. min. sec.			
20 miles	2 42 25·2	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1959
30 miles	4 19 50·8	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1956
15 miles 702 yards	Two hours	R. Bridge	G.B.	1914

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS—continued

WOMEN

Distance	Time min. sec.	Name	Nation	Year
200 yards	10.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
"	10.6	H. J. Young	G.B.	1958
"	10.6	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
"	10.6	D. Hyman	G.B.	1962 & 1964
"	10.6	D. Arden	G.B.	1964
"	10.6	M. Rand	G.B.	1964
"	10.6	V. Peat	G.B.	1968
"	10.6	V. Peat	G.B.	1968
100 metres	11.4	V. Peat	G.B.	1968
200 metres	23.2	I. Kirszenstein	Poland	1965
220 yards	23.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
440 yards	54.2	G. Kraan	Netherlands	1962
800 metres	1' 00.5	V. Nikolic	Jugoslavia	1968
860 yards	■ 05.5	G. M. Kraan	Netherlands	1963
1,500 metres	4' 17.3	A. Smith	G. B.	1967
One mile	4' 37.0	A. Smith	G. B.	1967
4×100 metres	44.5	—	G.B.	1968
4×110 yards	45.0	—	G.B.	1968
4×200 metres	1' 35.9	—	G.B.	1967
4×200 metres	1' 33.8	—	G.B.	1968
4×220 yards	■ 39.3	—	G.B.	1963
"	6' 20.0	—	G.B.	1967
3×800 metres	6' 27.4	—	G.B.	1967
3×880 yards	6' 20.7	B. Moore	G.B.	1962
80 metres hurdles	10.7	T. Cieplak	Poland	1962
"	10.7	E. Fisch	Germany	1962
	ft. in.			
High Jump	6' 0	I. Balas	U.S.A.	1959
Long Jump	21' 7½	S. Sherwood	G.B.	1968
Shot	58' 5½	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1966
Discus	193' 6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	188' 4	A. Pazera	Australia	1958
Pentathlon	5,129 pts.	H. Rosendahl	W. Germany	1968

UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

100 yards.—9.4 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
100 metres.—10.2 sec. (M. Campbell, 1967).
200 metres.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
220 yards.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
400 metres.—45.7 sec. (A. P. Metcalfe, 1961).
440 yards.—45.9 sec. (R. I. Brightwell, 1962).
800 metres.—1 min. 46.3 sec. (C. Carter, 1966).
880 yards.—1 min. 47.2 sec. (C. Carter, 1968).
1,000 metres.—1 min. 19.2 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
1,500 metres.—3 min. 39.1 sec. (A. Simpson, 1964).
■ mile.—3 min. 55.7 sec. (A. Simpson, 1965).
2,000 metres.—5 min. 08.0 sec. (A. Simpson, 1962).
3,000 metres.—7 min. 52.8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirle, 1956).
■ miles.—8 min. 30.2 sec. (R. G. Taylor, 1967).
3 miles.—13 min. 06.4 sec. (I. McCafferty, 1967).
5,000 metres.—13 min. 33.0 sec. (M. E. Wiggs, 1965).
6 miles.—27 min. 22.2 sec. (T. Johnston, 1968).
10,000 metres.—28 min. 26.0 sec. (M. W. Freary, 1966).
■ miles.—47 min. 02.2 sec. (R. Hill, 1968).
12 miles 742 yards.—1 hr. (R. Hill, 1965).
20,000 metres.—1 hr. 00 min. 02.0 sec. (R. Hill, 1965).
15 miles.—1 hr. 12 min. 48.2 sec. (R. Hill, 1965).
25,000 metres.—1 hr. 15 min. 22.6 sec. (R. Hill 1965).
30,000 metres.—1 hr. 32 min. 25.4 sec. (J. Hogan, 1966).
3,000 metres Steeplechase.—8 min. 32.4 sec. (M. A. Herriott, 1964).

120 yards Hurdles.—13.9 sec. (J. M. Parker, 1963).
D. P. Hemery, 1966, 1968; A. P. Pascoe, 1967).
110 metres Hurdles.—13.9 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1966; A. P. Pascoe, 1967).
220 yards Hurdles (straight).—23.3 sec. (P. B. Hildreth, 1955).
220 yards Hurdles (curve).—23.7 sec. (P. A. L. Vine, 1955).
400 metres Hurdles.—49.6 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).
440 yards Hurdles.—50.2 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).
4×100 metres Relay.—39.6 sec. (British Team, 1964).
4×110 yards.—40.0 sec. (British Team, 1963).
4×220 yards.—1 min. 26.0 sec. (London Team, 1959).
4×400 metres.—3 min. 01.6 sec. (British Team, 1964).
4×440 yards.—3 min. 06.5 sec. (English Team, 1966).
4×800 metres.—7 min. 20.4 sec. (British Team, 1967).
4×880 yards.—7 min. 20.4 sec. (British Team, 1967).
4×1,500 metres.—15 min. 27.2 sec. (English Team, 1953).
4×1 mile.—16 min. 24.8 sec. (English Team, 1967).
High Jump.—6 ft. 10 in. (G. A. Miller, 1964).
Pole Vault.—16 ft. 7½ in. (M. R. Bull, 1968).
Long Jump.—27 ft. 0 in. (L. Davies, 1968).
Triple Jump.—54 ft. (F. J. Alsop, 1964).
Shot.—64 ft. ■ in. (A. Rowe, 1961).
Discus.—189 ft. 6 in. (J. Watts, 1968).
Hammer.—215 ft. 6 in. (A. H. Payne, 1968).
Javelin.—261 ft. 9 in. (J. Fitzsimons, 1966).
Decathlon.—7,262 pts. (C. Longe, 1968).

Walking

2 miles.—	13 min. 02·4 sec. (S. F. Vickers, 1960).
5 miles.—	34 min. 21·2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
10,000 metres.—	42 min. 35·6 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
7 miles.—	48 min. 22·2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
10 miles.—	1 hr. 14 min. 06·0 sec. (G. W. Coleman, 1956).
20,000 metres.—	1 hr. 28 min. 45·8 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
20 miles.—	2 hr. 42 min. 25·2 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1959).
30 miles.—	4 hr. 19 min. 50·8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
50,000 metres.—	4 hr. 17 min. 29·8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1964).
8 miles 1,151 yards.—	1 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).
15 miles 1,156 yards.—	2 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1964).

Women

100 yards.—	10·6 sec. (H. Young, 1958; D. Hyman, 1962, 1964; D. Arden, M. Rand, 1964; V. Peat, 1968).
100 metres.—	11·3 sec. (D. Hyman, 1963).
200 metres.—	23·2 sec. (D. Hyman, 1963).
220 yards.—	23·6 sec. (D. Arden, 1964).
400 metres.—	52·2 sec. (A. Packer, 1964).
440 yards.—	54·1 sec. (D. Watkinson, 1966).
800 metres.—	2 min. 01·1 sec. (A. Packer, 1964).
880 yards.—	a min. 04·2 sec. (A. Smith, 1966).
1,500 metres.—	4 min 17·3 sec. (A. Smith, 1967).
1 mile.—	4 min. 37·0 sec. (A. Smith, 1967).
80 metres Hurdles.—	10·5 sec. (B. Moore, 1962).
4×100 metres Relay.—	44·5 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).
4×110 yards Relay.—	45·0 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).
4×200 metres Relay.—	1 min. 33·8 sec. (G.B. Team, 1968).
4×220 yards Relay.—	1 min. 39·4 sec. (Birchfield Harriers, 1966).
3×800 metres Relay.—	6 min. 20·0 sec. (G.B. Team, 1967).
3×880 yards Relay.—	6 min. 25·2 sec. (G.B. Team, 1967).
High Jump.—	5 ft. 9½ in. (F. Slaap, 1964).
Long Jump.—	22 ft. 2½ in. (M. Rand, 1964).
Shot.—	53 ft. 6½ in. (M. Peters, 1966).
Discus.—	167 ft. 1 in. (R. Payne, 1966).
Javelin.—	182 ft. 5 in. (S. Platt, 1968).
Pentathlon.—	5,035 pts. (M. Rand, 1964).

GREAT BRITAIN v. SWITZERLAND

Held at Berne, June 29 and 30, 1968.

	min. sec.
100 metres.—R. Jones (G.B.).....	10·3
200 metres.—R. Steane (G.B.).....	21·1
400 metres.—C. Campbell (G.B.).....	46·3
800 metres.—C. Carter (G.B.).....	47·6
1,500 metres.—W. Wilkinson (G.B.)....	3 42·4
5,000 metres.—I. McCafferty (G.B.)....	14 06·6
10,000 metres.—M. Tagg (G.B.)....	29 26·0
110 metres Hurdles.—D. Riedo (S.)....	14·0
400 metres Hurdles.—J. Sherwood (G.B.)	8 50·5
Steeplechase.—J. Jackson (G.B.).....	39·4
4×100 metres Relay.—Great Britain....	40·0
4×400 metres Relay.—Great Britain....	3 08·4

ft. in.

High Jump.—M. Campbell (G.B.)..... 6 7

Pole Vault.—M. Bull (G.B.)..... 15 8½

Long Jump.—L. Davies (G.B.)..... 27 0

Triple Jump.—D. Boosey (G.B.)..... 52 9½

Shot.—E. Hubacher (S.)..... 62 4½

Discus.—E. Hubacher (S.)..... 180 1

Hammer.—E. Amman (S.)..... 213 3

Javelin.—U. von Wartburg (S.)..... 250 9

Great Britain beat Switzerland by 128 points to 84.

GREAT BRITAIN v. POLAND

Held at White City, August 31 and September 2,

1968

MEN'S EVENTS

	min. sec.
100 metres.—B. Kelly (G.B.).....	10·8
200 metres.—J. Balachowski (P.).....	21·5
400 metres.—J. Balachowski (P.).....	46·6
800 metres**.—D. Cropper (G.B.).....	1 48·7
1,500 metres.—H. Szordkowski (P.).....	3 42·1
5,000 metres.—A. Rushmer (G.B.).....	14 02·2
10,000 metres.—R. Hill (G.B.).....	29 17·8
400 metres Relay.—Great Britain.....	40·5
1,500 metres Relay.—Poland.....	3 05·9
110 metres Hurdles.—A. Pascoe (G.B.).....	14·6
400 metres Hurdles.—W. Weinstand (P.).....	51·7
Steeplechase.—J. Cych (P.).....	41·4

ft. in.

High Jump.—E. Czernik (P.)..... 6 7½

Pole Vault.—M. Bull (G.B.)..... 16 1

Long Jump.—L. Davies (G.B.)..... 26 11½

Triple Jump.—J. Jaskolski (P.)..... 53 3½

Shot.—W. Komar (P.)..... 62 1½

Discus.—E. Piatkowski (P.)..... 190 7

Hammer.—H. Payne (G.B.)..... 210 11

Javelin.—W. Niciciuk (P.)..... 270 4

** This event did not score.

Poland beat Great Britain by 109 points to 91.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

	min. sec.
100 metres.—I. Szewinska (P.).....	11·6
200 metres.—I. Szewinska (P.).....	23·9
400 metres.—L. Board (G.B.).....	53·0
800 metres.—S. Taylor (G.B.).....	2 07·1
400 metres Relay.—Both teams disqualified.	
Hurdles.—P. Pryce (G.B.).....	11·0

ft. in.

High Jump.—D. Shirley (G.B.)..... 5 5

Long Jump.—S. Sherwood (G.B.)..... 21 7½

Shot.—B. Bedford (G.B.)..... 50 6½

Discus.—B. Bedford (G.B.)..... 151 8

Javelin.—D. Jaborska (P.)..... 187 5

Great Britain beat Poland by 64 points to 46.

The combined team scores were 155 points each.

GREAT BRITAIN v. WEST GERMANY

Held at White City, August 3, 1968.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

	min. sec.
100 metres.—V. Peat (G.B.).....	11·7
200 metres.—L. Board (G.B.).....	23·5
400 metres.—M. Green (G.B.).....	54·9
800 metres.—P. Lowe (G.B.).....	06·2
Hurdles.—I. Schnell (W.G.) and P. Pryce (G.B.).....	10·9

ft. in.

High Jump.—D. Shirley (G.B.)..... 5 6½

Long Jump.—H. Rosendahl (W.G.)..... 21 ■

Shot.—M. Fuchs (W.G.)..... 55 11½

Discus.—I. Westermann (W.G.)..... 189 6

Javelin.—A. Koloska (W.G.)..... 183 3

Relay.—West Germany..... 45·3

Pentathlon.—H. Rosendahl (W.G.)..... 5,129 pts.

West Germany, 66 points; Great Britain, 62 pts.

GREAT BRITAIN (JUNIORS) v. GERMANY

Held at Crystal Palace, September 7, 1968.

min. sec.

100 metres.—C. Cheetham (G.B.).....	10·9
200 metres.—M. Reynolds (G.B.).....	21·4
400 metres.—H. Schwarz (G.).....	47·9
800 metres.—R. Schraden (G.).....	1 50·0
1,500 metres.—P. Dennis (G.B.).....	3 58·9
3,000 metres.—I. Stewart (G.B.).....	8 01·2
10,000 metres Walk.—B. Adam (G.B.).....	49 06·8
400 metres Relay.—Germany.....	40·7
1,600 metres Relay.—Great Britain.....	3 13·0

Great Britain beat Switzerland by 128 points to 84.

110 yards Hurdles.—E. Berkes (G.)	14.7
400 metres Hurdles.—T. Collins (G.B.)	52.9
2,000 Steeplechase.—C. Taylor (G.B.)	5 49.2
	ft. in.
High Jump.—W. Dotter (G.)	6 4½
Pole Vault.—H. Ziegler (G.)	14 9
Long Jump.—H. Baumgartner (G.)	23 8½
Triple Jump.—H. Strutz (G.)	48 11
Shot.—G. Capes (G.B.)	53 1½
Discus.—G. Reus (G.)	158 4
Hammer.—R. Fleckenstein (G.)	187 3
Javelin.—G. Markowski (G.)	227 3

Germany beat Great Britain by 107 pts. to 105.

GREAT BRITAIN v. WEST GERMANY (INDOOR)

Held at Cosford, February 24, 1968.

	min. sec.
60 metres (A).—G. Metz (W.G.)	6.7
60 metres (B).—G. Metz (W.G.)	6.7
200 metres.—R. Banthorpe (G.B.)	22.5
400 metres.—C. Campbell (G.B.)	48.6
800 metres.—H. Norpeth (W.G.)	1 50.8
1,500 metres.—J. Whetton (G.B.)	3 49.0
3,000 metres.—R. Wilde (G.B.)	8 00.8
60 metres Hurdles (A).—A. Pascoe (G.B.)	8.0
60 metres Hurdles (B).—W. Trzmiel (W.G.)	8.0
400 metres Relay.—West Germany	42.5
Medley Relay.—West Germany	4 19.9
	ft. in.

	min. sec.
High Jump.—I. Sleghart (W.G.)	6 8½
Pole Vault.—H. Engel (W.G.)	16 1
Long Jump.—D. Walker (G.B.)	23 9½
Triple Jump.—M. Sauer (W.G.)	52 2
Shot.—H. Birlenbach (W.G.)	63 6½

West Germany beat Great Britain by 78 points to 67.

INTERNATIONAL DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON

Held at Middlesbrough, June 14 and 15, 1968.
DECATHLON

Belgium, 21,084 pts., 1; Netherlands, 20,204 pts., 2;
Great Britain, 19,288 pts., 3.

PENTATHLON

Netherlands, 9,264 pts., 1; Great Britain, 9,134 pts.,
2; Belgium, 8,332 pts., 3.

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at White City, July 12 and 13, 1968.

	min. sec.
100 yards.—P. Nash (South Africa)	9.9
220 yards.—P. Nash (South Africa)	21.2
440 yards.—M. Winbolt-Lewis (Achilles)	46.9
880 yards.—N. Carroll (Eire)	■ 50.0
Mile.—J. Whetton (Sutton-in-Ashfield)	4 06.0
3 miles.*—L. Stewart (Vale of Leven)	13 28.4
6 miles.—T. Johnston (Portsmouth)	27 22.2(a)
10 miles.†—R. Hill (Bolton)	47 02.2(b)
10 miles Road.‡—W. Adcocks (Coventry)	48 12
Marathon.§—T. Johnston (Portsmouth)	15 26.0
120 yards Hurdles.—A. Pascoe (Portsmouth)	14.1
440 yards Hurdles.—D. Hemery (Hillingdon)	50.2(c)
Steeplechase.—G. Bryan-Jones (Wirral)	8 36.2
	ft. in.
High Jump.—D. Mendenhall (U.S.A.)	6 10
Pole Vault.—R. Dionisi (Italy)	16 6
Long Jump.—L. Davies (Roath)	26 0½
Triple Jump.—S. Ciochina (Romania)	52 7½(d)

Germany beat Great Britain by 107 pts. to 105.

Shot.—J. Teale (Doncaster)	58 2½
Discus.—W. Tancred (Ipswich)	174 1
Hammer.—L. Lovasz (Hungary)	27 7
Javelin.—D. Travis (Loughborough)	236 9
■ miles walk.—A. Jones (Bolton)	13 35.6
7 miles walk.¶—P. J. Nihill (Surrey)	51 10½
Decathlon.**—P. Gabbett (R.N.A.C.)	7,247 points
	* Held at Wolverhampton, August 10; † Held at Leicester, April 6; ‡ Held at Leicester, Sept. 7; § Held at Cwmbran, July 27; ¶ Held at Battersea Park, March 30; ** Held at Crystal Palace, August 9 and 10.
	(a) European Record; (b) World Record; (c) United Kingdom (National) Record; (d) Best Championship performance.

A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS Held at Cosford, February 2 and 3, 1968.

	min. sec.
60 metres.—R. Frith (Poly)	6.8
200 metres.—R. Banthorpe (Wolverhampton)	22.8
400 metres.—C. Campbell (Poly)	47.9
800 metres.—J. Gingell (Bristol)	1 52.0
1,500 metres.—J. Whetton (Sutton)	3 51.0
3,000 metres.—I. McCafferty (Motherwell)	■ 00.4
Steeplechase.—P. Morris (Blackpool)	5 35.0
60 metres Hurdles.—A. Pascoe (Portsmouth)	8.1

	ft. in.
High Jump.—M. Campbell (Hillingdon)	6 5
Pole Vault.—M. Bull (Belfast)	15 7½
Long Jump.—D. Walker (Edinburgh)	24 2½
Triple Jump.—F. Alsop (Hornchurch)	50 9½
Shot.—J. Teale (Doncaster)	58 2

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS Held at Wolverhampton, August 10, 1968.

	min. sec.
100 yards.—P. Wiltshire (Birchfield)	9.7
220 yards.—T. Rodwell (Ilford)	21.8
440 yards.—J. English (Derby)	48.5
880 yards.—P. Lewis (Wolverhampton)	■ 54.4
Mile.—D. Wright (Jarrow)	4 09.1
Steeplechase.—C. Taylor (A.S.U.)	5 43.2
120 yards Hurdles.—P. Aylward (Waterloo)	14.8
440 yards Hurdles.—T. Collins (Hercules)	54.4
1 mile walk.—O. Flynn (Basildon)	6 58.4

	ft. in.
High Jump.—R. Bruynooghe (Liverpool)	6 0
Pole Vault.—G. Rule (George Herliots)	13 0
Long Jump.—G. Hignett (Pembroke)	24 0½
Triple Jump.—J. Thompson (Lincoln)	47 8
Shot.—P. Tancred (Ipswich)	54 4½
Discus.—P. Tancred (Ipswich)	175 7
Hammer.—P. Dickenson (North Shields)	201 4
Javelin.—A. Difey (Bolton)	213 11

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

	min. sec.
100 metres.—V. Peat (D. Hyman)	11.5(a)
200 metres.—V. Peat (D. Hyman)	23.6
400 metres.—M. H. Jansen (Netherlands)	53.6
800 metres.—V. Nikolic (Yugoslavia)	2 00.5(b)
1,500 metres.—R. Lincoln (Essex)	4 25.3
80 yards Hurdles.—P. Pryce (Hillingdon)	10.9
100 yards Hurdles.—C. Perera (Stretford)	13.5
1½ miles walk.—J. Farr (Tonbridge)	12 39.0
	ft. in.
High Jump.—D. Shirley (Spartan)	5 6

Long Jump.—S. Sherwood (Sheffield).	21	0 ³	points
Shot.—M. Gummel (Germany)	55	9 ⁷	
Discus.—K. Ilgen (Germany)	187	9	
Javelin.—S. Platt (London O.I.)	147	3	
Pentathlon(c).—M. Peters (Spartan)	4723	points	
(a) United Kingdom (All-comers' Record).			
(b) World Record. (c) Held at Crystal Palace,			
August 9 and 10.			

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

Held at White City Stadium, May 12, 1968.

	min.	sec.	
100 yards.—M. Hauck (O.)	10	0	
220 yards.—M. Hauck (O.)	21	7	
440 yards.—M. Winbolt-Lewis (C.)	47	3	
880 yards.—D. Perry (O.)	54	9	
Mile.—J. Rix (C.)	10	3	
3 miles.—H. Altmann (O.)	51	8	
120 yards Hurdles.—J. Crossman (C.)	15	9	
220 yards Hurdles.—P. de Villiers (O.)	25	2	
440 yards Hurdles.—I. Dawes (O.)	55	4	
Steeplechase.—P. Braithwaite (O.)	07	8	
	ft.	in.	

High Jump.—C. Pardee (O.)	6	4	
Pole Vault.—H. Wagensell (O.)	12	0	
Long Jump.—A. Shoebridge (O.)	22	0	
Triple Jump.—A. Shoebridge (O.)	46	7	
Shot.—C. Cogswell (C.)	47	11 ¹	
Discus.—R. Bardelang (C.)	137	2	
Javelin.—A. Heath (O.)	213	11	

Oxford beat Cambridge by 90 points to 63.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date Oxford have won on 45 occasions; Cambridge on 43. There have been six ties.

Relays: Held at Cambridge on November 23, 1967. Cambridge won by 5 to 2.

Cross Country: Held at Hurlingham on December 9, 1967. Cambridge won by 39 points to 41.

Field Events: Held at Oxford on November 21, 1967. Oxford won by 4 events to 3.

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Held at Sutton Coldfield, March 2, 1968.

	SENIOR RACE (9 miles)	min.	sec.	
1. R. Hill (Bolton)	43	55		
2. M. Freary (Bolton)	44	22		
3. R. Fowler (North Staffs.)	44	36		
4. R. Clarke (Bristol)	44	42		
5. F. Briscoe (Leigh)	44	47		
6. W. Adcocks (Coventry)	44	47		

TEAM RESULT

1. Coventry Godiva (6, 27, 47, 54, 59, 63)	256	points
2. Portsmouth A.C. (20, 29, 53, 57, 61, 111)	331	
3. North Staffs and Stone (3, 19, 58, 75, 81, 100)	336	

JUNIOR RACE (6 miles)

Won by I. Stewart (Birchfield) in 29 min. 42 sec. Team event, Mitcham A.C., 126 points.

YOUTHS' RACE (3 miles)

Won by D. Bedford (Shaftesbury) in 15 min. 07 sec. Team event: Wakefield H., 111 points.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Tunis, March 16, 1968.

	SENIOR RACE (12 kilometres)	min.	sec.	
1. M. Gammoudi (Tunisia)	35	25 ⁴		
2. R. Hill (England)	35	26 ⁸		
3. R. Fowler (England)	35	31 ⁸		
4. G. Texereau (France)	35	34 ⁶		

	min.	sec.	
5. M. Freary (England)	35	36 ⁰	points
6. M. Haro (Spain)	35	40 ⁰	
TEAM RESULT			
1. England (2, 3, 5, 7, 16, 25)	58		
2. France (4, 9, 14, 15, 29, 30)	101		
3. Spain (6, 12, 13, 21, 26, 61)	129		

JUNIOR RACE (7 kilometres)

	min.	sec.	
1. J. Bednarski (England)	59	6	
2. P. de Freyne (Belgium)	21	00 ⁶	
3. Omar Mohamed (Morocco)	21	02 ⁶	
England won the Team event with 10 points.			

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL

Held at Blackburn, March 23, 1968.

	min sec.	
1. D. Brown (U.S.A.)	15	00
2. V. Foltz (U.S.A.)	15	12
3. P. Davies (England)	15	21
U.S.A. with 19 points beat England by 1 point.		

WALKING

10 miles.—Held at Leicester, March 16. Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 1 hr. 12 min. 28 sec. Team: Metropolitan Walking Club, 46 points.		
20 kilometres.—Held at Coventry, May 11. Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 1 hr. 31 min. 19 sec. Team: Belgrave Harriers, 60 points.		
20 miles.—Held at Sheffield, June 1. Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 2 hr. 35 min. 07 sec. Team: Metropolitan Walking Club, 41 points.		
50 kilometres.—Held at Ewell, July 20. Won by P. Nihill (Surrey) in 4 hr. 18 min. 59 sec. Team: Belgrave Harriers, 30 points.		

ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Held at Portsmouth, July 5 and 6, 1968

BOYS EVENTS

	min.	sec.	
100 yards.—C. Cheetham (Hants)	9	8	
220 yards.—J. Harrison (Cheshire)	22	0	
440 yards.—J. English (Derby)	48	7	
880 yards.—A. Sutton (London)	52	6	
Mile.—P. Dennis (Norfolk)	4	9 ⁸	
3 miles.—A. Holden (Lancs)	14	00 ⁰	
Steeplechase.—C. Taylor (Yorks)	47	0	
120 Hurdles.—S. Black (Essex)	14	6	
440 Hurdles.—G. Hunt (Hants)	55	6	
440 Relay.—Cheshire	43	3	

	ft.	in.	
High Jump.—J. Broughton (Essex)	6	1	
Pole Vault.—J. Fenge (London)	12	6	
Long Jump.—G. Hignett (Lancs)	23	8	
Triple Jump.—E. Njoku (Cambs)	47	0	
Shot.—M. Lockley (Berks)	55	2	
Discus.—A. Newton (Hants)	156	■	
Hammer.—P. Dickenson (Northumbld)	182	9	
Javelin.—A. Diffey (Sussex)	216	2	
5 Miles walk.—S. Coleman (Warwick)	39	38 sec.	

GIRLS EVENTS

	min.	sec.	
100 yards.—P. Joice (Durham)	11	5	
220 yards.—J. O'Neill (Leicester)	24	7	
880 yards.—P. Louis (Westmorland)	2	16 ⁹	
Hurdles.—L. Cooke (Somerset)	11	7	
Relay.—Essex	48	4	
	ft.	in.	

High jump.—J. Wall (Hants)	5	3	
Long jump.—A. Wilson (Essex)	19	■ 1 ¹	
Shot.—A. Littlewood (Notts)	40	4 ³	
Discus.—L. Elliot (Northumberland)	120	5	
Javelin.—S. Spragg (Glamorgan)	139	■	

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of:-
Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are: Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; T. F. Blackwell, M.B.E.; The Lord Margadale, T.D.; The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee Stewards are: Viscount Leverhulme; Capt. H. M. Gosling; The Earl Cadogan, M.C.; The Marquess of Abergavenny, O.B.E.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1968
 (Flat Season up to Sept. 27)

Winning Owners

H. J. Joel.....	£85,969
R. R. Guest.....	82,402
C. W. Engelhard	52,385
D. Robinson.....	43,726
H. Berlin.....	28,773
Mrs. N. Murless	20,918
G. A. Oldham.....	19,272
Capt. M. D. Lemos.....	18,270
A. J. Struthers.....	15,111
H.M. the Queen.....	14,365
Lord Derby.....	13,912
Lord Allendale	13,376

Winning Trainers

N. Murless..	£138,395
M. V. O'Brien (Ireland).....	84,958
R. F. Johnson-Houghton.....	60,137
H. Wragg.....	36,436
F. Armstrong.....	35,937
J. Sutcliffe, Jr.....	33,438
J. Dunlop.....	33,053
H. C. Leader.....	33,039
M. A. Jarvis.....	29,580
B. van Cutsem.....	29,364
F. Boutin (France).....	28,773
W. Elsey.....	26,485

Leading Breeders, 1968
 (Up to Sept. 27)

Races		
Horses	won	Value
Mill Ridge Farm.....	1	£82,402
H. J. Joel.....	13	80,340
Mrs. J. G. Rogers.....	1	33,437
Marquis du Vivier.....	1	28,773
Mrs. N. Murless.....	2	21,318
E. N. Hall.....	4	19,850
Citadel Stud.....	6	18,937
Astor Studs.....	15	18,028
P. Bull.....	6	16,248
Limestone Stud.....	13	15,175
Mrs. R. R. Tweedie.....	■	15,111
Overbury Stud.....	10	14,575

THE DERBY, 1958-1968

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1957 see 1921-58 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.).....	18 to 1	C. Smirke.....	J. Rogers.....	20
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia.....	10 to 1	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	20
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy°.....	7 to 1	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless.....	17
1961	Mrs. A. Plesch's Psidium.....	66 to 1	R. Poincelet.....	H. Wragg.....	28
1962	Mr. R. R. Guest's Larkspur (Ir.).....	22 to 1	N. Seilwood.....	M. V. O'Brien	26
1963	M. F. Dupré's Relko (Fr.).....	5 to 1 F.	Y. Saint-Martin.....	F. Mathet.....	26
1964	Mr. J. Ismay's Santa Claus (Ir.).....	15 to 8 F.	A. Breasley.....	J. Rogers.....	17
1965	M. J. Ternynck's Sea Bird II (Fr.).....	7 to 4 F.	T. P. Glennon.....	E. Poillet	22
1966	Lady Zia Wernher's Charlottown.....	5 to 1	A. Breasley.....	G. Smyth.....	25
1967	Mr. H. J. Joel's Royal Palace*.....	7-4 F.	G. Moore.....	N. Murless	22
1968	Mr. R. R. Guest's Sir Ivor *(Ir.).....	4-5 F.	L. Piggott.....	M. V. O'Brien	13

Marked* also won the Two Thousand Guineas; °the St. Leger.

Record times, a min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; ■ min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

Winning Jockeys, 1968

(Up to Sept. 27)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl.	Total Mts.
L. Piggott.....	123	87	66	233	509
A. Barclay	110	85	43	231	469
R. Hutchinson.....	109	65	64	246	484
F. Durr.....	75	60	70	242	447
G. Lewis.....	70	56	62	275	463
J. Mercer.....	67	72	41	215	395
B. Taylor.....	63	74	58	178	373
E. Johnson.....	59	42	35	223	359
W. Carson.....	57	45	37	228	367
J. Seagrave.....	55	65	47	184	351
D. Keith.....	52	47	41	148	288
E. Hide.....	46	44	42	224	356

Winning Sires, 1968

(Up to Sept. 27)

	Races	Horses	won	Value
Ribot (1952), by Tenerani.....	5	9	£101,826	
Sir Gaylord (1959), by Turn-to.....	2	5		85,797
Ballymoss (1954), by Mossborough.....	8	21		72,439
Crepello (1954), by Donatello II.....	15	18		53,609
Tudor Melody (1956), by Tudor Minstrel.....	21	39		35,252
Petition (1944), by Fair Trial.....	11	19		30,700
Princely Gift (1951), by Nasrullah.....	21	28		30,236
Alcide (1955), by Alycidon.....	17	26		29,691
Red God (1954), by Nasrullah.....	21	44		28,917
Val de Loir (1959), by Vieux Manoir.....	1	1		26,773
Sovereign Path (1956), by Grey Sovereign.....	20	37		28,637
Aureole (1950), by Hyperion	16	24		27,362

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First Run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1964	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Baldric II (Fr.)	20 to 1	W. Pyers.....	E. Fellows.....	27
1965	Mr. W. Harvey's Niksar	200 to 8	D. Keith.....	W. Nightingall.....	22
1966	Mr. P. Butler's Kashmir II (Fr.)	7 to 1	J. Lindley.....	C. Bartholomew.....	25
1967	Mr. H. J. Joel's Royal Palace	100 to 30	G. Moore.....	N. Murless.....	18
1968	Mr. R. R. Guest's Sir Ivor (Ir.)	11 to 8 F.	L. Piggott.....	M. V. O'Brien.....	10

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1964	Beatrice Lady Granard's Pourparler (Ir.)	11 to 2	G. Bougoure.....	P. J. Prendergast.....	18
1965	Maj. L. B. Holliday's Night Off	9 to 2 F.	W. Williamson.....	W. Wharton.....	16
1966	Mrs. J. P. Mills' Glad Rags (Ir.)	200 to 6	P. Cook.....	M. V. O'Brien.....	21
1967	Mr. R. C. Boucher's Fleet	11 to 2	G. Moore.....	N. Murless.....	16
1968	Mrs. N. Murless's Caergwrlie	4 to 1 F.	A. Barclay.....	N. Murless.....	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ Mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1964	Sir F. G. Robinson's Homeward Bound	100 to 7	G. Starkey.....	J. Oxley.....	18
1965	Mr. J. C. Brady's Long Look (Ir.)	100 to 7	J. Purtell.....	M. V. O'Brien.....	18
1966	Mr. C. Clore's Valoris (Ir.)	11 to 10 F.	L. Piggott.....	M. V. O'Brien.....	13
1967	Countess Margit Baththyany's Pia	100 to 7	E. Hide.....	W. Elsey.....	12
1968	M. H. Berlin's La Lagune (Fr.)	11-8 F.	G. Thiboeuf.....	F. Boutin.....	14

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1964	Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Indiana	100 to 7	J. Lindley.....	J. F. Watts.....	15
1965	Hon. J. J. Astor's Provoke	28 to 1	J. Mercer.....	W. R. Hern.....	11
1966	Mr. R. J. Sigtia's Sodium	7 to 1	F. Durr.....	G. E. Todd.....	9
1967	Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Ribocco	7-2 Jt.F.	L. Piggott.....	R. F. J. Houghton	9
1968	Mr. C. W. Engelhard's Ribero	100-30	L. Piggott.....	R. F. J. Houghton	8

Lincolnshire Handicap. (at Doncaster from 1965) 1mi.		Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Jockey Club Stakes Newmarket 1½ miles.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1965	Old Tom 6y 8st 7lb.....	Short Commons 8st 4lb.....	Bal Masqué (Fr.) 5y 9st 11lb.....	Oncidium 4y 8st 11lb.....
1966	Riot Act 4y 8st 3lb.....	Kibena 8st 4lb.....	Alcalde 4y 9st.....	I Say 4y 8st 10lb.....
1967	Ben Novus 5y 7st 10lb.....	Supreme Sovereign 8 st 1 lb	Acrania 4 y 9st.....	Charlottown 4y 8st 10lb.....
1968	Frankincense 4y 9st.....	Panipier 7st 13lb.....	Crozier 5y 9st.....	Royal Palace 4y 8st 10lb.....

Ascot Stakes. 2½ miles.		Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1965	Harvest Gold 6y 8st 12lb.....	Fighting Charlie 4y 9st.....	Young Emperor (Ir.) 9st.....	Reliance II.....
1966	Tubalcain 5y 8st.....	Fighting Charlie 5y 9st.....	Bold Lad (Ir.) 9st.....	Danseur.....
1967	Shira 7y 7st 9lb.....	Parbury 4y 9st.....	Mark Royal 9st.....	Phaeton.....
1968	King of Peace 5y 7st 12lb.....	Pardallo II 5y 9st.....	Murrayfield 9st.....	Dhaudevl.....

Chester Cup. Chester—2½ m., 77yd.		Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Park—1½m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Park—1½m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1965	Harvest Gold 6y 7st 11lb.....	Antiquarian 4y 7st 9lb.....	Canisbay 4y 9st 5lb.....	Meadow Court (Ir.) 3y 8st 7lb.....
1966	Aegean Blue 4y 8st 7lb.....	Antiquarian 5y 7st 11lb.....	Pieces of Eight (Ir.) 3y 8st 7lb.....	Aunt Edith 4y 9st 4lb.....
1967	Mahbub Aly 6y 8st 11b.....	Red Bar 5y 8st 2lb.....	Busted 4y 9st 5lb.....	Busted 4y 9st 7lb.....
1968	Major Rose 6y 8st 7lb.....	Pally's Double 4y 6st 11lb.....	Royal Palace 4y 9st 5lb.....	Royal Palace 4y 9st 7lb.....

Cheltenham Gold Cup. abt. 3½ m.		Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cambridgeshire. Newmarket 9 furlongs.	Middle Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs—6 furlongs
1965	Arkle 8y 12st.....	Polyfoto 3y 9st.....	Tarqogan (Ir.) 5y 9st 3lb.....	Track Spars 9st.....
1966	Arkle 9y 12st.....	Caterilla 3y 8st 11lb.....	Dites 4y 7st 4lb.....	Bold Lad (Ir.) 9st.....
1967	Woodland Venture 7y 12st.....	Forlorn River 9st 5lb.....	Lacquer 3y 8st 6lb.....	Petingo 9st.....
1968	Fort Leney 11y 12st.....	So Blessed 3y 9st 2lb.....	Emerillo 4y 7st 9lb.....	Right Tack 9st.....

Cesarewitch. Newmarket 2½ m.		Dewhurst Stakes. Newmarket 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newmarket 1½ m.	Grand National. Liverpool 4m. 356 yds.
1965	Mintmaster 4y 7st 9lb.....	Pretendre 9st 2lb.....	Silly Season 3y. 8st 7lb.....	Jay Trump 8y 11st 5lb.....
1966	Persian Lancer 8y 7st 6lb.....	Dart Board 8st 12lb.....	Pieces of Eight (Ir.) 3y. 8st 7lb.....	Anglo 8y 10st.....
1967	Boismoss 3y 7st 11b.....	Hametus 8st 12lb.....	Reform 3y 8st 7lb.....	Foinavon 9y 10st.....
1968	Major Rose 6y 9st 4lb.....	Ribofilio 8st 12lb.....	Sir Ivor 3y 8st 7lb.....	Red Alligator 9y 10st.....

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787). Lord's, N.W.8. Pres.—R. Aird, M.C., T.D. Sec., S. C. Griffith, D.P.C., T.D., Asst. Secs., J. G. Dunbar; D. B. Carr; J. A. Bailey.

TEST MATCHES

West Indies v. England, 1968

First Test.—(Port of Spain, Jan. 19–24.) Drawn. England 568; West Indies 363 and 243 for 8.

Second Test.—(Kingston, Feb. 8–14.) Drawn. England 376 and 68 for 8; West Indies 143 and 39x for 9 (dec.).

Third Test.—(Bridgetown, Feb. 29–Mar. 5.) Drawn. West Indies 349 and 284 for 6; England 449.

Fourth Test.—(Port of Spain, Mar. 14–19.) England won by 7 wickets. West Indies 526 for 7 (dec.) and 92 for 2 (dec.); England 404 and 215 for 3.

Fifth Test.—(Georgetown, Mar. 28–April 3.) Drawn. West Indies 414 and 264; England 371 and 206 for 9.

England Batting in the Five Tests

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
A. P. E. Knott.....	3	2	149	73*	149.00
M. C. Cowdrey.....	8	0	534	148	66.75
G. Boycott.....	8	1	463	116	66.14
J. H. Edrich.....	8	0	340	146	42.50
K. F. Barrington.....	7	0	288	143	41.14
T. W. Graveney.....	8	0	261	118	32.52
G. A. R. Lock.....	3	0	94	89	31.33
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	8	2	137	51	22.83
F. J. Titmus.....	3	0	38	19	12.66
J. M. Parks.....	4	0	48	42	12.00
J. A. Snow.....	5	0	48	37	9.60
D. J. Brown.....	5	1	37	22*	9.25
P. I. Pocock.....	3	0	19	13	6.33
I. J. Jones.....	6	4	4	2	2.00

Also batted: R. N. S. Hobbs 2.

England Bowling in the Five Tests

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. A. Snow.....	165	28	504	27	18.66
D. J. Brown.....	162	32	458	14	32.78
R. N. S. Hobbs.....	28	3	78	2	39.00
F. J. Titmus.....	68	24	165	4	41.25
I. J. Jones.....	198.2	30	656	14	46.84
K. F. Barrington.....	79	14	257	5	51.40
G. A. R. Lock.....	69	11	212	4	53.00
P. I. Pocock.....	96	23	276	5	55.20
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	118	34	293	3	97.66

Also bowled: M. C. Cowdrey 1—0—1—0.

West Indies Batting in the Five Tests

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
G. S. Sobers.....	9	3	545	152	90.83
R. B. Kanhai.....	10	1	535	153	59.44
C. Lloyd.....	9	2	369	118	52.71
S. M. Nurse.....	10	0	434	136	43.40
B. F. Butcher.....	9	1	301	86	37.62
S. C. Griffith.....	10	0	328	87	32.80
C. C. Griffith.....	6	2	64	18	16.00
D. L. Murray.....	9	1	104	27	13.00
W. W. Hall.....	7	2	50	26*	10.00
D. A. J. Holford.....	7	0	50	35	7.14
L. R. Gibbs.....	6	1	17	14	3.40

Also batted: M. C. Carew 36 and 40*; W. V. Rodriguez 0; L. A. King 8 and 20.

West Indies Bowling in the Five Tests

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
B. F. Butcher.....	34	17	67	5	13.40
C. C. Griffith.....	93.1	29	232	10	23.20
L. R. Gibbs.....	318.3	104	610	20	30.50
G. S. Sobers.....	222.5	65	508	13	39.07
W. W. Hall.....	122	29	353	9	39.22
W. V. Rodriguez.....	45	5	179	4	44.75
L. A. King.....	47.2	12	90	2	45.00
D. A. J. Holford.....	156	38	335	6	55.83

Also bowled: M. C. Carew 42—20—42—1; S. Camacho 3—1—12—0; S. M. Nurse 3—3—0—0; C. Lloyd 15—5—34—0.

M.C.C. Batting Averages in West Indies in First-Class Matches

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
A. P. E. Knott.....	10	7	267	73*	89.00
G. Boycott.....	16	2	1,154	243	82.42
M. C. Cowdrey.....	15	1	871	148	62.21
J. H. Edrich.....	17	1	739	146	46.18
K. F. Barrington.....	16	3	591	143	45.46
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	16	6	401	68*	40.10
T. W. Graveney.....	17	2	389	118	25.93
G. A. R. Lock.....	4	0	98	89	24.50
C. Milburn.....	9	0	186	68	20.66
K. Higgs.....	5	0	91	42	18.20
D. J. Brown.....	8	1	108	41	15.42
R. N. S. Hobbs.....	4	0	46	40	11.50
I. J. Jones.....	9	5	43	21	10.75
F. J. Titmus.....	6	0	60	19	10.00
J. M. Parks.....	10	0	99	42	9.90
J. A. Snow.....	7	0	51	37	7.28
P. I. Pocock.....	5	2	27	13	5.40

M.C.C. Bowling in First-Class Matches

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. N. S. Hobbs.....	107.4	21	333	19	17.52
J. A. Snow.....	271.1	64	739	37	19.97
K. Higgs.....	167	41	361	15	24.06
P. I. Pocock.....	273	89	653	22	29.68
L. J. Jones.....	299.2	53	920	25	36.80
D. J. Brown.....	204	39	596	16	37.25
G. A. R. Lock.....	97	18	274	7	39.14
K. F. Barrington.....	193	33	636	13	48.92
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	226	60	542	11	49.27
F. J. Titmus.....	164.4	50	420	8	52.50

Also bowled: G. Boycott 10.3—5—27—2; T. W. Graveney 4—2—3—0; C. Milburn 3—2—7—0; M. C. Cowdrey 1—0—1—0.

Australia v. India, 1967–68

First Test.—(Adelaide, Dec. 23–28.) Australia won by 146 runs. Australia 335 and 369; India 307 and 251.

Second Test.—(Melbourne, Dec. 30–Jan. 4.) Australia won by an innings and 4 runs. India 173 and 352; Australia 529.

Third Test.—(Brisbane, Jan. 19–24.) Australia won by 39 runs. Australia 379 and 294; India 279 and 355.

Fourth Test.—(Sydney, Jan. 26–31.) Australia won by 144 runs. Australia 317 and 292; India 268 and 197.

AUSTRALIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
K. D. Walters.....	4	2	245	94*	127.00
R. M. Cowper.....	7	0	485	165	59.28
R. B. Simpson.....	5	0	294	109	58.80
W. M. Lawry.....	7	0	369	100	52.71
P. A. Sheahan.....	7	0	318	81	45.52
L. R. Redpath.....	5	0	180	79	36.00
I. M. Chappell.....	7	0	212	151	30.28
B. N. Jarman.....	7	2	136	65	19.42
J. W. Gleeson.....	7	2	66	18*	13.20
E. W. Freeman.....	4	0	45	18	11.25
G. D. McKenzie.....	3	0	33	28	11.00
A. N. Connolly.....	5	1	26	14	6.50
D. A. Renneberg.....	5	2	9	8*	3.00

Also batted: L. R. Joslin 7 and 2; N. J. N. Hawke 1 and 4.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. B. Simpson.....	76	20	213	13	16.38
R. M. Cowper.....	103.4	32	239	13	18.38
G. D. McKenzie.....	72.4	7	312	13	24.00
D. A. Renneberg.....	66.2	8	392	12	25.16
E. W. Freeman.....	51.1	5	197	7	28.14
J. W. Gleeson.....	108	33	257	9	28.55
A. N. Connolly.....	73.3	16	250	■	31.25
K. D. Walters.....	24	3	86	2	43.00
I. M. Chappell.....	44	6	175	1	175.00

Also bowled: N. J. N. Hawke 24—4—73—0.

INDIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest score	Average
Nawab of Pataudi.....	6	0	339	85*	56.50
M. L. Jaisimha.....	4	0	188	101	47.00
R. F. Surti.....	8	0	367	70	45.87
S. Abid Ali.....	8	0	299	81	37.37
F. M. Engineer.....	8	0	215	89	26.87
A. L. Wadekar.....	8	0	212	99	26.50
V. Subramanya.....	4	0	97	75	24.25
C. G. Borde.....	8	0	166	69	20.75
E. A. S. Prasanna.....	8	1	108	26	15.42
R. G. Nadkarni.....	6	0	43	17	7.16
D. N. Sardesai.....	4	0	18	11	4.50
B. S. Bedi.....	4	1	12	8	4.00
U. N. Kulkarni.....	6	3	12	7	4.00
B. S. Chandrasekhar.....	4	2	1	1*	0.50

Also batted: R. B. Desai, 13* and 14.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. A. S. Prasanna.....	197.5	34	686	25	27.44
R. F. Surti.....	117.4	18	528	15	35.20
Abid Ali.....	73	5	302	8	37.75
U. N. Kulkarni.....	46.2	3	200	5	40.00
B. S. Bedi.....	79	17	223	4	45.75
R. G. Nadkarni.....	72	18	211	3	70.33
B. S. Chandrasekhar.....	47.1	4	174	1	174.00

Also bowled: R. B. Desai 12—0—63—0; M. L. Jaisimha 4—0—17—1; V. Subramanya 6—0—37—0.

New Zealand v. India, 1967–68

First Test.—(Dunedin, Feb. 15–20.) India won by 5 wickets. New Zealand 350 and 208; India 359 and 200 for 5.

Second Test.—(Christchurch, Feb. 22–27.) New

Zealand won by 6 wickets. New Zealand 502 and 88 for 4; India 288 and 301.

Third Test.—(Wellington, Feb. 29–March 5.) India won by 8 wickets. New Zealand 186 and 199; India 327 and 6x for 2.

Fourth Test.—(Auckland, March 7–12.) India won by 272 runs. India 252 and 261 for 5 (dec.); New Zealand 140 and 101.

NEW ZEALAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
G. T. Dowling.....	8	0	471	239	58.87
B. E. Congdon.....	8	0	240	61*	24.28
M. G. Burgess.....	4	0	271	66	33.87
K. Thomson.....	4	1	94	69	31.33
B. A. G. Murray.....	8	0	197	74	21.12
J. C. Alabaster.....	7	4	59	34	19.66
B. R. Taylor.....	6	0	73	28	12.16
G. A. Bartlett.....	3	0	33	22	11.00
R. C. Motz.....	7	0	71	22	10.14
B. W. Sinclair.....	4	0	40	20	10.00
V. Pollard.....	8	0	73	24	9.16
R. O. Collinge.....	3	0	21	11	7.00
R. I. Harford.....	5	2	7	6	2.33

Also batted: B. W. Yuile 4, 2; J. T. Ward 10*, 5.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
G. A. Bartlett.....	71.5	18	196	10	19.60
R. C. Motz.....	148.4	41	403	15	28.86
B. R. Taylor.....	109.1	23	235	8	29.37
J. C. Alabaster.....	150	44	382	12	31.83
R. O. Collinge.....	60.2	13	194	6	32.33
V. Pollard.....	123	32	316	4	79.00

Also bowled: M. G. Burgess 3—1—7—0; K. Thomson 3—3—1—11—1; B. A. G. Murray 1—1—0—1; B. W. Yuile 33—10—87—0; B. E. Congdon 14—1—6—0.

INDIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
C. G. Borde.....	7	2	242	65*	48.40
A. L. Wadekar.....	8	1	330	143	47.14
R. F. Surti.....	8	1	321	99	45.85
F. M. Engineer.....	8	0	321	63	40.12
Nawab of Pataudi.....	7	0	221	52	31.57
R. G. Nadkarni.....	5	0	97	32	19.40
M. L. Jaisimha.....	7	2	84	20	16.80
S. Abid Ali.....	8	0	124	36	15.50
E. A. S. Prasanna.....	5	1	41	23	10.25
B. S. Bedi.....	5	0	38	22	7.60

Also batted: R. B. Desai 32*; U. N. Kulkarni 0*, 1*; V. Subramanya 32* and 3.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. G. Nadkarni.....	185.3	91	251	14	17.92
E. A. S. Prasanna.....	197.5	62	451	24	18.79
S. Abid Ali.....	63	19	132	6	22.00
B. S. Bedi.....	176.1	64	371	16	23.18
R. F. Surti.....	89.3	19	259	7	37.00

Also bowled: B. W. Desai 28—4—76—2; U. N. Kulkarni 13—3—38—0; M. L. Jaisimha 41—16—78—0; V. Subramanya 4—2—15—0.

Australian Tour of England, 1968

BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
I. M. Chappell.....	30	4	1,261	202	48.50
W. M. Lawry.....	23	3	906	135	45.30
I. R. Redpath.....	37	3	1,474	135	43.35
R. M. Cowper.....	24	4	744	148	37.20
K. D. Walters.....	32	2	933	95	31.10
A. P. Sheahan.....	32	3	817	137	28.17
H. B. Taber.....	16	2	365	81	26.07
R. J. Inverarity.....	30	4	645	88	24.80
E. W. Freeman.....	14	0	326	116	23.28
L. R. Joslin.....	18	2	344	61	21.50
N. J. N. Hawke.....	18	5	267	47	20.53
A. A. Mallett.....	13	6	106	43	15.14
G. D. McKenzie.....	18	2	185	50	11.56
B. N. Jarman.....	19	1	184	41	10.22
A. N. Connolly.....	18	8	88	22	8.80
J. W. Gleeson.....	18	3	122	19	8.13
D. A. Renneberg.....	12	6	27	9	4.50

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. N. Connolly.....	553.4	188	1,116	55	20.29
J. W. Gleeson.....	538.1	198	1,198	58	20.65
N. J. N. Hawke.....	323.1	90	729	35	20.82
R. M. Cowper.....	337	109	770	32	24.06
D. A. Renneberg.....	356.5	72	1,010	41	24.63
E. W. Freeman.....	289.2	62	829	31	26.74
A. A. Mallett.....	428.1	115	1,245	44	28.29
I. M. Chappell.....	214.1	63	529	18	29.38
G. D. McKenzie.....	523.1	145	1,247	40	31.17

Also bowled: R. J. Inverarity, 8—2—34—2; I. R. Redpath 3—0—16—0.

England v. Australia, 1968

First Test.—(Manchester, June 6–11.) Australia won by 159 runs. Australia 357 and 220; England 265 and 253.

Second Test.—(Lord's, June 20–25.) Drawn. England 351 for 7 (dec.); Australia 78 and 127 for 4.

Third Test.—(Birmingham, July 11–16.) Drawn. England 409 and 142 for 3 (dec.); Australia 222 and 61 for 1.

Fourth Test.—(Leeds, July 25–30.) Drawn. England 302 and 230 for 4; Australia 315 and 322.

Fifth Test.—(Oval, Aug. 22–27.) England won by 226 runs. England 494 and 181; Australia 324 and 125.

ENGLAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	4	1	263	158	87.66
J. H. Edrich.....	9	0	554	164	61.55
K. F. Barrington.....	4	1	170	75	56.66
T. W. Graveney.....	9	1	337	96	41.12
C. Milburn.....	3	0	109	83	36.33
M. C. Cowdry.....	6	0	215	104	35.83
G. Boycott.....	5	0	162	49	32.40
E. R. Dexter.....	4	0	97	38	24.25
B. R. Knight.....	3	1	34	27*	17.00
A. P. E. Knott.....	8	1	116	33	16.57
R. Illingworth.....	4	0	51	27	12.75
J. A. Snow.....	6	1	56	19	11.20
D. J. Brown.....	4	0	17	14	4.25
D. L. Underwood.....	4	4	69	45*	—

Also Batted: D. L. Amis 0 and 0; R. W. Barber 20 and 46; K. Higgs 2 and 0; P. I. Pocock 6 and 10; R. M. Prideaux 64 and 2; K. W. R. Fletcher 0 and 23*.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. L. Underwood.....	209.5	103	302	20	15.10
B. L. d'Oliveira.....	39	20	49	3	16.33
B. R. Knight.....	40.4	16	85	4	21.25
R. Illingworth.....	183.2	82	291	13	22.39
P. I. Pocock.....	58	15	156	6	26.00
R. W. Barber.....	21	1	87	3	29.00
J. A. Snow.....	203	44	508	17	29.88
D. J. Brown.....	144	34	401	12	33.41

Also bowled: K. Higgs 58.3—19—121—2; K. F. Barrington 8—1—26—1; E. R. Dexter 8—0—28—0.

AUSTRALIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
W. M. Lawry.....	7	1	270	135	45.00
I. M. Chappell.....	10	2	348	81	43.50
K. D. Walters.....	9	0	343	86	38.11
I. R. Redpath.....	10	0	310	92	31.00
R. M. Cowper.....	8	1	191	57	27.28
A. P. Sheahan.....	9	1	213	88	26.62
R. J. Inverarity.....	4	0	99	56	24.75
B. N. Jarman.....	7	1	88	41	14.66
E. W. Freeman.....	3	0	37	21	12.33
J. W. Gleeson.....	8	1	52	19	7.42
G. D. McKenzie.....	8	1	32	12	4.57
N. J. N. Hawke.....	3	0	7	5	2.33
A. N. Connolly.....	8	5	5	3	1.66

Also batted: H. B. Taber 16; A. A. Mallett 43*, 0.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
A. N. Connolly.....	267.1	75	591	23	25.69
R. M. Cowper.....	103	36	241	8	30.12
E. W. Freeman.....	67.5	17	186	6	31.00
A. A. Mallett.....	61	15	164	5	32.80
J. W. Gleeson.....	193.5	65	417	12	34.75
G. D. McKenzie.....	264	77	595	13	45.76

Also bowled: I. M. Chappell 33—9—84—1; N. J. N. Hawke 58—18—115—1; K. D. Walters 16—7—27—0; R. J. Inverarity 1—0—3—0.

County Championship Table, 1968

County Order for 1968. 1967 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No. dec.	Bonus Btg. Btg. Btg.	Points
Yorkshire (1).....	28	11	4	13	0	46	114
Kent (2).....	28	12	5	11	0	41	95
Glamorgan (14).....	28	11	6	9	2	42	85
Nottinghamshire (6).....	28	7	3	17	1	53	99
Hampshire (12).....	28	8	5	15	0	43	92
Lancashire (11).....	28	8	6	14	0	24	105
Worcestershire (5).....	28	8	7	13	0	26	97
Derbyshire (6).....	28	6	5	16	1	47	92
Leicestershire (3).....	28	6	10	12	0	52	85
Middlesex (7).....	28	8	6	14	0	21	91
Warwickshire (10).....	28	7	8	12	1	38	82
Somerset (8).....	28	5	11	11	1	36	86
Northamptonshire (9).....	28	5	6	17	0	34	86
Essex (15).....	28	5	6	16	1	31	88
Surrey (4).....	28	4	7	17	0	25	92
Gloucestershire (17).....	28	2	8	17	1	40	93
Sussex (13).....	28	2	12	14	3	43	77

Universities.—Oxford University drew with Cambridge University. Oxford 363 for 11 (dec.) and 184 for 7 (dec.); Cambridge 306 and 131 for 6.

Eton v. Harrow.—Harrow beat Eton by 7 wickets. Harrow 260 and 92 for 3; Eton 210 and 141.

County Knock-Out Competition (Gillette Cup)

Final.—Warwickshire beat Sussex by 4 wickets.

Sussex 214 for 7; Warwickshire 215 for 6.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1968
(Qualifications, 8 Innings)English Bowling Averages, 1968
(Qualifications, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average	Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
G. Boycott	30	7	1,487	180*	64.65	O. S. Wheatley	549	222	1,062	82	12.95
B. A. Richards	55	5	2,395	206	47.90	A. Ward	147.5	36	399	30	13.00
R. B. Kanhai	42	3	1,819	253	46.64	D. Wilson	815.5	335	1,521	109	13.95
J. H. Edrich	50	5	2,009	164	44.64	R. Illingworth	957.2	260	1,882	131	14.36
G. S. Sobers	44	7	1,590	105*	42.97	D. L. Underwood	957.4	435	1,821	123	14.80
M. C. Cowdrey	28	2	1,093	129	42.03	K. Higgins	778.2	223	1,637	108	15.15
R. M. Prideaux	53	5	1,993	108*	41.52	J. C. Dye	254.2	65	535	35	15.28
K. W. R. Fletcher	58	8	1,890	228*	41.08	T. W. Cartwright	607.4	258	1,145	71	16.12
F. S. Goldstein	25	1	980	155	40.83	B. L. d'Oliveira	467.3	145	990	61	16.22
D. M. Green	54	1	2,137	233	40.32	A. G. Nicholson	679	225	1,430	87	16.43
J. B. Bolus	52	6	1,827	140	39.71	J. S. E. Price	586.5	141	1,470	89	16.51
D. C. Morgan	37	10	1,057	103*	39.14	N. Gifford	760.3	327	1,428	85	16.80
W. J. Stewart	35	6	1,131	143*	39.00	B. Wood	210.3	68	504	30	16.80
A. Jones	53	4	1,862	110	38.00	J. B. Statham	488.5	124	1,179	69	17.08
A. Ealham	16	4	452	94*	37.66	J. H. Rhodes	770.1	215	1,700	99	17.17
T. W. Graveney	34	4	1,130	107*	37.66	D. Shackleton	1,086.5	451	1,888	109	17.32
C. C. Inman	47	0	1,735	108	36.91	D. W. White	600.3	132	1,500	86	17.44
M. Kitchen	53	5	1,730	161*	36.04	K. Shuttleworth	474.4	82	1,281	73	17.54
Mushtaq Mohammad	52	7	1,619	112*	35.97	R. M. H. Cottam	1,081.1	323	2,284	130	17.56
G. C. Cooper	36	7	1,002	97	34.55	M. J. Procter	498.5	106	1,218	69	17.65
P. J. Sharpe	49	9	1,381	143*	34.52	J. Cumbers	427.3	110	955	54	17.68
R. Virgin	53	5	1,641	115*	34.18	J. N. Shepherd	754.3	238	1,798	96	18.72
B. W. Luckhurst	50	6	1,503*	184*	34.15	H. C. Latchman	613	161	1,662	88	18.88
B. J. Booth	49	9	1,361	124*	34.02	R. G. M. Carter	414.5	78	1,231	64	19.23
C. A. Milton	44	5	1,310	155	33.58	F. J. Titmus	1,091.5	401	2,151	111	19.37
D. R. Walsh	10	1	300	76*	33.33	A. B. Jackson	506.2	134	1,100	56	19.64
B. L. d'Oliveira	43	6	1,224	158	33.08	M. W. W. Selvey	123.5	26	359	18	19.94
B. L. Irvine	50	6	1,439	95	32.70	A. E. Cordle	549.2	141	1,341	67	20.01
M. H. Denness	53	5	1,535	138	31.97	I. J. Jones	141.5	36	361	18	20.05
J. F. Harvey	46	10	1,136	92	31.55	L. J. Coldwell	561.4	156	1,354	67	20.20
A. Lightfoot	40	5	1,104	113	31.54	J. N. Graham	722.4	265	1,506	74	20.35
R. Woolmer	8	3	154	50*	30.80	A. A. Jones (Sussex)	252	47	800	39	20.51
M. H. Page	46	6	1,227	117	30.67	I. R. Buxton	369.1	173	707	34	20.79
J. A. Ormond	54	6	1,466	123*	30.54	F. S. Trueeman	515	116	1,375	66	20.83
Majid Jahangir	48	3	1,372	123	30.48	M. N. Taylor	809.1	224	2,079	99	21.00
D. E. V. Padgett	45	3	1,278	136*	30.42	R. A. Hutton	401	85	1,150	54	21.29
C. Milburn	44	47	1,215	100	30.37	R. Harman	413	142	1,036	48	21.58
G. M. Turner	44	3	1,182	106*	30.30	M. A. Nash	499	139	1,196	55	21.74
B. F. Butcher	8	0	241	70	30.12	C. M. Old	124.4	28	283	13	21.76
R. G. A. Headley	51	4	1,415	82	30.10	B. Lewis	426.1	100	1,220	56	21.78
M. J. Procter	40	1	1,167	134	29.92	J. B. Mortimore	749.2	244	1,661	76	21.85
J. H. Hampshire	43	5	1,133	100	29.81	R. East	792.1	249	1,903	87	21.87
J. N. Shepherd	42	3	1,157	170	29.66	B. A. Richards	100	33	264	12	22.00
P. T. Marner	42	3	1,156	108*	29.64	V. A. Holder	474.1	100	1,299	59	22.01
J. A. Jameson	41	7	1,007	114	29.61	D. A. Allen	416.2	151	820	37	22.16
P. J. Graves	13	2	322	68	29.27	D. J. Brown	618.3	137	1,801	81	22.23
R. Illingworth	37	9	819	100*	29.25	S. E. Leary	71	21	224	10	22.40
D. L. Amis	46	4	1,222	128	29.09	D. Hughes	300.1	114	707	31	22.80
G. S. Chappell	47	7	1,163	148	29.07	B. S. Crump	801.5	214	1,775	77	23.05
P. H. Parfitt	52	8	1,279	131*	29.06	A. L. Dixon	650.2	214	1,638	71	23.07
M. E. Norman	52	6	1,335	100	29.02	J. A. Snow	745.2	176	1,823	79	23.07
D. L. Murray	42	6	1,044	102*	29.00	G. S. Sobers	798.4	229	1,964	84	23.38
B. R. Knight	44	15	836	82*	P. Lever	325.3	67	914	39	23.43	
Asif Iqbal	46	3	1,236	86	28.82	D. J. Shepherd	1,064.4	415	2,020	86	23.48
D. H. K. Smith	52	3	1,397	117	28.50	K. D. Boyce	749.4	147	2,072	88	23.54
B. L. Reynolds	37	3	967	120	28.44	E. Smith (Derby)	913.5	352	2,074	88	23.56
M. J. Smedley	49	5	1,230	123	27.95	D. M. Sayer	210.2	53	590	25	23.60
Younis Ahmed	35	8	749	96	27.74	M. Bissex	329.4	100	781	33	23.66
D. Lloyd	41	7	935	148*	27.50	R. W. Barber	141	38	403	17	23.70
H. Pilling	49	2	1,282	108	27.27	P. J. Pocock	927.3	285	2,259	95	23.77
P. J. K. Gibbs	52	2	1,357	90	27.14	R. N. S. Hobbs	751.5	194	1,988	83	23.95
W. E. Alley	49	4	1,219	110	27.08	R. D. Jackman	745.5	163	1,991	83	23.98
N. Hill	20	2	487	81	27.05	D. B. Close	340	139	772	32	24.12
R. E. Marshall	50	5	1,208	112*	26.84	B. E. Edmeades	158.5	37	362	15	24.13
J. Birkenshaw	40	13	724	101*	Mushtaq Mohammad	535	131	1,524	62	24.58	
K. G. Suttle	52	1	1,365	106	F. E. Rumsey	661	159	1,807	73	24.75	
G. S. Warner	9	1	213	118*	J. D. Bannister	431.2	153	967	39	24.79	
B. E. Edmeades	31	5	692	107	D. C. Morgan	402	155	898	36	24.94	
J. D. Bond	43	10	878	93*	W. Blenkinson	468.5	109	1,275	51	25.00	
P. J. Robinson	33	6	718	102	D. R. Smith (Glos.)	558	127	1,353	54	25.05	
H. M. Ackerman	43	7	943	82	L. R. Gibbs	857	293	1,808	72	25.11	
E. J. Barlow	8	0	209	153	G. A. Cottrell	169	48	558	22	25.36	
A. W. Greig	54	4	1,305	117	B. A. Langford	746.4	268	1,781	70	25.44	
R. W. Tolchard	39	13	677	68*	D. S. Steele	139.1	47	332	13	25.53	
M. J. Stewart	55	11	1,145	91*	A. S. Brown (Glos.)	452.2	84	1,266	49	25.83	
G. R. J. Roope	47	11	932	68	M. E. Scott	443	139	1,215	47	25.85	
A. P. E. Knott	44	4	1,033	73	M. A. Buss	645	234	1,663	64	25.98	
C. T. Radley	50	8	1,084	99†	P. H. Parfitt	297.1	84	704	27	26.07	
P. M. Walker	48	8	1,032	121*	A. J. Durose	482	98	1,361	52	26.17	
W. E. Russell	50	1	1,259	91	C. T. Spencer	758.2	156	2,002	76	26.34	

* Denotes not out

LIST ■ COUNTY CHAMPIONS.							
1873	Notts. and Glos.	1893	Yorkshire	1920	Middlesex	1949	Middlesex
1874	Derbyshire	1894	Surrey	1921	Middlesex	1899	Yorkshire
1875	Notts.	1895	Surrey	1922	Yorkshire	1950	Lancashire
1876	Gloucester	1896	Yorkshire	1923	Yorkshire	1951	Warwickshire
1877	Gloucester	1897	Lancashire	1924	Yorkshire	1952	Surrey
1878	Middlesex	1898	Yorkshire	1925	Yorkshire	1953	Surrey
1879	Notts. and Lancs.	1899	Surrey	1926	Lancashire	1954	Surrey
1880	Notts.	1900	Yorkshire	1927	Lancashire	1955	Surrey
1881	Lancashire	1901	Yorkshire	1928	Lancashire	1956	Surrey
1882	Lancs. and Notts.	1902	Yorkshire	1929	Notts.	1957	Surrey
1883	Notts.	1903	Middlesex	1930	Lancashire	1958	Surrey
1884	Notts.	1904	Lancashire	1931	Yorkshire	1959	Yorkshire
1885	Notts.	1905	Yorkshire	1932	Yorkshire	1960	Yorkshire
1886	Notts.	1906	Kent	1933	Yorkshire	1961	Hampshire
1887	Surrey	1907	Notts.	1934	Lancashire	1962	Yorkshire
1888	Surrey	1908	Yorkshire	1935	Yorkshire	1963	Yorkshire
1889	{ Notts. Lancs. Surrey	1909	Kent	1936	Derbyshire	1964	Worcestershire
1890	Surrey	1910	Kent	1937	Yorkshire	1965	Worcestershire
1891	Surrey	1911	Warwickshire	1938	Yorkshire	1966	Yorkshire
1892	Surrey	1912	Yorkshire	1939	Yorkshire	1967	Yorkshire
		1913	Kent	1946	Yorkshire	1968	Yorkshire
		1914	Surrey	1947	Middlesex		
		1919	Yorkshire	1948	Glamorgan		

RUGBY FOOTBALL
International Union Table, 1967-68

Country	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points Scored		Points
					For	Against	
France.....	4	4	0	0	52	30	
Ireland.....	4	■	1	1	38	37	5
England.....	4	■	2	1	37	40	4
Wales.....	4	■	■	2	31	34	3
Scotland.....	4	0	0	4	18	35	0

CALCUTTA CUP
England v. Scotland
1962 Draw 3-3
1963 England 10-8
1964 Scotland 15-6
1965 Draw 3-3
1966 Scotland 6-3
1967 England 27-14
1968 England 8-6

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Middlesex.
Surrey and Durham
Middlesex.

July 28 Johannesburg. South Africa 19; British Isles 6.

Services.—Army and R.A.F. drew 3-3; Royal Navy beat R.A.F. 17-15; Army beat Royal Navy 9-6.

Middlesex Seven-a-Side Finals.—London Welsh beat Richmond 16-3.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1967-68

1967	Nov. 4	Twickenham. England 11; New Zealand 23.
	Nov. 11	Cardiff. Wales 6; New Zealand 13.
	Nov. 27	Colombes. France 15; New Zealand 21.
	Dec. 2	Edinburgh. Scotland 3; New Zealand 14.
1968	Jan. 13	Edinburgh. Scotland 6; France 8.
	Jan. 20	Twickenham. England 11; Wales 11.
	Jan. 28	Colombes. France 16; Ireland 6.
	Feb. 3	Cardiff. Wales 5; Scotland 0.
	Feb. 10	Twickenham. England 9; Ireland 9.
	Feb. 25	Colombes. France 14; England 9.
	Feb. 25	Dublin. Ireland 14; Scotland 6.
	Mar. 9	Dublin. Ireland 9; Wales 6.
	Mar. 16	Edinburgh. Scotland 6; England 8.
	Mar. 23	Cardiff. Wales 9; France 14.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL
Middlesex beat Warwickshire 9-6.

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1967-68		
Universities.	1967.	Cambridge University beat Oxford University 6-0 at Twickenham on Dec. 12.
Hospitals Cup Final.		London beat Guy's 6-3.
BRITISH LIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1968		
June 9	Pretoria.	South Africa 25; British Isles 20.
June 22	Port Elizabeth.	South Africa 6; British Isles 6.
July 14	Cape Town.	South Africa 11; British Isles 6.

RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Est. 1895)
International Matches

1967 Oct. 21 Headingly. Great Britain 16; Australia 11. (First Test).

Nov. 3 White City. Great Britain 11; Australia 17. (Second Test).

1968 Feb. 11 Paris. France 13; Great Britain 22. Mar. 2 Bradford. Great Britain 19; France 8. Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Final. Leeds beat Wakefield Trinity by 11-10 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 11, 1968. Attendance 87,100; Receipts £56,722 (record). Semi-Finals. Wakefield Trinity beat Huddersfield 15-10 (after replay); Leeds beat Wigan 25-4.

County Champions.—Lancashire.
Northern League Champions.—Wakefield Trinity beat Hull Kingston Rovers 17-10 at Leeds.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Hull Kingston Rovers. Lancashire Cup.—St. Helens.

LACROSSE, 1967-68

Annual Territorial Match—North beat South.
English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup).—Old Hulmeians beat Lee.
North of England Senior Flags.—Old Hulmeians beat Mellor.
South of England Senior Flags.—Lee beat Purley.
Northern Counties Championship.—Lancashire beat Cheshire.
University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 8-3.
Inter-Universities.—Sheffield University.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
 International Table, 1967–68

Country	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	For	Agst.	Points
England.....	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
Scotland.....	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Wales.....	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Ireland.....	3	1	0	2	1	4	2

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.**FOOTBALL
ASSOCIATION CUP.**

1963 Scotland... 1964 Scotland... 1965 Draw ... 1966 England... 1967 Scotland... 1968 Draw ...	g. g	2—1 1—0 2—2 4—3 3—2 1—1	Manchester U. b. Leicester C.3—1 West Ham U. b. Preston N.E. Liverpool b. Leeds U....2—1 Everton b. Sheffield W....3—2 Tottenham H. b. Chelsea....2—1 W.B.A. b. Everton.....1—0	3 3 3—2 3—2 3—2 1—0
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LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1967–68

Div. I.—Manchester City, 58 pts. Runners-up, Manchester United, 56 pts. Relegated: Sheffield United, 32 pts., and Fulham 27 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Ipswich Town, 59 pts. and Queen's Park Rangers, 58 pts. Relegated: Rotherham United, 31 pts. and Plymouth Argyle, 27 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Oxford United, 57 pts. and Bury, 56 pts. Relegated: Grimsby Town, 37 pts., Colchester United, 33 pts., Scunthorpe United, 32 pts., and Peterborough United.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Luton Town, 66 pts., Barnsley, 61 pts., Hartlepools United, 60 pts., and Crewe Alexandra, 58 pts.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—Div. I Champions: Celtic, 63 pts.; Div. 2: Champions: St. Mirren, 62 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1967–68**HOME INTERNATIONALS**

1967	Belfast. Ireland 1; Scotland 0.
Oct. 21	Cardiff. Wales 0; England 3.
	Wembley. England 2; Ireland 0.
Nov. 22	Hampden Park. Scotland 3; Wales 2.
1968	Hampden Park. Scotland 1; England 1.
Feb. 24	Wrexham. Wales 2; Ireland 0.
Feb. 28	OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1967	Wembley. England 2; Russia 2.
Dec. 6	Wembley. England 3; Sweden 2.
1968	Hanover. West Germany 1; England 0.
May 22	Wembley. England 1; Scotland 0.
June 1	INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1967	Belfast. Irish League 0; Scottish League 2.
Sept. 6	Dublin. League of Ireland 3; Irish League 2.
Oct. 25	Dublin. League of Ireland 2; Football League 7.
1968	Middlesbrough. Football League 2;
Mar. 20	Scottish League 0.

UNDER 23 INTERNATIONALS

1967	Swansea. Wales 1; England 2.
Nov. 1	Nottingham. England 1; Italy 0.
Dec. 20	Hampden Park. Scotland 1; England 2.
1968	Everton. England 4; Hungary 0.
Feb. 7	Trieste. Italy 1; England 1.
May 1	Budapest. Hungary 1; England 0.
May 26	Kassel. West Germany 0; England 1.
May 30	EUROPEAN NATIONS CUP, 1968

Q.F.: April 3. Wembley. England 1; Spain 0 (1st Leg). May 8. Madrid. Spain 1; England 2 (2nd Leg). (England won 3–1 on aggregate.) S.F.: June 5 (Florence) Yugoslavia beat England

1—0. (Naples) Italy and Russia drew 0–0. (Italy won on toss of coin.)

3rd Place:—England beat Russia 2–0 (in Rome).

F.June 10 (Rome) Italy beat Yugoslavia 2–0 (after 1–1 draw).

CUP FINALS, 1967–68

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: April 27 (Old Trafford, Manchester), Everton beat Leeds United 1–0. Attendance 63,000. (Villa Park, Birmingham), West Bromwich Albion beat Birmingham City 2–0. Attendance 60,831.

Final: May 18 (Wembley Stadium), West Bromwich Albion beat Everton 1–0. Attendance 100,000. Receipts £1,100,000.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP.—**Final:** March 2 (Wembley Stadium), Leeds United beat Arsenal 1–0. Attendance 100,000.

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: March 26 (Fulham), Chesham United beat Wealdstone 2–0. March 23 (Brentford), Leytonstone beat Sutton United 3–1 (after 0–0 draw).

Final: April 20 (Wembley Stadium), Leytonstone beat Chesham United 1–0. Attendance 52,000.

SCOTTISH CUP.—S.F.: (Hampden Park) Heart of Midlothian beat Morton 2–1 after draw 1–1. (Tynecastle) Dunfermline beat St. Johnstone 2–1 (after draw 1–1).

Final: April 27 (Hampden Park) Dunfermline beat Heart of Midlothian 3–1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Celtic beat Dundee 5–3.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—F.: Old Malvernians and Old Reptonians drew 1–1 (Cup jointly held).

EUROPEAN CUP.—S.F.: Manchester United beat Real Madrid (on aggregate) 4–3; Benfica beat Juventus (on aggregate) 3–0.

F.: Manchester United beat Benfica 4–1 (after extra time) at Wembley Stadium.

CUP-WINNERS' CUP.—S.F.: S.V. Hamburg beat Cardiff City (on aggregate) 4–3; A.C. Milan beat Bayern Munich (on aggregate) 2–0.

F.: A.C. Milan beat S.V. Hamburg 2–0 at Rotterdam.

INTER-CITIES' FAIRS CUP.—F.: Leeds United beat Ferencvaros (Hungary) (on aggregate) 1–0.

AMATEUR HOME INTERNATIONALS

1967	Ballymena. Ireland 0; England 1.
Sept. 23	Portmadoc. Wales 1; England 0.
Nov. 18	Hampden Park. Scotland 1, Wales 1.
Mar. 11	Greenock. Scotland 0, Ireland 2.
Mar. 16	White City. England 0; Scotland 0.
April 5	Portadown. Ireland 0; Wales 1.
May 11	Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 1–0.

HOCKEY, 1967–68
MEN'S HOCKEY**INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP**

	Goals	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Ireland.....	3	2	1	0	4	2	5	
Scotland.....	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	
England.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Wales.....	3	0	1	2	1	3	1	2

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England and Ireland drew 0-0; Scotland beat Wales 1-0; Ireland beat Scotland 2-1; England and Wales drew 0-0; Scotland and England drew 0-0; Scotland and England drew 0-0; Ireland beat Wales 2-1.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 2-0.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN
(Instituted 1860.)

- 1961 A. Palmer (U.S.A.), 284.
- 1962 A. Palmer (U.S.A.), 276.
- 1963 R. J. Charles (N.Z.) beat P. Rodgers (U.S.A.), after tie 277.
- 1964 A. Lema (U.S.A.), 279.
- 1965 P. W. Thomson (Australia) 285.
- 1966 J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.) 282
- 1967 R. de Vicenzo (Argentina) 278.
- 1968 G. Player (S. Africa) 289.

PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT
(News of the World)

- 1961 P. W. Thomson (Aust.), 1962 E. C. Brown.
- 1963 D. C. Thomas.
- 1964 N. C. Coles.
- 1965 N. C. Coles.
- 1966 P. W. Thomson (Aust.)
- 1967 P. W. Thomson (Aust.)
- 1968 B. G. C. Huggett.

AMATEUR
(1885)

- 1961 M. F. Bonallack.
- 1962 R. D. Davies (U.S.A.).
- 1963 M. S. R. Lunt.
- 1964 G. J. Clark.
- 1965 M. F. Bonallack.
- 1966 R. Cole (S. Africa).
- 1967 B. Dickson (U.S.A.).
- 1968 M. F. Bonallack.

LADIES
(1893.)

- 1961 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.
- 1962 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.
- 1963 Mlle. B. Varangot (France).
- 1964 Miss C. Sorenson (U.S.A.).
- 1965 Mlle. B. Varangot (France).
- 1966 Miss D. E. Chadwick.
- 1967 Miss D. E. Chadwick.
- 1968 Mlle. B. Varangot (France)

RYDER CUP

(Houston, Oct. 1967)

U.S.A. won by 2x matches to 6, with 5 halved.

Winners—

- Singles**—U.S.A.—A. Palmer (2); A. Geiberger (2); W. Casper; G. Brewer; G. Dickinson; J. Pott; B. Nichols.
British Isles.—N. C. Coles (2); B. G. C. Huggett; P. Alliss.
Foursomes—U.S.A.—Palmer and Dickinson (2); Pott and Nichols (2); Casper and J. Boros.
British Isles.—D. C. Thomas and A. Jacklin (2).
Fourballs—U.S.A.—Casper and Brewer (2); Sanders and Dickinson (2); Nichols and Pott; Palmer and Boros; G. Little and Geiberger.
British Isles.—Nil.

CURTIS CUP

(Newcastle, Co. Down, June 1968)

U.S.A. won by 8 matches to 5, with 5 halved.

Winners—

- Singles**—U.S.A.—Miss S. Hamlin; Miss R. Albers; Miss L. Dill; Miss J. Conies; Miss P. Preuss.
British Isles—Miss A. Irvin (2); Mrs. A. Pickard.
Foursomes—U.S.A.—Miss P. Preuss and Miss J. Ashley (2); Miss. S. Hamlin and Mrs. A. Welts.
British Isles.—Mrs. B. Robertson and Miss A. Irvin; Mrs. A. Pickard and Miss V. Saunders.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1967-68

- Piccadilly Match Play Tournament** (Oct. 1967)—G. Player (S. Africa) beat G. Brewer (U.S.A.); P. W. Thomson (Australia) beat R. de Vicenzo (Argentina); A. Palmer (U.S.A.) beat G. Knudson (Canada); W. Casper (U.S.A.) beat B. Devlin

GOLF, 1966-67

County Championship Final.—Wiltshire beat Hertfordshire 1-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY
LEADING MATCHES, 1967-68

England beat South Africa 3-1; England beat France 1-0; England beat Argentina 8-0; England beat Belgium 1-0; England beat Wales 5-0; England beat Netherlands 1-0; England beat Ireland 1-0; England beat Scotland 3-1.

(Australia). **Semi-Finals.**—Palmer beat Casper; Thomson beat Player. **Final** (36 holes)—Palmer beat Thomson.

Australian Open (Oct. 1967).—P. W. Thomson.

World Cup (Mexico City, Nov. 1967).—1, U.S.A. (J. Nicklaus and A. Palmer), 557; 2, New Zealand, 570; 3, Mexico, 574.

President's Putter.—A. W. J. Holmes.

Halford Hewitt Cup (Final).—Eton beat Cranleigh 3-2.

English Amateur.—M. F. Bonallack.

Schweppes Tournament.—D. Talbot, 276.

Penfold-Swallow.—P. J. Butler, 281.

Brabazon Trophy.—M. F. Bonallack, 210.

British Senior Championship.—M. Faulkner.

Wills Tournament.—P. J. Butler, 281.

Wills Women's Tournament.—Miss H. Booth (N.Z.),

R.T.V. Tournament.—T. Horton, 271.

Piccadilly P.G.A. Close Championship.—P. M. Townsend, 275.

Afgacolor Tournament.—C. A. Clark, 288.

Daks.—M. E. Gregson, 284.

Sunrise Tournament.—B. G. C. Huggett, 282.

Martini.—B. G. C. Huggett, 278.

Hovis Women's Stroke Play.—Miss A. Irvin, 291.

Welsh Amateur.—J. Buckley.

Welsh Ladies.—Miss S. Hales.

Gallaher (Ulster) Tournament.—C. O'Connor, 267.

Scottish Amateur.—G. Cosh.

Scottish Ladies.—Miss J. Smith.

Irish Amateur.—M. O'Brien.

Irish Ladies.—Miss E. Bradshaw.

Carroll Tournament.—J. Martin, 281.

U.S.A. Masters.—R. Goalby, 277.

U.S.A. Open.—L. Trevino, 275.

U.S.A. P.G.A. Championship.—J. Boros, 281.

U.S.A. Amateur.—B. Fleischer.

U.S.A. Ladies.—Mrs. S. Berning.

University.—Cambridge beat Oxford 8½ to 6½.

English County Championship.—Surrey.

Women's County Championship.—Surrey.

British Youth Open.—P. J. Benka.

Boys' International.—England beat Scotland 9-4.

British Boys' Amateur Championship.—S. Evans.

Girls' International.—England and Scotland halved 4½-4½.

British Girls' Open.—Miss C. Wallace.

Home International (Raymond Trophy).—England.

Dunlop Masters.—P. W. Thomson.

English Women's Championship.—Mrs. S. Barber.

Piccadilly Stroke Play Tournament.—P. J. Butler, 263.

Women's Home Internationals.—1, England; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; 4, Wales.

Southern Professional.—G. L. Hunt.

South Eastern Women.—Miss E. Collis.

Midland Open.—J. Thompson.

French Open.—P. J. Butler (G.B.).

Netherlands Open.—J. Cockin (G.B.).

Canadian Open.—R. J. Charles (N.Z.).

County Champions Championship.—G. E. Hyde (Sussex).

Grafton Morrish Tournament (Final).—Charterhouse beat Rydal 2-1.

Wentworth Foursomes.—A. Thirlwell and D. Sewell.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879–1945), First Played, 1900.)

1926 U.S.A. beat France	4-1	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia	3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A.	5-2
1927 France beat U.S.A.	3-2	1939 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-2
1928 France beat U.S.A.	4-1	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia	5-0	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia	3-2
1929 France beat U.S.A.	3-2	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia	3-1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-2
1930 France beat U.S.A.	4-1	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia	5-0	1960 Australia beat Italy	4-1
1931 France beat Great Britain	3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia	4-1	1961 Australia beat Italy	5-0
1932 France beat U.S.A.	3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A.	4-1	1962 Australia beat Mexico	5-0
1933 Great Britain beat France	3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-1	1963 U.S.A. beat Australia	3-2
1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A.	4-1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A.	4-1	1964 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-2
1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A.	5-0	1953 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-2	1965 Australia beat Spain	4-1
1936 Great Britain beat Australia	3-2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia	3-0	1966 Australia beat India	4-1
1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain	4-1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A.	3-0	1967 Australia beat Spain	4-1

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1968

Men's Singles.—R. Laver (Australia) beat A. D. Roche (Australia), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. L. W. King (U.S.A.) beat Miss J. A. M. Tegart (Australia), 9-7, 7-5.*Men's Doubles.*—J. D. Newcombe and A. D. Roche (Australia) beat K. R. Rosewall and F. S. Stolle (Australia), 3-6, 8-6, 5-7, 14-12, 6-3.*Women's Doubles.*—Miss R. Casals and Mrs. L. W. King (U.S.A.) beat Miss F. Durr (France) and Mrs. P. F. Jones (G.B.), 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.*Mixed Doubles.*—K. N. Fletcher and Mrs. M. B. Court (Australia) beat A. Metreveli and Miss O. Morozova (U.S.S.R.), 6-1, 14-12.

All-England Plate:

Men's Singles.—G. Battrick (C.B.) beat H. S. Fitzgibbon (U.S.A.), 6-4, 3-6, 7-5.*Women's Singles.*—Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.) beat Miss K. M. Harter (U.S.A.), 6-2, 12-10.

Junior International Invitation Tournament:

Boys' Singles.—J. Alexander (Australia), beat J. Thamin (France), 6-1, 6-2.*Girls' Singles.*—Miss K. Pigeon (U.S.A.) beat Miss L. Hunt (Australia), 6-4, 6-3.WIGHTMAN CUP
(Wimbledon, June)

Great Britain won by 4 matches to 3.

Results:

Singles.—Miss P. Bartkowicz (U.S.A.) beat Miss W. M. Shaw (G.B.) 7-5, 3-6, 6-4; Miss M. A. Eisel (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. G. T. Janes (G.B.) 6-4, 6-3; Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.) beat Miss N. Richey (U.S.A.) 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; Miss Richey beat Mrs. Janes 6-1, 8-6; Miss Wade beat Miss Eisel 6-0, 6-1.*Doubles.*—Miss Wade and Miss Shaw beat Miss Richey and Miss Eisel 5-7, 6-4, 6-3; Mrs. Janes and Miss F. E. Truman (G.B.) beat Miss S. de Fina and Miss K. M. Harter (U.S.A.) 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Bournemouth)*Men's Singles.*—K. R. Rosewall (Australia).*Women's Singles.*—Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.).*Doubles.*—Men's: R. Emerson and R. Laver (Australia). Women's: Mrs. G. T. Janes and Miss N. Truman. Mixed: R. N. Howe (Australia) and Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.).

U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.—A. Ashe (U.S.A.).*Women's Singles.*—Miss S. V. Wade (G.B.).*Men's Doubles.*—R. Lutz and S. Smith (U.S.A.).*Women's Doubles.*—Mrs. M. B. Court (Australia) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil).

French Championships:

Men's Singles.—K. R. Rosewall (Australia).*Women's Singles.*—Miss N. Richey (U.S.A.).*Men's Doubles.*—K. R. Rosewall and F. S. Stolle (Australia).*Women's Doubles.*—Mrs. P. F. Jones (G.B.) and Miss F. Durr (France).*Mixed Doubles.*—J. C. Barclay and Miss F. Durr (France).*Federation Cup.*—Australia beat Netherlands.*Public Schools—Youll Cup.*—Seaford beat Rugby 3-1.*Clark Cup.*—Millfield beat Isleworth G.S. 2-1.*County Championship.*—Men: Middlesex; Women: Surrey.*Inter-Services Tournament.*—Royal Air Force.*Services.*—R. Navy Championship: Lt. G. S. Clarke.*Army Championship.*: Lt. V. T. M. Smith. R.A.F.*Championship.*: F/Lt. P. Graves. W.R.N.S.*Championship.*: Second Officer S. Hogg.*W.R.A.C. Championship.*: Capt. S. E. Stott.*W.R.A.F. Championship.*: Sgt. P. Kent.*Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 13-8.BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Wimbledon)*Boys' Singles.*—A. F. C. Whitaker beat S. J. Creed 6-2, 6-4.*Girls' Singles.*—Miss D. P. Oakley beat Miss V. A. Burton 6-3, 6-0.*Boys' Doubles.*—S. J. Creed and B. W. Etheridge beat W. E. Dickson and D. J. Roberts 7-5, 6-2.*Girls' Doubles.*—Miss V. A. Burton and Miss D. P. Oakley beat Miss E. Armstrong and Miss G. Armstrong 6-3, 6-4.*Mixed Doubles.*—S. J. Creed and Miss D. P. Oakley beat N. M. Perry and Miss S. I. Oakley 6-2, 6-0.*London Indoor Professional Championship.*—R. Laver beat K. R. Rosewall 2-6, 6-1, 1-6, 8-6, 6-2.

TENNIS, 1968

Amateur Championships:

Singles.—H. R. Angus beat D. J. Warburg 3-0.*Doubles.*—D. J. Warburg and H. R. Angus beat J. W. Leonard and R. D. B. Cooper 3-0.*Henry Leaf Cup.*—Harrow beat Rugby 3-0.*University.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2-0.

BADMINTON, 1968

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1968

Men's Singles.—R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat Tan Aik Huang (Malaysia) 2-0.*Ladies' Singles.*—Mrs. E. Twedberg (Sweden) beat Miss Minarni (Indonesia) 2-0.*Men's Doubles.*—E. Kops and H. Borch (Denmark) beat Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan (Malaysia) 2-0.*Ladies' Doubles.*—Miss Minarni and Miss R. Koestijah (Indonesia) beat Miss N. Tagaki and Miss H. Amano (Japan) 2-0.

Mixed Doubles.—A. D. Jordan and Miss S. D. Pound (England) beat R. S. McCoig and Mrs. J. S. Woodcock (Scotland) 2-0.

Inter-County Championship Final.—Surrey beat Yorkshire 15-0.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1967-68

Open Championship.—J. P. Barrington (England) beat A. Taleb (Egypt) 3-0.

Amateur Championship.—J. P. Barrington (England) beat M. W. Corby 3-1.

Women's Championship.—Mrs. H. McKay (Australia) beat Miss B. Johnson 3-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Men: Middlesex beat Surrey 4-1. Women: Surrey beat Warwickshire 3-2.

Services Championship.—Royal Navy: Surgeon-Lt. (D) A. Rugg-Gunn beat Lt. E. D. Fox 3-2. Army: Maj. N. H. R. A. Broomfield beat Maj. M. J. Perkins 3-1. R.A.F.: F/O. P. D. Stokes beat P/O. D. M. Innes 3-0.

Inter-Services Tournament.—1, R.A.F.; 2, Army; 3, Royal Navy.

University Match.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4-1.

Londonderry Cup.—Lancing Old Boys beat Old Cheltonians 3-2.

Drysdale Cup.—S. H. Courtney beat J. L. Richardson 3-1.

Lonsdale Cup.—S. H. Courtney and S. H. Moore.

Inter-Schools Trophy.—Lancing beat Hurstpierpoint 2-1.

FENCING, 1967-68

Amateur Championships:

Foil.—G. R. Paul (Salle Paul).

Epee.—W. R. Johnson (Salle Boston).

Sabre.—A. M. Leckie (London Fencing Club).

Ladies' Foil.—Miss S. Green (Ashton Fencing Club).

Corble Cup.—Y. Brasseur (Belgium).

Magrini Cup.—London Fencing Club.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 19-8.

Public Schools Championship:

Foil.—J. G. R. Grimmett (K.E.S. Birmingham).

Epee.—J. M. Fordham (Dulwich).

Sabre.—I. M. Beith (Eton).

Inter-Schools (Graham Bartlett Cup).—Brentwood.

RACKETS, 1967-68

Amateur Singles Championship.—C. J. Swallow beat R. Gracey 3-0.

Amateur Doubles Championships.—J. W. Leonard and C. J. Hue-Williams beat D. M. Norman and C. T. M. Pugh 4-1.

Public Schools Championship.—Singles (H. K. Foster Cup): M. J. J. Faber (Eton). Doubles: Eton (M. J. J. Faber and W. R. Boon) beat Rugby (S. R. Miller and J. C. A. Leslie) 4-0.

Noel Bruce Cup.—Harrow.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

ETON FIVES, 1968

Amateur Championships.—Kinnaird Cup. A. Hughes and A. J. G. Campbell beat J. W. Biggs and M. J. Shortland-Jones 3-2.

Public Schools Competition.—Highgate (D. S. Ritchie and D. Cattanach) beat City of London (S. H. Courtney and W. G. Wainwright) 3-2.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

RUGBY FIVES, 1968

Amateur Singles Championship.—(Jesters' Club Cup).

—J. W. Howe beat E. Marsh 2-1.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—(Cyriax Cup).

—J. W. Howe and S. Holt beat J. T. Watkinson and I. D. H. Clarke 2-1.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 266 to 237 pts.

Schools Competition.—Singles (Jesters' Cup): J. H.

Mytton (Bedford) beat P. R. Leahy (Bristol G.S.). Doubles (Mappin Cup): Rugby (M. J. Cleaver and T. A. Cowie) beat Alleyn's (B. Ware and R. Parkinson).

POLO, 1968

Queen's Cup.—Woolmers Park beat Chequers Manor 5-2½.

Leaf Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Pimms 6-5½.

Cowdray Gold Cup.—Pimms beat Chequers Manor 8-7.

Cowdray Park Challenge Cup.—Kerfield beat Windsor Park 8½-5.

County Cup.—Buccaneers beat Kirtlington 6-5.

Harrison Cup.—Lushill beat Bucket Hill 5-4½.

Holden White Cup.—Los Locos beat Maidensgrove 33-3.

Brecknock Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Cowdray Park 4-3.

Junior County Cup.—Tidworth beat Kirtlington 6-2.

Argentine Ambassador's Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Pimms 4½-0.

Cheltenham Cup.—Cheshire Forest beat Bradwall 6-5½.

Heaton Bowl.—Cheshire beat Cirencester 6½-2.

Aotea Cup.—Albany beat Kerfield 7-6.

Maidensgrove Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Buccaneers 8½-4.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 12-1.

Inter-Regimental Tournament.—Life Guards beat Coldstream Guards 7-3.

TABLE TENNIS, 1968

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Brighton)

Singles.—Men: S. Gomozkov (U.S.S.R.) beat P. Rozsa (Hungary).

Women.—Miss T. E. Mihalca (Rumania) beat Miss M. Alexandru (Rumania).

Doubles.—Men: I. Korpa and D. Surbek (Yugoslavia) beat D. Giurgivca and R. Negulescu (Rumania).

Women.—Miss S. Grinberg and Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.) beat Miss Alexandru and Miss Mihalca (Rumania).

Mixed.—S. Gomozkov and Miss Z. Rudnova (U.S.S.R.) beat D. Neale and Mrs. M. Wright (England).

WRESTLING, 1968

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Flyweight.—A. Rhodes (Bradford); **Bantamweight.**—D. Gilligan (Manchester); **Featherweight.**—J. McCourtney (Glasgow); **Lightweight.**—R. Till (London); **Welterweight.**—J. Feeney (Dublin); **Middleweight.**—R. Grinstead (London); **Light-Heavyweight.**—A. McConnell (Manchester); **Heavyweight.**—D. McNamara (London).

Cumberland and Westmorland Championships

Lightweight.—R. McDonald (Glasgow); **Welterweight.**—J. Caskie (Bute); **Light-Heavyweight.**—J. Caskie (Bute); **Heavyweight.**—J. McFie (Bute).

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records
(as at December 31, 1967)

MEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—K. Walsh, U.S.A., 52·6 s.
110 yards.—R. B. McGregor, G.B., 53·5 s.
200 metres.—D. Schollander, U.S.A., 1 m 55·7 s.
220 yards.—D. Schollander, U.S.A., 1 m. 57 s.
400 metres.—G. Charlton, U.S.A., 4 m. 8·2 s.
440 yards.—G. Charlton, U.S.A., 4 m. 12·2 s.
800 metres.—F. Suyce, France, 1 m. 42·0 s.
880 yards.—M. Rose, Australia, 1 m. 55·5 s.
1,500 metres.—M. Burton, U.S.A., 16 m. 34·1 s.

Free Style Relay:

- 4×100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 32·6 s.
4×200 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 7 m. 52·1 s.

Medley Relay:

- 4×100 metres.—National Team, E. Germany, 3 m. 56·5 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—R. Roth, U.S.A., 4 m. 45·4 s.

MEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—R. Matthes, E. Germany, 58·4 s.
200 metres.—R. Matthes, E. Germany, 2 m. 7·9 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 metres.—J. Kosinsky, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 6·7 s.
200 metres.—I. O'Brien, Australia, 2 m. 27·8 s.
220 yards.—I. O'Brien, Australia, 2 m. 28 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—M. Spitz, U.S.A., 55·7 s.
200 metres.—M. Spitz, U.S.A., 2 m. 5·7 s.
220 yards.—K. Berry, Australia, 2 m. 8·4 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 58·9 s.
200 metres.—Miss P. Kruse, U.S.A., 1 m. 9·7 s.
220 yards.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11·6 s.
400 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 4 m. 29 s.
440 yards.—Miss K. Wainwright, Australia, 4 m. 38·8 s.
800 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 9 m. 22·9 s.
880 yards.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 9 m. 44·1 s.
1,500 metres.—Miss D. Meyer, U.S.A., 17 m. 50·2 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

- 200 metres.—Miss C. Ball, U.S.A., 2 m. 39·6 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss A. Kok, Netherlands, 1 m. 4·5 s.
200 metres.—Miss A. Kok, Netherlands, 2 m. 21 s.
220 yards.—Miss A. Kok, Netherlands, 2 m. 21 s.

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss E. Tanner, Canada, 1 m. 7·1 s.
200 metres.—Miss E. Tanner, Canada, 2 m. 24·4 s.

Free Style Relay:

- 4×100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 3·5 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—Miss C. Kolb, U.S.A., 5 m. 8·2 s.

Medley Relay:

- 4×100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 30 s.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION
CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Blackpool, Aug. 1968)

Men:

- 110 yards Free Style.—R. B. McGregor, 53·9 s.
110 yards Back Stroke.—R. S. G. Jones, 62·4 s.
110 yards Butterfly.—M. J. Woodroffe, 59·8 s.
110 yards Breast Stroke.—J. S. Roberts, 71·5 s.
220 yards Back Stroke.—D. J. Butler, 2 m. 17·2 s.
220 yards Free Style.—A. A. Jarvis, 2 m. 0·1 s.

- 220 yards Breast Stroke.—J. S. Roberts, 2 m. 38·5 s.

- 220 yards Medley.—M. J. Woodroffe, 2 m. 18·9 s.

- 440 yards Free Style.—A. A. Jarvis, 4 m. 22 s.

- 440 yards Medley.—A. A. Kimber and M. J. Woodroffe, 4 m. 55·5 s. (dead heat)

- 880 yards Free Style.—A. A. Kimber, 9 m. 12·7 s.

- 220 yards Butterfly.—M. J. Woodroffe, 2 m. 11 s.

- 1,650 yards Free Style.—A. A. Kimber, 17 m. 48·38.

- 110 yards Boys' Free Style.—M. B. Windeatt, 57·1 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—J. M. Mills, 63 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—R. J. Terrell, 65·3 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—D. Batten, 76·3 s.

- 220 yards Boys' Medley.—R. J. Terrell, 2 m. 21·3 s.

- 220 yards Boys' Free Style.—R. van Hamburg, 2 m. 7·3 s.

- Free Style 4×110 yards Team Relay.—1, Southampton, 3 m. 49·9 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 3 m. 52·4 s.; 3, Otter, 3 m. 54·7 s.

- Medley Relay.—1, Southampton, 4 m. 19·3 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 19·4 s.; 3, Otter, 4 m. 24·2 s.

Ladies:

- 110 yards Free Style.—Miss A. E. Jackson, 61·7 s.

- 110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss W. Burrell, 71·2 s.

- 110 yards Butterfly.—Miss M. M. Auton, 68·1 s.

- 110 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss D. A. Harris, 1 m. 18·8 s.

- 220 yards Free Style.—Miss A. E. Jackson, 2 m. 17·6 s.

- 220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss J. Slattery, 2 m. 49·3 s.

- 220 yards Back Stroke.—Miss W. Burrell, 2 m. 32·8 s.

- 220 yards Butterfly.—Miss M. M. Auton, 2 m. 32·7 s.

- 220 yards Medley.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 2 m. 34·7 s.

- 440 yards Free Style.—Miss S. Davison, 4 m. 55·8 s.

- 440 yards Medley.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 5 m. 31·4 s.

- 880 yards Free Style.—Miss S. Davison, 10 m. 4·1 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss M. Weymouth, 70·5 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss A. E. Jackson, 61·1 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss W. Burrell, 1 m. 10·8 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss L. M. Dunn, 1 m. 22·3 s.

- 220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss A. E. Jackson, 2 m. 17·9 s.

- 220 yards Girls' Medley.—Miss S. H. Ratcliffe, 2 m. 33·7 s.

- Free Style 4×100 yards Team Relay.—1, Beckenham, 4 m. 31·8 s.; 2, Gloucester City, 4 m. 31·8 s.; 3, Heston, 4 m. 34·5 s.

- Medley Relay.—1, York City, 4 m. 55·5 s.; 2, Beckenham, 4 m. 57·6 s.; 3, Heston, 5 m. 3·2 s.

Diving Championships
(Coventry, July)

- Men.—Springboard: F. Carter, 135·32 pts.; High Diving: D. Priestley, 153·45 pts.

- Ladies.—Springboard: Miss K. Rowlatt, 130·82 pts.; High Diving: Miss M. Haswell, 86·72 pts.

- Boys.—Springboard: G. Hobbs, 86·60 pts.; High Diving: B. Weatheridge, 74·28 pts.

- Girls.—Springboard: Miss S. Rowlatt, 77·92 pts.; High Diving: Miss B. Williams, 51·82 pts.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney—Mortlake, 4m. r.f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1957	Cambridge	19 1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge	18 15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford	18 52	6 lengths
1960	Oxford	18 59	1½ lengths
1961	Cambridge	19 22	4½ lengths
1962	Cambridge	19 46	5 lengths
1963	Oxford	20 47	5 lengths
1964	Cambridge	19 18	6½ lengths
1965	Oxford	18 45	4 lengths
1966	Oxford	19 12	3½ lengths
1967	Oxford	18 52	3½ lengths
1968	Cambridge	18 22	3½ lengths

Cambridge have won 62 times, Oxford 51, and there has been 2 dead-heat.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1968

Grand Challenge Cup.—London University beat Oxford University by 3 lengths, 7 m. 56 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Cherwell beat First and Third Trinity, Cambridge by one length, 11 m. 23 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—J. E. B. Stuart High School (U.S.A.) beat Eton College by a canvas, 8 m. 17 s.

Thames Cup.—Leander Club beat Cornell University (U.S.A.) by 4 lengths, 11 m. 8 s.

Stewards' Cup.—Nautilus (Midlands) beat London by 4 lengths, 8 m. 53 s.

Prince Philip Cup.—Tideway Scullers rowed over, 9 m. 8 s.

Visitors' Cup.—Imperial College, London beat Trinity College, Dublin by 4 lengths, 9 m. 25 s.

Wyfold Cup.—Severn Scullers beat Isis by one length, 11 m. 6 s.

Silver Goblets.—A. J. Sutton and P. J. Sharp (Sons of the Thames) beat J. A. Hamilton and J. S. B. McCowan (Tideway Scullers), easily—no time.

Double Sculls.—P. A. Berry and R. M. Findlay (Tideway Scullers) beat A. J. Cowley and N. S. Drake (St. Ives) by 2 lengths, 9 m. 18 s.

Diamond Sculls.—H. A. Wardell-Yerburgh (Eton Vikings) beat K. V. Dwan (Poplar, Blackwell and District) by 4 lengths, 10 m. 25 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1, Tideway Scullers, 19 m. 10½ s.; 2, Tideway Scullers II, 19 m. 11½ s.; 3, Midland Nautilus, 19 m. 26 s.

Oxford Torpids.—Balliol College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—Keble College.

Cambridge Lents.—Queens' College.

Cambridge Mays.—Queens' College.

Scullers' Head of the River (Mortlake-Putney).—1, H. A. Wardell-Yerburgh (Bristol), 21 m. 28 s.; 2, K. V. Dwan (Poplar, Blackwall and Dist.), 21 m. 29 s.; 3, C. Pierce (Tideway Scullers), 21 m. 31 s.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 254th Race) (London Bridge-Chelsea, 4½ miles).—1, J. E. Lupton (Gravesend); 2, P. W. L. Hayden (Ilford); 3, D. F. Stocker (Romford).

SKATING, 1967-68

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Geneva)

Men's Figure.—E. Danzer (Austria).

Ladies' Figure.—Miss P. Fleming (U.S.A.).

Pairs.—O. Protopopov and Miss L. Belousova (U.S.S.R.).

Ice Dancing.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler (G.B.).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Västerås)

Men's Figure.—E. Danzer (Austria).

Ladies' Figure.—Miss H. Maskova (Czechoslovakia)

Pairs.—O. Protopopov and Miss L. Belousova (U.S.S.R.).

Ice Dancing.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler (G.B.).

World Speed Skating Championship.—F. A. Maier (Norway).

European Championship.—F. A. Maier (Norway).

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

Men's Figure.—M. T. Williams.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. A. Stapleford.

Pairs.—R. E. Wilson and Miss L. Bernard.

Dancing.—B. Ford and Miss D. Towler.

(Roller)

Men's Figure.—R. C. Balls.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss V. Woolsey.

Pairs.—G. H. Richer and Miss J. E. Gosling.

Dancing.—P. Hicks and Mrs. M. Gibbs.

SKI-ING, 1967-68

British Alpine Champions.—Slalom, Giant Slalom, Downhill and Combined, J. T. Palmer-Tomkinson.

Ladies: Slalom, Miss G. Hathorn; Combined, Miss G. Hathorn; Giant Slalom, Miss D. Galica; Downhill, Miss F. Field. *Nordic/Biathlon*, 15 km., Bdr. F. Andrew (R.A.); Biathlon, Bdr. F. Andrew (R.A.).

SHOOTING-BISLEY, 98th N.R.A., 1968

Queen's Prize.—1, Capt. A. A. Parks, 285 pts.; 2, T. R. Hills; 3, R. H. Nicholson.

St. George's Challenge Vase.—1, M. F. Martel; 2, V. C. Daly; 3, B. A. Heath.

Grand Aggregate.—1, P. Merry, 576; 2, A. J. Clark, 525; 3, A. W. Burling, 571.

Universities.—*Humphry Challenge Cup*.—Cambridge University, 798; Oxford University, 765.

Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, England, 1,484; 2, Ireland, 1,445; 3, Scotland, 1,403.

National Match.—1, England, 1,968; 2, Scotland, 1,955; 3, Ireland, 1,924.

Kolapore Cup.—1, Mother Country, 1,145; 2, Australia, 1,128; 3, Guernsey, 1,125.

Universities.—*Chancellor's Challenge Plate*.—1, Cambridge University, 1,090; 2, Oxford University, 1,088.

Inter-Services Long Range.—1, R.A.F., 530; 2, R.N., 525; 3, Canadian Armed Forces, 518.

United Service.—1, Regular Army, 1,339; 2, R.N., 1,301; 3, Canadian Armed Forces, 1,267.

Ashburton Shield.—1, Gresham's, 518; 2, Oakham, 517; 3, Cranleigh, 511.

NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION SHOOTING, 1968

British Long Range Championship (Earl Roberts Cup)

—J. B. Flynn (Bedford), 789.

English Long Range Championship (Royal Society of St. George Cup).—J. B. Flynn (Bedford), 789.

British Pistol Championship (J. K. Gallie Memorial Cup).—J. P. Cooke (R.A.F.), 290.

Bisley Grand Aggregate (Codrington Memorial Trophy).—A. H. Greenfield (Addiscombe), 1964.

Women's Open Meeting Championship (Flowers Trophy).—Miss J. A. Nobbs (Ibis), 395.

British Short Range Championship ("News of the World" Cup).—D. F. Messenger (British Legion, Abingdon), 399.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1968

International Cup.—1, England, 7,247/7,500; 2, Ireland, 6,983; 3, Wales, 6,940.

Mackintosh Trophy.—1, Australia, 7,355/7,500; 2, Canada, 7,251; 3, England, 7,247.

British Open Down-the-Lines Championship.—A. Poskitt (Yorks.), 297/300.

British Open Skeet Championships.—B. Smith (Beds.) 98/100.

British Open Sporting Championship.—B. J. Simpson (Cambs.) 90/100.

Coronation Cup.—R. G. Carter (Norfolk) 37/1/400.

Grand Prix of Britain (Olympic Trench).—J. R. Braithwaite (Lancs.) 188/200.

BOXING, 1968

A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Winners)

Flyweight.—J. McGonigle (Army); **Bantam.**—M. Carter (Repton); **Feather.**—J. Cheshire (Repton); **Light.**—J. Watt (Cardowan); **Light-Welter.**—E. Cole (Fitzroy Lodge); **Welter.**—A. Tottoh (Manchester); **Light-Middle.**—E. Blake (Battersea); **Middle.**—P. McCann (Birkenhead); **Light-Heavy.**—R. Brittle (Fitzroy Lodge); **Heavy.**—W. Wells (Lynn).

UNIVERSITIES

Oxford University beat Cambridge by six bouts to three.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1968

Flyweight.—C. Choinoi (Thailand); **Bantam-weight.**—L. Rose (Australia); **Featherweight.**—J. Legra (Spain); **Lightweight.**—C. Ortiz (U.S.A.); **Welterweight.**—C. Cokes (U.S.A.); **Middleweight.**—N. Benvenuti (Italy); **Light-Heavyweight.**—B. Foster (U.S.A.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1968

Flyweight.—J. McCluskey (Scotland); **Bantam-weight.**—A. Rudkin (England); **Featherweight.**—H. Winstone (Wales); **Lightweight.**—K. Buchanan (Scotland); **Welterweight.**—R. Charles (England); **Middleweight.**—J. Pritchett (England); **Light-Heavyweight.**—J. McCormack (Scotland); **Heavy-weight.**—H. Cooper (England). **British Junior Welterweight.**—D. Rea (Ireland); **British Junior Lightweight.**—J. Anderson (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1968

Bantamweight.—A. Rudkin (England); **Feather-weight.**—J. Famechon (Australia); **Lightweight.**—P. Hales (Jamaica); **Welterweight.**—J. Cooke (England); **Middleweight.**—J. Pritchett (England); **Light-Heavyweight.**—B. Dunlop (Australia); **Heavyweight.**—H. Cooper (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1968

Flyweight.—R. Libere (France); **Bantamweight.**—S. Burrini (Italy); **Featherweight.**—(vacant); **Light-weight.**—B. Krogh (Denmark); **Welterweight.**—C. Bossi (Italy); **Light Middleweight.**—S. Mazzinghi (Italy); **Middleweight.**—C. Duran (Italy); **Light-Heavyweight.**—P. Del Papa (Italy); **Heavyweight.**—H. Cooper (England)

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1967-68

World Amateur Billiards Championship.—1, A. L. Driffell (England); 2, M. J. M. Labir (Ceylon). **World Professional Billiards Championship.**—R. Williams (England) beat C. McConachy (N.Z.) 5,494-5,234.

World Professional Snooker Championship.—J. Pulman (England) beat E. Charlton (Australia) 39-34. **World Amateur Snooker Championship.**—D. Taylor beat M. Williams (Australia) by 8-7 frames. **English Amateur Billiards Championship.**—M. R. Wildman beat C. Everton by 2,652-2,540.

English Amateur Snooker Championship.—D. Taylor beat C. Ross by 11-6 frames.

Women (Amateur).—**Billiards:** Mrs. M. Baynton; **Snooker:** Mrs. M. Baynton.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932. **Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).**—J. Davis, 1,784, in 1936. **Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).**—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944). **All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).**—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 528 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,644, 1933.

Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953. **English Amateur Championship.**—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—G. Thompson, 115 in 1962. **World Professional Snooker Break.**—J. Davis, 147 in 1955; R. Williams, 147 in 1965.

Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946. **World Amateur Billiards Championship.**—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

World Amateur Snooker Record Break.—R. Bader (Pakistan), 122 in 1964.

BOWLS, 1968

English Bowling Association Championship (Mortlake). Fours.—S.F.: Boscombe Cliff (Hants) beat Ryde (Isle of Wight) 25-14; Clevedon (Somerset) beat Midland Electric (Worcs.) 21-14. F.: Clevedon beat Boscombe Cliff 21-20.

Triples.—S.F.: Esher beat Teignmouth 21-14; Wellingborough Town beat Ilkeston Meridian 15-14. F.: Wellingborough Town beat Esher 20-18.

Pairs.—S.F.: Morpeth (Northumberland) beat Railway Institute, York, 22-13; Dulwich beat Leamington Spa 21-18. F.: Dulwich beat Morpeth 21-16.

Singles.—S.F.: W. F. Phillips (Boscombe Cliff) beat R. H. Stenhouse (Wellingborough Town) 21-13; N. R. W. Groves (Witham) beat D. Acre (Notts. C.S.) 21-15. F.: N. R. W. Groves beat W. F. Phillips 21-15.

Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup).—S.F.: Hampshire beat Surrey 123-120; Suffolk beat Hertfordshire 129-107. F.: Hampshire beat Suffolk 131-103.

International Championship—Winners.—Scotland. **Results.**—England beat Wales 96-93; Scotland beat Ireland 98-88; Scotland beat England 93-90; Ireland beat Wales 107-74; England beat Ireland 103-99; Wales beat Scotland 98-95.

Hilton Trophy, Indoor International Championship.—Scotland.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1968

ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, WEMBLEY. Country Life Cup.—1, Capt. R. d'Inzeo (Italy) on Bellevue; 2, W. C. Stein kraus (U.S.A.) on Snowbound; 3, G. Wiltfang (W. Germany) on Extra.

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, U.S.A. (Mrs. F. Chapot on White Lightning, Miss K. Kusner on Untouchable, F. D. Chapot on San Lucas and W. C. Stein kraus on Snowbound); 2, G. B. (H. Smith on O'Malley, Miss M. Coake on Stroller, D. Broome on Mister Softee and P. Robeson on Firecrest); 3, W. Germany (K. Jarasinski on Revalo, G. Wiltfang on Extra, H. Steenken on Porta Westfalica and H. G. Winkler on Enigm).

King George V Cup.—1, H. G. Winkler (W.

Germany) on Enigm; 2, J. Kidd on Grey Owl; 3, 10 horses tied.
Horse and Hound Cup.—1, D. Broome on Mister Softee; 2, G. Mancinelli (Italy) on Doneraile; 3, Miss C. Hofmann (U.S.A.) on Salem.
Daily Mail Cup.—1, W. C. Steinkraus (U.S.A.) on Snowbound; 2, A. Oliver on Sweep III; 3, Miss M. Coakes on Stroller.
Moss Bros. Puissance Trophy.—1, H. G. Winkler (W. Germany) on Enigm and H. Steenken (W. Germany) on Westfalica; 3, G. Wiltfang (W. Germany) on Extra.

John Player Trophy.—1, Miss M. Coakes on Stroller; 2, D. Broome on Mister Softee; 3, A. Fielder on Vibart.

CANOEING, 1968

Devizes-Westminster Race (224 miles) Senior Class.—1, P. Pagnelli and R. Evans (Royal Corps of Transport), 21 hr. 38 m.; 2, T. Peyton and K. Tomlin (R.M. Canoe Club), 21 hr. 56 m. 30 s.; 3, J. P. Lee and M. Allen (R.M. Canoe Club), 22 hr. 14 m.

ANGLING National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team winners	Weight	Total weight in match
1964	R. Severn, Tewkesbury	107	C. Burch (Essex County.)	lb. oz. 32 3	Kidderminster A.A.	lb. oz. 50 13	lb. oz. 18 cwt. 0qr. 10lb.
1965	Huntspill R., Somerset	110	D. Burr (Rugby)	76 9	Rugby Fed. of Anglers	93 7	20cwt. 18lb.
1966	R. Witham, Bardney-Langrick	108	R. Jarvis (Boston)	29 1½	Boston and District	75 1½	15 cwt. 23lb. 6oz.
1967	R. Ouse, Downham Market	111	E. Townsin (Cambridge)	40 6½	Derby Railway Institute	83 4½	17 cwt. 31 5lb. 5oz.
1968	Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne, Gt. Yarmouth	112	D. Groom (Leighton Buzzard)	37 6	Leighton Buzzard A.C.	74 0	26 cwt. 68lb 1½oz.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE Principal Events and Winners, 1967-68

Event (with date of first meeting)	Summary of Results			Results 1967-68
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	44	50	30	Draw
Boat Race (1829).....	51	62	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858).....	57	32	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859).....	24	56	15	Camb.
Athletics (1864).....	45	43	6	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873-4)...	31	37	17	Camb.
Rugby (1871-2)....	39	35	13	Camb.
Golf (1878).....	32	41	4	Camb.
Lawn Tennis (1881)....	25	41	—	Camb.
Hockey (1890).....	24	29	12	Oxford
Boxing (1897).....	23	36	6	Oxford

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS

1967-68

Cross-Country	Cambridge
Relays	Cambridge
Fencing	Cambridge
Lacrosse	Cambridge
Rugby Fives	Cambridge
Eton Fives	Oxford
Shooting	Cambridge
Squash Rackets	Cambridge
Basketball	Oxford
Polo	Oxford

CYCLING, 1968

Tour de France.—J. Janssen (Netherlands).
Tour of Britain.—G. Pettersson (Sweden).
World Championships:
 Professional Sprint.—G. Beghetto (Italy).
 Professional Pursuit.—H. Porter (G.B.).
 Amateur Road Race.—G. Webb (G.B.) (1967).
 Professional Road Race.—V. Adorni (Italy).
 Ladies' Sprint.—A. Baguiniantz (U.S.S.R.).
 Ladies' Pursuit.—R. Obodowskaya (U.S.S.R.).
 Ladies' Road Race.—K. Hage (Netherlands).
National Championships:
 Amateur Sprint.—R. Barnett.
 Ladies' Sprint.—B. Swinnerton.

Amateur Pursuit.—B. McKeown.

Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton.

Amateur Road Race.—P. Matthews.

Ladies' Road Race.—B. Burton.

MOTOR CYCLING, 1968

Senior T.T., Isle of Man.—1, G. Agostini (Italy) (M.V.), 2 hr. 13 m. 39·4 s. (101·63 m.p.h.); 2, B. A. Ball (Seeley), 2 hr. 22 m. 8·4 s. (95·5 m.p.h.); 3, B. J. Randle (Norton), 2 hr. 22 m. 8·8 s.

Junior 350 c.c. Race, Isle of Man.—1, G. Agostini (Italy) (M.V.), 1 hr. 9 m. 38·6 s. (104·78 m.p.h.) (record); 2, R. Pasolini (Italy) (Benelli), 1 hr. 12 m. 19·6 s. (102·65 m.p.h.); 3, W. A. Smith (Honda), 1 hr. 22 m. 58·6 s. (95·02 m.p.h.).

250 c.c. Lightweight, T.T., Isle of Man.—1, W. D. Ivy (Yamaha), 1 hr. 16 m. 24·8 s. (99·58 m.p.h.); 2, R. Pasolini (Italy) (Benelli), 1 hr. 18 m. 36·8 s. (98 m.p.h.); 3, H. Rosner (E. Germany) (M.Z.), 1 hr. 20 m. 55·8 s. (95·04 m.p.h.).

Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man)—Senior.—1, J. Findley (Norton), 1 hr. 30 m. 41·8 s. (90·14 m.p.h.); 2, A. Dunnell (Norton), 1 hr. 32 m. 29·4 s. (89·09 m.p.h.); 3, N. Rollason (Seeley-Metisse), 1 hr. 38 m. 31 s. (85·70 m.p.h.).

MOTOR RACING, 1968

24-hour (Le Mans).—P. Rodriguez and L. Bianchi (Ford), 2,766 miles (15·5 m.p.h.); 2, R. Steinemann and D. Spoerry (Porsche); 3, R. Stommelen and J. Neerpasch (Porsche).

Monaco Grand Prix.—1, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 0 m. 32·3 s. (77·8 m.p.h.); 2, R. Atwood (B.R.M.), 2 h. 0 m. 34·5 s.; 3, L. Bianchi (Cooper-B.R.M.).

French Grand Prix.—1, J. Ickx (Ferrari), 1 hr. 25 m. 40·9 s. (100·4 m.p.h.); 2, J. Surtees (Honda), 1 hr. 27 m. 39·5 s.; 3, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford), 59 laps.

Belgian Grand Prix.—1, B. McLaren (McLaren-Ford), 1 hr. 40 m. 21 s. (147·14 m.p.h.); 2, P. Rodriguez (B.R.M.), 1 hr. 40 m. 14·2 s.; 3, J. Ickx (Ferrari), 1 hr. 40 m. 41·7 s.

British Grand Prix (Brands Hatch).—1, J. Siffert (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 1 m. 20·3 s. (104·83 m.p.h.); 2, C. Amon (Ferrari), 1 hr. 1 m. 24·7 s.; 3, J. Ickx (Ferrari), 1 hr. 1 m. 4·3 s. (79 laps).

European Grand Prix (Nurburgring).—1, J. Stewart

(Matra-Ford), 2 hr. 19 m. 3¹ s. (86·82 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford); 3, J. Rindt (Repcobrabham).

Spanish Grand Prix.—1, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford), 2 hr. 15 m. 20¹ s. (84·4 m.p.h.); 2, D. Hulme (McLaren-Ford), 2 hr. 15 m. 36 s.; 3, B. Redman (Cooper-B.R.M.), 2 hr. 16 m. 3¹ s.

Dutch Grand Prix.—1, J. Stewart (Matra-Ford),

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. Hon. Sec., J. W. Warner, 56 Ward Street, Derby.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. Sec., D. Follows, C.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. Hon. Sec., B. E. Willis, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—Women's Amateur Athletic Association. Hon. Sec., Miss G. M. Hartman, M.B.E., 41 Hayward Court, Levehurst Way, S.W.4.

BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. Sec., H. A. E. Scheele, 8ra High Street, Bromley, Kent.

BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association. Sec., K. K. Mitchell, Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.

BILLIARDS.—Billiards Association and Control Council. Chairman, J. Karnehm, 15 Exeter Street, Strand, W.C.2.

BOBSLEIGH.—British Bobsleigh Association. Hon. Sec., N. V. L. Barclay, 78 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. Sec., E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.

BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association, Clutha House, 10 Storey's Gate, S.W.1.—Sec. W. T. Lovett.

—British Boxing Board of Control, 1/9 Hills Place, W.1.—Sec., E. J. Waltham.

CANOEING.—British Canoe Union. Gen. Sec., Major G. E. Tomlinson, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. Sec., A. P. Page, Eley Estate, Angel Road, N.18.

CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. Sec., S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D.

—Women's Cricket Association. Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Riley, Corner Farm, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.

CYCLING.—British Cycling Federation, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.—Sec., L. Unwin.

FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. Sec., Maj. O. C. Weeks, M.B.E., R.A.(ret.), 83 Perham Road, W. Kensington, W.14.

—Ladies' Amateur Fencing Union. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. Davies-Cooke, 23 Ennismore Mews, S.W.7.

GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. Sec., K. R. T. Mackenzie, M.C.

—English Golf Union. Sec., Lt.-Col. K. A. Nash, 12a Denmark Street, Wokingham, Berks.

—Ladies' Golf Union, 2 Fairways, Sandwich Bay, Kent.

GYMNASTICS.—British Amateur Gymnastics Association. Hon. Sec., R. G. Taylor, Room 13, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. Sec., R. J. W. Struthers, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—All England Women's Hockey Association. Sec., Mrs. M. Macdonald, 45 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

JUDO.—British Judo Association, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1. Gen. Sec., Miss P. J. Hogan.

LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. Sec., C. D. Coppock, 3 Chessington Avenue, Bexley Heath, Kent.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. Sec.,

■ hr. 46 m. 11¹ s. (84·7 m.p.h.); ■, J. P. Beltrioze (Matra), 2 hr. 47 m. 45¹ s.; 3, P. Rodriguez (B.R.M.).

South African Grand Prix.—1, J. Clark (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 53 m. 56 s. (107·42 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hill (Lotus-Ford), 1 hr. 54 m. 21¹ s. (107·03 m.p.h.); 3, J. Rindt (Brabham-Repcos).

S. B. Reay, O.B.E., Palliser Road, Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.

MOTOR CYCLING.—Auto-Cycle Union, 31 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. Sec. K. E. Shierson.

MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, c/o Alpine Club, 74 South Audley Street, W.1. Hon. Sec., H. D. Greenwood.

NETBALL.—All England Netball Association. Sec., Miss A. Cairncross, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. Sec., D. Weatherby, 42 Portman Square, W.1.

RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. Secretaries, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 42 Portman Square, W.1.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—National Rifle Association. Sec., Air Commodore A. B. Riall, C.B.E., R.A.F. (ret.), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

—National Small-bore Rifle Association. Sec., A. J. Palmer, O.B.E., Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. Sec., J. H. Page, O.B.E., 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. Sec., P. W. Scott, 8 Windsor Court, Windsor Road, Jarvis Brook, Crowborough, Sussex.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whaddon Road, Twickenham, Middx. Sec., R. E. Prescott.

—The Rugby Football League. Sec., W. Fellowfield, O.B.E., 180 Chapeletown Road, Leeds, 7.

SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. Sec., A. R. Drake, Charterhouse, E.C.1.

SKI-ING.—National Ski Federation of Great Britain. Sec., Maj. Gen. I. R. Graeme, C.B., O.B.E., 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. Sec., J. H. Horry, 26 Park Crescent, W.1.

—Women's Squash Rackets Association. Hon. Sec., Mrs. P. Jackson, 9 Lansdown, Box Grove Road, Guildford, Surrey.

SUB-AQUA.—British Sub-Aqua Club. Sec., Maj. H. Wallace, 25 Orchard Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. Hon. Sec., H. E. Fern, C.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. Organising Sec., D. R. Tremayne, Room 323, 26-29 Park Crescent, W.1.

TOBOGANING.—British Racing Tobogganning Association.—Pres., N. V. L. Barclay, 78 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

WATER SKI-ING.—British Water Ski Federation. Hon. Sec., T. Richardson, B. W. S. F., Egham, Surrey.

WEIGHT-LIFTING.—British Amateur Weight Lifters Association. Hon. Sec., W. W. R. Holland, 233 Iffley Road, Oxford.

WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. Sec., A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

YACHTING.—Royal Yachting Association. Sec., N. Hacking, 1 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Sciences—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of five members and three deputy members. The Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a deputy chairman, the remaining members being appointed by the awarding authorities.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia; (ff) Yugoslavia; (gg) Greece; (hh) Israel; (ii) Guatemala. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901–1953, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1954	M. Born (a) W. Bothe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b)	E. Hemingway (b)	Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	No award
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b)	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (a)	A. F. Cournand (b) W. Forssmann (g)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	No award
	W. H. Brattain (b)	N. N. Semenov (f)	D. W. Richards, Jr. (b)		
1957	C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)
1958	P. A. Čerenkov (f)	F. Sanger (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (e)
	I. M. Frank (f)		J. Lederberg (b)		
1959	I. E. Tamm (f)		S. Ochoa (b)	S. Quasimodo (p)	P. J. Noel-Baker (a)
	E. Segrè (b)	J. Heyrovský (dd)	A. Kornberg (b)		
1960	O. Chamberlain (b)				
	D. A. Glaser (b)	W. F. Libby (b)	Sir Macfarlane Burnet (ee)	St. J. Perse (c)	A. Luthuli (aa)
1961	R. Hofstadter (b) R. Mössbauer (g)	M. Calvin (b)	P. B. Medawar (a)	I. Andric (ff)	D. Hammarskjöld (d)
1962	L. D. Landau (f)	M. F. Perutz (a)	G. von Békésy (b)	J. Steinbeck (b)	L. Pauling (b)
		J. C. Kendrew (a)	F. H. C. Crick (a)		
1963	E. P. Wigner (b) Maria Goepert-Mayer (b)	K. Ziegler (g)	J. D. Watson (b)		
	J. H. D. Jensen (g)	G. Natta (p)	M. H. F. Wilkins (a)		
1964	C. H. Townes (b) N. G. Basov (f)	Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin (a)	Sir John Eccles (ee)	G. Seferis (gg)	Int. Ctee. of Red Cross (i)
	A. M. Prochorov (f)		A. L. Hodgkin (a)		League of Red Cross Soc. (i)
1965	S. I. Tomonaga (w) J. Schwinger (b)	R. B. Woodward (b)	A. F. Huxley (a)		Rev. M. L. King, Jr. (b)
	R. P. Feynman (b)				
1966	A. Kastler (c)	R. S. Mulliken (b)	K. Bloch (b)	J. P. Sartre (c)	
			F. Lynen (g)		
1967	Prof. H. A. Bethe (b)	Prof. M. Eigen (g)	A. Lwoff (c)	M. Sjolochov (f)	U.N. Children's Fund
		Prof. G. Porter (a)	F. Jacob (c)		
		Prof. R. Norrish (a)	J. Monod (c)		
			P. Rous (b)		
			C. B. Huggins (b)		
			Prof. R. Granit (d)		
			Prof. H. K. Hartline (b)		
			Prof. G. Wald (b)		

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—U.S.A. 29; Gt. Britain, 15; Germany, 15; France 8; U.S.S.R., 6; Netherlands, 5; Austria, 3; Sweden, 2; Italy, 2; Japan, 2; China, 2; India, 1; Denmark, 1; Republic of Ireland, 1. CHEMISTRY:—Germany, 22; Gt. Britain, 17; U.S.A., 14; France, 6; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 3; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 1; Austria, 1; Finland, 1; U.S.S.R., 1; Czechoslovakia, 1; Italy, 1. PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE:—U.S.A., 30; Gt. Britain, 15; Germany, 10; France, 6; Denmark, 4; Switzerland, 4; Austria, 3; Sweden, 3; Belgium, 2; Canada, 2; Italy, 2; Netherlands, 2; Hungary, 2; U.S.S.R., 2; Australia, 2; Spain, 1; Argentina, 1; Portugal, 1; South Africa, 1. LITERATURE:—France, 11; Gt. Britain, 6; U.S.A., 6; Germany, 6; Italy, 4; Sweden, 4; Norway, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 3; U.S.S.R., 3; Poland, 2; Switzerland, 2; Belgium, 1; India, 1; Finland, 1; Chile, 1; Irish Free State, 1; Iceland, 1; Yugoslavia, 1; Greece, 1; Guatemala, 1. PEACE:—U.S.A., 14; France, 8; Gt. Britain, 7; Sweden, 4; Switzerland, 3; Germany, 3; Belgium, 3; Norway, 2; Austria, 2; Argentina, 1; Canada, 1; Denmark, 1; Israel, 1; Italy, 1; Netherlands, 1; South Africa, 1.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

The first appearance in print, in 1968, of a book written in 1480 was a notable event for scholars and bibliophiles; and, indeed, in the history of literature. Caxton's translation into English of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, made in that year probably from a French version, was never printed, and the manuscript was lost. In 1688 Samuel Pepys, a great collector, bought the latter half of the manuscript at a sale, and bequeathed it, with the rest of his books and papers, to Magdalene College, Cambridge. The missing first half of the manuscript, comprising the first nine of the 15 "books", was discovered only in 1964, among the vast Phillips collection of manuscripts and rare books. Auctioned, the Caxton Ovid made a record price for a single manuscript of £90,000. When it was learned that the buyer was an American there was a public outcry against its removal across the Atlantic, which would perpetuate the severance of the complete work into two portions. Export was delayed pending the outcome of an appeal for funds to buy back this first portion, but the response was slow and the appeal seemed doomed to failure.

Then, in 1967, two other Americans came to the rescue. One offered to produce a facsimile edition of the whole work, the sales of which would complete the appeal fund; and the other offered to lend the large sum of money needed to do this. These offers were accepted. And on Sept. 17, 1968, at the British Museum, a copy of the limited facsimile edition, in two massive and handsomely bound volumes (priced at £120) was presented by a group of English scholars to the American financier who had made the rescue of the work possible. Whether all or any part of the manuscript is in Caxton's own hand is uncertain, but the writing is legible and the translation excellent. Spaces were left for illustrations, but only four coloured miniatures were made and inserted. The reason for this, and Caxton's intentions in making the translation, are subjects of conjecture only, as are the successive ownerships and resting-places of the two parts of the work. There can be only satisfaction that the complete manuscript, its two halves reunited after 488 years of separation, now reposes at Cambridge.

Churchill Work Halted

The second volume of Randolph Churchill's monumental Life of his famous father, *Winston Churchill: Young Statesman, 1901-1914*, appeared in the autumn of 1967, and was as absorbing and as well produced as its predecessor. It reminded us that Churchill became a junior minister at 31, and held office for ten of his first 15 years in Parliament. In those years he fought many political battles, making enemies as well as friends; and the author described these activities with zest and authority, while allowing his father to speak largely for himself through his books, letters and speeches. He dealt firmly and lucidly with such matters as Tonypandy, Sidney Street, Irish Home Rule, and the build-up of the Navy; Churchill's first exercise in "crossing the floor" to join the Liberal Party, in 1904; his introduction of labour exchanges and his laying of foundations for the introduction of unemployment insurance; and his happy marriage. The untimely death of Mr. Randolph Churchill on June 6, 1968, unfortunately dislocated the programme of work on the three further promised volumes of this biography; and no announcement about its continuation had been made up to the time of printing.

The bicentenary of the death (on March 18, 1768) of Laurence Sterne was marked by an exhibition of Sterneana in the Minster Library at York

during the summer. Although Sterne was born in Ireland and died in London, he held a Yorkshire living for many years, and the first two volumes of *Tristram Shandy* were first published in York. The Nollekens bust and a copy of the Reynolds portrait loomed over an assemblage of all editions of his works, translations of his books in a dozen languages, many hitherto unrecognized contributions to journals, some rare pamphlets and fine engravings, and the author's death mask. It was a fitting tribute to a pioneer novelist and remarkable "character".

Bad for Children?

Many children's books, especially fairy stories, were likely to be "positively harmful" to many children between five and seven years old, according to Mr. Nicholas Tucker, a London educational psychologist. Writing in a publication of the Advisory Centre for Education, Mr. Tucker said that some books by the force and vividness of their detail could overcome a child's defences and make him (or her) afraid of the dark. Some children were more affected by the pictures than by the text. He cited the 19th-century illustrations of *Struwwelpeter*, who cut off poor Conrad's thumbs, and the repulsive figures in Rackman's illustrations of fairy tales, as being specially frightening. Horrifying stories which should be approached with caution included, he said, some of the grimmer stories of the Grimms, *Treasure Island* (because of Blind Pew) and most of Poe's tales. Mr. Tucker concluded that it could be a mistake to introduce children to the classics too early; but as long as the child could be sure that parents were handy to protect and comfort him, he soon reached the point of being able to sort out fact from fiction.

Large and Valuable

In May the first volume appeared of the long-awaited *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, a project that was first considered in 1931 and begun two years later. Many interruptions, including the war, slowed the work of collecting and sorting at least a million quotation slips, but at last the task nears completion. In fact it is hoped to complete it by 1982, publishing one volume every two years to make a total of eight. Readably large type and a high degree of accuracy in its setting enhance the value of the work, which is planned on the lines of the great *Oxford English Dictionary*, with definitions illustrated by numerous dated quotations from Latin authors. Since 1946 the work has been done at the New Bodleian Library, latterly under the editorship of Peter Glare, who has worked on the task for 18 years. This is a completely original, all-British production; the publishers point out that all previous Latin-English dictionaries have been largely translations or adaptations of continental publications.

An even larger project was launched in February with the publication of the two first volumes of the *Complete Works of Jeremy Bentham* (1748-1832) which is planned to run to 38 volumes and to be completed in the mid-1980s. The general editor is Prof. J. H. Burns, of University College, London, in which college is preserved in a cabinet Bentham's skeleton, clothed and with a mask reproducing his features. This sage political scientist, legal luminary, economist, reformer—a blend, perhaps, of Socrates and Benjamin Franklin—was a prolific writer from the age of three until his death 80 years later: hence the need for so many volumes. The two first published were *The Correspondence of Jeremy Bentham*, ably edited by Dr. T. L. S. Sprigge,

and four more will be required to give us all the letters he wrote and received. The contents of these first two demonstrate the developing breadth of Bentham's mind during his first 30 years. His published books, though not "popular" or widely read, exercised considerable influence on the reforming of criminal law and judicial procedure, as well as on parliamentary and civil service reform.

Rising Prices and Sales

The rising prices of books continued during the year to present a problem to students needing many of them and living on grants that do not rise commensurately; and also to public librarians whose annual budgets are limited. The Librarian of Plymouth Corporation, suggesting that the Prices and Incomes Board might not continue "to ignore this deteriorating situation", stated that in the period 1961-66 the average cost of new books rose by 44·5 per cent., and according to *The Bookseller* there had been a further increase of nearly 15 per cent. in the first half of 1967. The difficulty in preparing a case for the Board lay in the fact that each book title was an individual product, not to be compared with price variations in mass-produced articles such as matches. But the higher prices meant that a librarian could buy only two-thirds of the number of books he could have bought five years ago; and students had to pay about 50 per cent. more for each of their "instruments of education".

The phenomenal growth in the production of paperbacks continued, but here, too, prices were rising steadily. By early in the year the number of titles in print had passed the 30,000 mark and was growing at an annual rate of nearly 6,000. But the price of many had made them inaccessible to some of the students for whom one supposes they were produced. A writer in the *Times Literary Supplement* (which itself was increased twice in price, from 9d. to 1s. and then to 1s. 6d.) commented: "The paperback is presumably the trade's last word in cheapness—or is there a Backless Revolution yet to come?"

The Publishers' Association in its annual report again complained that the right of certain libraries to receive a free copy of every new book published meant a loss of about £250,000 a year in trade sales. Nevertheless, the association's council took a radical decision early in the year, when they decided to amend the national book agreement to allow of simultaneous publication of hard-cover books at full price for ordinary shop sale, and of book club editions also in hard covers at a lower price to club members. This decision was adversely criticized by the Booksellers' Association.

History: Fact and Fiction

Another large project that came under consideration during the year was the production of a complete *History of Oxford University*, which was estimated to require six volumes and to take ten years. It was stated to be the biggest such project ever to have been contemplated by any university. Oxford was a centre of learning before the foundation of its first colleges: University in 1249, Balliol 1263, Merton 1264 and St. Edmund Hall 1270.

The author of many historical novels that were both popular and scholarly, Miss Margaret Irwin (Mrs. J. R. Monsell), died shortly before Christmas. Her character drawing was full and vivid, especially in her series of novels about Montrose, Prince Rupert, Bothwell and Queen Mary, and in her trilogy about the early years of Elizabeth I. She could describe campaigns and paint historical backgrounds as briskly as she recounted the adventures, grandeur and treacheries of the soldiers and

courtiars and monarchs among whom she moved so surely.

An interesting publication in the late autumn was a limited facsimile edition of the first edition of Beeton's *Book of Household Management* by Mrs. Isabella Beeton, which was originally published in 1861 and has been a household name ever since. Although it has been a steady best-seller for more than a century, copies of the first edition are scarce, and some subsequently published editions have been abridged. This facsimile reproduced all the 1,112 pages of the 1861 edition, with more than 500 engravings, 14 coloured plates and an index. Apart from the usefulness, still, of much of its contents, the book is a fascinating illustration of English social life and conditions of a century ago. It is in itself a remarkable achievement for ■■■■■ of those days who, it may be recalled, was only 28 when she died.

Readers of Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey* may remember that seven "horrid novels" were recommended by Isabella Thorpe to Catherine Morland, at a time when "Gothic romances" or, as we might call them today, "Horror books," were widely popular. The Folio Society had the happy idea of reprinting all seven of them—they are all now extremely rare, although they were best-sellers in their day—and issued them as a set under the group title *Horrid Novels*. Each was introduced by Prof. Devendra P. Varma, of Dalhousie University, who had tracked down first editions of all seven from which these new editions were handsomely printed and uniformly bound. Although they are full of ghosts and gore, modern readers are likely to enjoy them with more smiles than shudders. The books should also be of special value to students of the development of English Literature. The seven novels are: *Castle of Wolkenbach* and *Mysterious Warning*, both by Eliza Parsons; *The Necromancer of the Black Forest* by Lawrence Flammenberg, translated by Peter Teuthold; Francis Lathom's *The Midnight Bell*; Regina Maria Roche's *Clermont*; *Horrid Mysteries* by the Marquis de Grosse, translated by Peter Will; and *Orphan of the Rhine* by Eleanor Sleath.

Leaders' Lives

Several notable political biographies, besides Mr. Churchill's second volume, appeared during the year, chief among them being Brian Crozier's *Franco*, which should (but perhaps will not yet) correct some biased views of a brilliant soldier and skilful political leader. A second biography of him appeared shortly after the first, entitled *Franco: The Man and His Nation*, by George Hills, which dealt more largely with Spanish history as it moulded his political outlook, but equally well with the myths that have clung round his name. That Franco was really no Fascist was shown, the author asserts, by his contempt for Mussolini and his firm defiance of Hitler. There was also Alexander Hepple's *Verwoerd*, a discerning study of the murdered, Dutch-born South African premier who, the author concludes, put great talents to wretched use in his constant and clever advocacy of apartheid. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak produced a thorough study of America's enigmatic and really little-known leader in *Lyndon B. Johnson: The Exercise of Power*. It should help towards understanding of American life and politics. Two books about the late Senator Robert Kennedy, both written before his murder, showed ■■■■■ man of enormous vitality. William V. Shannon in *The Heir-Apparent* dealt mainly with Kennedy as senator, attorney-general and enemy of gangsterdom and corruption. And in *Robert Kennedy*, Margaret Laing gave us more of the human side

of the man, his childhood training and home life. Andrew Boyle produced in *Montagu Norman* a life of the former Governor of the Bank of England which set out clearly his dealings with financial leaders at home and abroad.

About Themselves

After the 1914-1918 war ■ play, *Journey's End*, made a fortune for its author and launched him ■ a long and successful writing career. In his autobiography *No Leading Lady* (the play had none) the author, R. C. Sheriff, wrote of its creation and highly profitable success, and also about his other work, which has included the screen-play of *The Dam Busters* and a notable novel, *Fortnight in September*. Another writer whose first success came out of the first world war, Ernest Raymond, gave us a pleasant account of his life between 1888 and 1922 in *The Story of My Days*. He recalls in it his service as a chaplain at Gallipoli in 1915 which led to the writing of his first successful novel, *Tell England*. Covering more recent times, the third and final volume of *Diaries and Letters* of the late Sir Harold Nicolson, faithfully edited by his son Nigel, contained some amusing anecdotes about notable people. But there were some sadder notes of frustration and bereavement in those years from 1945 to 1962, during which he joined the Labour Party but failed to be elected to Parliament, and was disappointed with his reward for writing the life of George V. Another well-known writer, Kingsley Martin, published the second volume of his autobiography, *Editor*, 1931-45, written with the wit, sparkle and inside knowledge that made him a leading columnist for 30 years. His many recollections include a new sidelight on the abdication crisis of 1936.

That eminent Australian Sir Robert Menzies gave us some memories of people and events which made interesting reading in *Afternoon Light*, including some frank comments on Commonwealth conferences. Some lectures given by Sir Robert at the University of Virginia also appeared in book form as *Central Power in the Australian Government*, which provides ■ useful guide to Australian law. General and former President Eisenhower published another book, a volume of personal reminiscences of his early life and family background, entitled *At Ease*. A particularly entertaining autobiographical work was *Chips: The Diaries of Sir Henry Channon*, edited by Robert Rhodes James. It illuminated the political and social scene in Britain between the wars, including the abdication crisis and the appeasement policy. After many years of successful novel writing Cecil Roberts published the first volume of his memoirs, *The Growing Boy*, and promised us three more. In this book he re-enacted with affection and frankness a lively and happy boyhood in Nottingham, where he later was to edit a newspaper.

Books of War

The German view of the 1939-1945 war in the air was contained in *The Luftwaffe War Diaries* by Cains Bekker, well translated and edited by Frank Ziegler. This was the first account of the German air force's rise and decline to appear, and should interest British former airmen. The author discounted British official figures of German losses and disparaged the R.A.F.'s achievements, but the book is highly readable for its disclosures of German errors. Alleged inadequacy of our area bombing was the theme of *The Bomber Offensive* by Anthony Verrier. It contains a detailed narrative of the whole bombing war and makes plain the author's conclusion that the bomber offensive alone could

not succeed in winning the war although—as its leader Sir Arthur Harris, in his book *Bomber Offensive* (published in 1947) amply showed—it played a major part. Among the best of war books by generals was *Call to Arms*, in which Sir Richard Gale wrote perceptively about both world wars. His comments on the strategy of the Somme and Passchendaele are cooler and wiser than some—he served through both those battles as ■ subaltern. As deputy to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, in the second world war his comments on the invasion of Normandy and the Arnhem failure are authoritative and well deployed.

Several other books dealt with allied failures or setbacks in the second war. A good account of what went wrong and why in the Far East was given by James Leasor in *Singapore: The Battle That Changed the World*. He sets out his views on how the city's fall changed world politics, and he showed the causes of its fall to have been excessive economies in its defences. Complementary to this book was *Sinister Twilight: Fall and Rise Again of Singapore* by Noel Barber. He showed the follies and blunders, the devotion and courage, that marked that sorry tale. The causes and manner of the French débâcle in 1940 were well studied and set forth by John Williams in *The Ides of May*, in which, after surveying the course of French politico-military strategy from 1870, he gave a detailed account of the 46 days' campaign which followed the eight months of the "phony war" and introduced the five years of enemy occupation. More recent tragedy in the Far East was coolly told by Dr. Barbara Evans in *Caduceus in Saigon*, telling of her own and her husband's experiences in the British medical mission in South Vietnam.

Christie and Wodehouse

It was announced in May that 51 per cent. of Agatha Christie Limited had been acquired by Booker Books, a literary subsidiary of a sugar, rum and engineering group of companies which already owned ■ similar share in the works of the late Ian Fleming (of James Bond fame) and five other authors. The Christie company owns about one-third of this prolific writer's enormous output, paying her a salary, an arrangement now controlled by Bookers. During the year she published *Endless Night*, in which she shelved Poirot and Miss Marple (temporarily, no doubt) to write a first-rate novel in the most modern idiom. Two new novels came from the pen of the apparently immortal P. G. Wodehouse, now in his 86th year. *One, Company for Henry*, provided amusing company for a fireside evening, with characters as vitally comic as ever; and the same might be said of the other, *Do Butlers Burgle Banks?* He also joined with Scott Meredith in selecting the contents of *A Carnival of Modern Humour*, in which they gathered together 30 good examples of the work of the great humorous writers of the century. There also appeared in America, where Mr. Wodehouse has made his home for more than 20 years, a somewhat severe study, *P. G. Wodehouse*, by Prof. Richard J. Voorhees. It gave us ■ detached and mostly appreciative view of the writer and his novels. Another experienced writer of novels, Michael Innes, presented another highly polished and literary detective story, his 31st, in *Appleby At Allington*. The murder, after a *son-et-lumière* performance, is gravely solved by Sir John Appleby.

Short Stories

Collected short stories were popular additions to the booksellers' shelves. All the 15 so far written by Christianna Brand were contained in *What*

Dread Hand. Two of them had previously won awards and all were good examples of straight crime or horror, well worth collecting. A baker's dozen of short stories, mostly Scottish and mostly good, by Fred Urquhart, were collected under the title *The Dying Stallion*. No kilts, tartans or bagpipes were mentioned in these down-to-earth tales of country folk. Some first-class short stories were brought together in *The Stories of Eric Linklater* which ranged diversely over the modern scene. Very different but also deeply interesting was ■ volume of short stories about Europeans in India, *A Stronger Climate*, seen through the eyes of an Indian woman writer, Mrs. R. Prawer Jhabvala.

Additional sales of the late John Galsworthy's numerous Forsyte novels in separate volumes and in omnibus, stated to have totalled more than a million copies, resulted from the enormous serial presentation of *The Forsyte Saga* on both B.B.C. television channels in turn. There were 26 episodes in the serial, which, shown twice, lasted through 1967 and 1968 and on into 1969. We also had the opportunity of seeing another classic character, in television dramatizations of 16 of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stories of the immortal Sherlock Holmes, who was portrayed by Peter Cushing. The series included both longer novels and short stories, some of them not previously seen on the screen.

Royal Taste

In the 19th century the arts and sciences were much encouraged by the Prince Consort. His activities, and much else about the period, were described in a sumptuously illustrated volume, *Prince Albert and Victorian Taste*, by Winslow Ames. A less pleasing aspect of the earlier years of that century was well described by the expert hand of Roger Fulford in *The Trial of Queen Caroline*. Two good books about the first Stuart king of England were *The Making of a King* by Caroline Bingham, giving a good account of the upbringing of James VI; and David Mathew's *James I*, covering the full span of the king's life and fully descriptive of his favourites. From J. J. Scarisbrick we had a scholarly life of *Henry VIII*, well written and attractively illustrated, which seems likely to become the standard biography of the King. The same description applies to the life of another monarch of whom many biographies have been written: *Louis XIV*, by John B. Wolf, acclaimed by some critics as the best life of the Sun King yet written. In a large and handsome volume the author shows all sides of the king's character and shrewdly analyses his policies.

From Enoch Powell, the controversial politician, we had ■ scholarly work of historical research in *The House of Lords in the Middle Ages*, which provided background to the parliamentary exchanges about Lords' reform. This volume ends at 1541 and its successor will be eagerly awaited by historians and politicians alike. Some fascinating historical detective work was applied to an 868-year-old mystery by Duncan Grinnell-Milne to writing *The Killing of William Rufus*. He puts the blame for a well-planned murder on the king's brother Henry.

Cricket and Other Diversions

In a year that included the 200th Test Match between cricketers representing England and Australia, the record-making 200th Test Match appearance of England's (and Kent's) captain, Colin Cowdrey, and the controversy about the M.C.C.'s South African tour, there was naturally special interest in books about the game. Colin Milburn gave us some lively anecdotes in his largely

autobiographical *Largely Cricket*. More cricketing recollections came from Brian Close, a former England captain, in his aptly titled *Close to Cricket*. And he also produced a book on *The MCC Tour of the West Indies, 1968*, which he accompanied as a writer. Several books connected with journalism and broadcasting appeared, including *The Press Council: History, Procedure and Cases*, by H. Phillip Levy, introduced by the council's chairman, Lord Devlin. It sets out the first 14 years of the council's work. A topical book was a small volume on *The Future of the Press* by Cecil H. King, which he saw published shortly before his departure from the boardroom of the International Publishing Company. It contained thoughtful comments on many aspects of journalism, and commended the training of journalists, but said that much of the bad prose in newspapers was not the fault of the reporters but of those they were reporting. A selection from the writings of ■ leading newspaper writer, James Cameron, appeared in *What a Way to Run the Tribe*. His observations and comments were well worth thus preserving. And an amusing book describing some of the catastrophes that have befallen B.B.C. people and programmes was *To Auntie With Love*, by Jack De Manio.

Among other books published during the year were the following:

Biography

From the Wings, by Thelma Cazalet-Keir; *Remember Butler*, by Edward McCourt; *Lord Reading*, by H. Montgomery Hyde; *George Bell, Bishop of Chichester*, by Ronald C. D. Jasper; *My Brother Evelyn and Other Profiles*, by Alec Waugh; *Teilhard de Chardin*, by Robert Speaight; *William Morris*, by Philip Henderson; *Thomas Becket*, by Richard Winston; *Burghley*; *Tudor Statesman*, by B. W. Beckingsale; *The Hero as Murderer* (life of E. J. Eyre), by Geoffrey Dutton; *My Life and Times: Octave Seven, 1932-38*, by Sir Compton Mackenzie; *Memoirs, 1925-1950*, by George F. Kennan; *The Europe I Saw*, by Elizabeth Wiskemann; *John Keats*, by Robert Gibbons; *The Sassoons*, by Stanley Jackson; *Byron and Shelley*, by John Buxton; *Ellen Terry*, by Roger Manvell; *Sir Philip Sidney*, by Roger Howell; *Smuts: The Fields of Force, 1919-50*, by Sir Keith Hancock; *A Cat at the Door*, by V. S. Pritchett; *Somerville and Ross*, by Maurice Collis; *John Christie of Glyndebourne*, by Wilfrid Blunt; *The Letters of Rupert Brooke*, ed. Sir Geoffrey Keynes; *Richelieu*, by D. P. O'Connell; *William James*, by Gay Wilson Allen; *Wellington as Military Commander*, by Michael Glover; *Marx*, by Robert Payne; *The Life and Letters of Lord Collingwood*, by Oliver Warner; *George Eliot*, by Gordon S. Haight.

Fiction

No Laughing Matter, by Angus Wilson; *The Smaller Sky*, by John Wain; *The Commander*, by Robert Henriques; *The Nice and the Good*, by Iris Murdoch; *Out of Town*, by J. B. Priestley; *The Day of the Feast*, by Margaret Lane; *The Four Beauties*, by H. E. Bates; *The Governor's Lady*, by Norman Collins; *Tune*, by Lawrence Durrell; *Consider the Lilies*, by Auberon Waugh; *The Survival of the Fittest*, by Pamela Hansford Johnson; *Enderby Outside*, by Anthony Burgess; *The Indian Summer of Gabriel Murray*, by Hugo Charteris; *The Public Image*, by Muriel Spark; *Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone*, by James Baldwin; *The Love Object*, by Edna O'Brien; *Richer Than All His Tribe*, by Nicholas Monsarrat; *The Hunter and the Whale*, by Laurens van der Post.

History

A Wreath to Clio, by Sir John Wheeler-Bennett; *Edgehill 1642*, by Brig. Peter Young; *Reformation*,

to Industrial Revolution, by Christopher Hill; *The Medieval Foundation*, by Sir Arthur Bryant; *Protestant Island*, by Sir Arthur Bryant; *The Phoenix Park Murders*, by Tom Corfe; *Napoleon in Russia*, by Alan Palmer; *Great Britain and the War of 1914–18*, by Sir Llewellyn Woodward; *Contemporary England, 1914–64*, by W. N. Medlicott; *The Court of Richard II*, by Gervase Mathew; *Armistice, 1918*, by Brig. C. N. Barclay; *The British Seaman, 1200–1860*, by Christopher Lloyd; *Balfour and the British Empire*, by Denis Judd; *Between Two Seas: the Creation of the Suez Canal*, by Lord Kinross.

Poetry

Touch, by Thom Gunn; *Poems, 1965–1968*, by Robert Graves; *Selected Poetry*, by Roy Campbell; ed. J. M. Lalley; *Poems, 1942–67*, by Alan Ross.

Travel and Topography

Islands of the Gulf, by Shirley Maddock; *South to the Pole*, by L. B. Quartermain; *Vanishing Cornwall*, by Daphne du Maurier; *Gipsy Moth Circles the World*, by Sir Francis Chichester.

Miscellaneous

Southern Baroque Revisited, by Sacheverell Sitwell; *The Battle for Italy*, by Maj.-Gen. W. G. F. Jackson; *The Myth of the Machine*, by Lewis Mumford; *The History of the Royal Academy, 1768–1968*, by Sydney C. Hutchison; *Munich 1938*, by Keith Robbins; *The New American Constitution*, by John Herin; *The Ides of May*, by John Williams; *Speaking Aloud*, by Richard Church; *The Ghost in the Machine*, by Arthur Koestler.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1967–68

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1968). Jan. 4. *Macbeth* (Paul Scofield, Brewster Mason, Ian Richardson and Vivien Merchant). Jan. 17. *All's Well That Ends Well* (Sebastian Shaw, Brewster Mason, Clive Swift, Ian Richardson, Catherine Lacey, Lynn Farleigh and Helen Mirren). March 4. Dylan Thomas' *Under Milk Wood* (Peter Geddis, Emrys James, Susan Fleetwood and Sheila Allen). April 15. World Theatre Season began with visit from Theatre of the Balustrade, Prague; later companies to appear were the Théâtre de France, the Rome Stabile Theatre, the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, the Stockholm Royal Dramatic Theatre and Bunraku National Theatre of Japan. July 4. *The Indians*, by Arthur Kopit (Barrie Ingham and Derek Smith). July 15. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (Brewster Mason, Ian Richardson, Brenda Bruce and Lily Kaye). Aug. 15. *Vanbrugh's The Relapse* (Barrie Ingham, Brewster Mason, Toby Robins and Frances de la Tour).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1968). Sept. 13. Revival of *The Beggar's Opera* (John Cater, James Cossins, Peter Gilmore, Jan Waters, HY Hazell, Frances Cuka and Angela Richards).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1967). Nov. 29. Revival of *The Boy Friend*, musical comedy by Sandy Wilson (Tony Adams, Jeremy Hawk, Cheryl Kennedy, Marion Grimaldi and Ann Beach).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1967). Oct. 24. *Mrs. Wilson's Diary*, lampoon. (1968) June 17. *The Real Inspector Hound*, by Tom Stoppard (Richard Briers and Ronnie Barker), preceded by *The Audition*, by Sean Patrick Vincent.

DRURY LANE, W.C.2.—(1967) Dec. 5. *The Four Musketeers*, musical (Harry Secombe, Kenneth Connor, Aubrey Woods, Elizabeth Larner and Stephanie Voss).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1968) April 1. *Little Boxes*, two plays by John Bowen (David Cook, Elizabeth MacLennan, June Jago and Anna Cropper). Sept. 10. *A Boston Story*, by Ronald Gow (Tony Britton, Basil Hopkins, Patrick Mower, Dinah Sheridan and Nicola Pagett).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1968) Feb. 14. Noel Coward's *Hay Fever* (Roland Culver, Richard Vernon, Michael Graham Cox, Simon Williams, Celia Johnson, Prunella Scales, Diana Fairfax and Lucy Fleming). April 16. *The Duel*, version of Chekhov's story by Jack Holton Dell (Peter Wyngarde, Michael Bryant, James Hayter, Lewis Fiander, Elspeth March and Nyree Dawn Porter).

FORTUNE, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1967). Nov. 16. *Fanghorn*, by David Pinner (Peter Bayliss, Glenda Jackson and Rachel Herbert). (1968). Feb. 1. *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*, musical,

by John Gordon and Clark Gesner (David-Rhys Anderson, Don Potter, Gene Kildwell, Gene Scandur, Courtney Lane and Boni Enten). May 29. *Cindy*, U.S. musical (Hy Hazell and Rose Hill). July 10. *Summer*, by Romain Weingarten (Bryan Pringle, Brian Murphy, Malcolm Patton and Jane Asher).

HAYMARKET, S.W.1.—(1967). Dec. 7. Revival of Dodie Smith's *Dear Octopus* (Jack Hulbert, Richard Todd, Cicely Courtneidge, Lally Bowers, Joyce Carey, Ursula Howells, Perlita Neilson, Valerie White and Dorothy Primrose). (1968). Feb. 8. Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest* (Daniel Massey, John Standing, Robert Eddison, Dame Flora Robson, Isabel Jeans and Pauline Collins).

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1967) Nov. 9. Shaw's *Heartbreak House* (John Clements, Michael Aldridge, Bill Fraser, Irene Worth, Diana Churchill and Sarah Badel). (1968). Feb. 21. *The White Liars and Black Comedy*, by Peter Shaffer (James Bolam, Ian McKellar, Angela Scoular and Dorothy Reynolds). May 16. *I Do! I Do!*, U.S. musical (Ian Carmichael and Anne Rogers). August 28. *Oh, Clarence!*, by John Chapman, adapted from P. G. Wodehouse (Naunton Wayne, Robertson Hare, Austin Trevor, James Hayter, Jon Pertwee, Peggy Mount and Agnes Lauchlan).

MERMAID, Puddle Dock, E.C.—(1967). Oct. 18. *The High Bid*, by Henry James (Edward Woodward, Laurence Hardy, Fenella Fielding and Janie Booth). Nov. 24. *Climb the Greased Pole*, by Vincent Longhi (Bernard Miles and Libby Morris). Dec. 18. *Treasure Island* (Barry Humphries and Spike Milligan). (1968). Feb. 7. *The Black Girl in Search of God*, adapted by Basil Ashmore from Bernard Shaw's story (John Westbrook, Paul Hardwick, Dame Edith Evans, Mona Hammond and Jessie Evans). March 14. *Open on Sundays*, by Michael Landy and Ron Pember. April 18. *Hadrian the Seventh*, by Peter Luke (Alec McCowen, Patrick McLainney, Alan MacNaughtan and Margaret Courtney).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1968). June 26. *You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running*, four comedies by Robert Anderson (Tom Ewell, Mason Adams and Rosemary Murphy). July 29. *Janie Jackson*, by Robert P. Hillier (Rudolph Walker and Marlene Warfield).

OLD VIC (National Theatre), Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1967). Oct. 3. *As You Like It* (Jeremy Brett, Robert Stephens, Derek Jacobi, Ronald Pickup, Charles Kay, Richard Kay and Anthony Hopkins). Nov. 21. *Molière's Tartuffe* (Sir John Gielgud, Robert Stephens and Joan Plowright). (1968). Jan. 16. *Ben Jonson's Volpone* (Colin Blakely, Graham Crowden, Frank Wylie, Edward

Petherbridge, Paul Curran and Gabrielle Laye). March 19. Seneca's *Oedipus* (Sir John Gielgud, Colin Blakely and Irene Worth). April 30. *Edward II*, by Bertolt Brecht and Lion Feuchtwanger (John Stride, Robert Lang, Charles Kay and Geraldine McEwan). June 18. Triple Bill (Fielding's *The Covent Garden Tragedy*, A Most Unwarrantable Intrusion, by Maddison Morton and In His Own Write, by John Lennon) (Louis Purnell, Gerald Mason, Derek Jacobi, Ronald Pickup and Angela Baddeley). Sept. 24. *The Advertisement*, by Natalia Ginzburg (Edward Petherbridge, Joan Plowright and Anna Carteret).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.1.—(1968). Feb. 28. *Cabaret*, U.S. musical by John Kander and Fred Ebb (Peter Sallis, Barry Niven, Judi Dench and Lila Kedrova).

PALLADIUM, Argyll St., W.1.—(1968). June 4. *Golden Boy*, musical version of Clifford Odets' play (Sammy Davis, Mark Dawson, Al Kirk and Gloria De Haven).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1967). Oct. 4. *Let's All Go Down the Strand*, by Hugh and Margaret Williams (Hugh Williams, William Kendall, Dame Gladys Cooper, Evelyn Laye, Avice Landon and Dinah Sheridan). (1968). March 21. *Canterbury Tales*, musical (Wilfred Brambell, Kenneth J. Warren and Jessie Evans).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1968). April 24. *Man of La Mancha*, U.S. musical (Keith Michell, Bernard Spear and Joan Diener).

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street, W.1. (1967). Oct. 11. *Sweet Charity*, by Niel Simon (Rod McLennan, John Keston, Laurie Webb, Juliet Prowse, Josephine Blake and Paula Kelly).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1967). Oct. 5. Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* (Patrick Wymark, Terry Scully, Edward Atienza and Lila Kedrova). Nov. 23. *Halfway Up the Tree*, by Peter Ustinov (Robert Morley, Mark Dignam, Robert Raglan, Jonathan Cecil, Michael Johnson, Ambrosine Phillipps, Pinkie Johnstone and Bridget Armstrong).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1967). Oct. 19. *Marya*, by Isaac Babel (Arthur Lowe, Malcolm Tierney, Ken Wynne and Diane Cilento). Nov. 15. *Dingo*, by Charles Wood (Leon Lissek, John Hussey and Henry Woolf). (1968). Jan. 31. *Twelfth Night* (Jack Shepherd, John Normington and Vickery Turner). Feb. 29. Season of D. H. Lawrence plays began with *A Collier's Friday Night* (Victor Henry, John Barrett, Anne Dyson, Susan Williams and Gwendolyn Watts); on March 7, *The Daughter in Law* (Victor Henry, Michael Coles, Anne Dyson and Judy Parfitt) was produced, and on March 14, *The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd* (Michael Coles, Mark Jones, Anne Dyson and Judy Parfitt). May 8. *Backbone*, by Michael Rosen (Ray Brooks, Harry Towb, Thelma Whiteley and Marty Cruickshank). May 23. *Time Present*, by John Osborne (Tom Adams, Katharine Blake and

Jill Bennett). July 3. *The Hotel in Amsterdam*, by John Osborne (Paul Scofield, David Burke, Joss Ackland, Judy Parfitt, Isabel Dean and Susan Engel). Sept. 11. *Total Eclipse*, by Christopher Hampton (Victor Henry and John Grillo).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1968).

Jan. 32. John Galsworthy's *Justice* (Richard Briers, Eric Portman and Barbara Murray). March 28. *Enter a Free Man*, by Tom Stoppard (Michael Hordern, Megs Jenkins and Vanessa Forsyth). May 8. Revue of Terence Rattigan's *The Sleeping Prince* (George Baker, David Hutchison, Roger Davenport, Susan Hampshire and Jean Anderson).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1967).

Dec. 18. D'Oyly Carte Company season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas began. (1968). June 6. Revival of Ivor Novello's *The Dancing Years* (David Knight and June Bronhill). July 25. Revival of *Lady Be Good*, by George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin and Guy Bolton (Lionel Blair, Joe Baker and Aimi Macdonald).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1968). May 2. *The Queen's Highland Servant*, by William Douglas Home (Archie Duncan, David Garth, Sean Arnold and Pamela Stanley). June 20. *My Giddy Aunt*, by Ray Cooney and John Chapman (Manning Wilson, Roger Carey, Charles Stapley, Guy Slater, Peter Gray, Irene Handl and Margo Johns).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1968). Sept. 27. *Hair*, U.S. musical.

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1967). Nov. 15. Number 10, by Ronald Millar (Alastair Sim, Michael Denison, John Gregson and Dulcie Gray). (1968). March 17. *Zigger Zagger*, by Peter Terson (Anthony May, Nigel Humphreys, Roland Oliver, Harry Philton and Veronica Clifford). June 12. *Not Now Darling*, by Ray Cooney and John Chapman (Donald Sinden and Bernard Cribbins).

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2.—(1967). Oct. 17.

La Mama Troupe in *Tom Paine*, by Paul Foster. Nov. 28. Wilde's *A Woman of No Importance* (Tony Britton, James Hayter, Portland Mason, Michael Pennington, Phyllis Calvert, Diane Hart, Pauline Jameson and Agnes Lauchlan). (1968). Jan. 24. Revival of *The Bells*, by Leopold Lewis and *Lend Me Five Shillings*, by John Maddison Morton (Marius Goring). March 13. *Staring at the Sun*, by Alfred Aiken (Andrew Ray, Robert Ayres, Melvyn Hayes, Joan Miller, June Barry and Yolande Turner). May 1. Molière's *The Imaginary Invalid* (Ian Trigger, Richard Wordsworth and Eileen Gourlay). July 4. *The Man Most Likely to...*, by Joyce Rayburn (Dermot Walsh, Leslie Phillips, Trevor Kent, Diane Hart and Ciaran Madden).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1967).

Oct. 10. *Wise Child*, by Simon Gray (Sir Alec Guinness, Gordon Jackson and Simon Ward). (1968). Feb. 6. *The Italian Girl*, by Iris Murdoch and James Saunders (Timothy West, Richard Pasco, Jane Wenham, Elizabeth Sellars, Deborah Grant and Imogen Hassall).

POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel.....	1509	Nicholas Rowe.....	1715	Robert Southey.....	1813
Ben Jonson.....	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden.....	1718	William Wordsworth.....	1843
Sir William D'Avenant.....	1637	Colley Cibber.....	1730	Lord Tennyson.....	1850
John Dryden.....	1670	William Whitehead.....	1757	Alfred Austin.....	1896
Thomas Shadwell.....	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton.....	1785	Robert Bridges.....	1913
Nahum Tate.....	1692	Henry James Pye.....	1790	John Masefield.....	1930

Cecil Day Lewis...1967

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1969

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1969, contains 1,237 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 45s. net.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING 1967-68

Independent Television Companies

The new allocation of Independent Television contracts to programme companies for the period 1968-74 was outlined in WHITAKER 1968 and the list is given below. Certain developments consequent upon the allocations remain to be noted.

Discussions took place between A.B.C. and Rediffusion on the formation of a joint company as proposed by the I.T.A., to be responsible for weekday programmes in the London area. As a result, the terms of an agreement on the new company, to be called Thames Television, and with Sir Philip Warter as chairman, were announced on Oct. 26, 1967.

The programme companies announced that they would set up a new company, Independent Television Publications, Ltd., to publish a new national journal, based on London and with 14 regional editions; one director would be appointed by each programme company, and one by the I.T.A.

In accordance with the stipulation made by the I.T.A., a scheme of arrangement whereby the Thomson Organization's holding in Scottish T.V. would be reduced from 55 per cent. to 25 per cent. was approved on April 5 by a shareholders' meeting. Lord Thomson said that it was their intention and that of the I.T.A. that as far as possible the shares should be sold to people in Scotland. It was also stated that during 1968 work would start on a new Scottish T.V. complex in the Glasgow area.

With the exception of Harlech Television, which started to transmit earlier in the year, the new or revised operating companies began their activities on July 29, though the opening programmes were disrupted by a strike of the technicians' union, which lasted for three weeks.

Increased Cost of Licences

Mr. Stonehouse, the Postmaster General, speaking in the Commons on July 23, announced increases in broadcast licence fees. He said that earlier in the year the B.B.C. had decided to retain the services of McKinsey and Co. to review the corporation's organization and management methods with a view to improving their efficiency. But any improvements from the McKinsey study would be long term in their effect, and the B.B.C. must have more revenue if it was to maintain and develop its services. Accordingly, said Mr. Stonehouse, from Jan. 1, 1969, the combined sound and monochrome television fee would be increased from £5 to £6, and the combined sound and colour television fee from £10 to £11. The sound-only licence fee would remain unchanged at 25s.

Mr. Stonehouse rejected Opposition suggestions that the increase should be referred to the Prices and Incomes Board, and also said that for the time being he was not prepared to allow the B.B.C. to have commercial advertising, nor had they requested it.

Speaking two days later, Mr. Robin Scott, controller of B.B.C. Radio One and Two, said that the possibility of carrying advertising on those services to help B.B.C. finances was a dead letter, and that he had had no instructions to initiate plans for incorporating commercials on either of the services. The budget for Radio One and Radio Two was now almost £1,000,000 a year, or £150,000 a year more than when the two services replaced the Light Programme in September, 1967. There had been an increase of 17 per cent. in radio audiences since the new services started, and about 27,000,000 in the country tuned in to B.B.C. radio at some time of the day, even if only for a brief

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING 1967-68

period. Mr. Scott said that from Sept. 30 there would be a weekly increase of two hours in choice of programmes between the two networks.

Licence Figures

Television licence figures for the end of June showed an increase of 127,014 in three months and totalled 15,222,486. This was nearly 750,000 more than the figure for June 30, 1967. Colour television licences, which had been introduced on Jan. 1, had been rising steadily at the rate of 5,000 a month and by the end of June totalled over 34,000. The Post Office stated that in less than two years anti-evasion measures had reduced the estimated number of T.V. licence defaulters from 2,000,000 to 1,300,000 and the estimated loss of revenue from £10,000,000 to £6,500,000.

Colour Television

The official start of the colour service on B.B.C.-2 took place on Dec. 2, 1967. Discussing the B.B.C.'s plans shortly before that date, Mr. David Attenborough said that the service would start with 27 hours of colour per week, which would increase to 29 hours a week when the news was included in colour. B.B.C.-2 had been allowed 30 hours a week of general broadcasting, plus time for outside broadcasts, educational programmes and party political broadcasts. Consequently, about ninetenths of B.B.C.-2 would soon be in colour. The news service would be brought forward to 7.30 p.m. and would run for half an hour. Mr. Attenborough agreed that there were still problems with set stability—the ability to maintain a constant colour picture.

In May, 1968, Mr. Paul Fox, controller of B.B.C.-1, said that the target date for the start of colour on B.B.C.-1 and Independent television was Nov. 15, 1969, and although he had been told that that was an optimistic forecast, he believed that there would be "a colourful Christmas" in 1969. Colour transmissions would start in London, the Midlands and the North, and other areas would be brought in as quickly as possible. At the beginning, about 60 per cent. of programmes would be in colour. There were expected to be about 500,000 colour sets in homes in Britain by 1971.

Mr. Fox also spoke of B.B.C. coverage of the Olympic Games in Mexico City in October. He said that about 100 hours of the Games would be transmitted live by the two B.B.C. television channels and that the events on B.B.C.-2 would be in colour. Because of the clock difference live reports would start at about 10 p.m.

I.T.V. Unmanned Relay Stations

One of the final VHF transmitters to be set up by the I.T.A. was opened at Huntshaw Cross in North Devon on April 22. Unmanned relay transmitter stations are intended to fill the remaining gaps where poor reception of I.T.V. still persists. The Huntshaw Cross station was expected to provide better reception for nearly 80,000 viewers. The transmitter would be fed by signals from the existing I.T.V. station at Stockland Hill and would operate purely automatically. It was fitted with a new transistorized type of relay transmitter and special remote control and monitoring equipment.

An I.T.A. spokesman said that it was the final plan of their programme for V.H.F. transmitters which started with the beginning of I.T.V. in 1955. They now covered 98 per cent. of the population in V.H.F., but colour programmes on the 625 line

standard would have to go out on U.H.F., and it would take some time before the programmes reached all parts of the country. The final phase of V.H.F. transmitter building was aimed at ensuring that as many areas as possible, which would not at the outset be able to get I.T.V. colour programmes on U.H.F., would at least have good black and white pictures. The I.T.V. colour service, like that of B.B.C.-1, was expected to begin in London, the Midlands and the North late in 1969 or early in 1970. To build the transmitters ready for the switchover to V.H.F. would cost about £10,500,000 by 1971.

London Schools' Television

The London Schools' Television service opened on Sept. 12. A former school in Islington was turned into a complete television centre, with studios and offices, but the intention is to move the studios during 1969 to another school in Battersea. Post Office engineers designed a cable distribution system with built-in amplifiers and fault-finding equipment. The equipment is capable of carrying seven simultaneous channels, and in some areas nine, and can transmit programmes in colour as well as black and white. Initially the T.V. centre was connected with 300 schools, but by 1970 the service is intended to link 1,300 schools in the I.L.E.A. area, thus becoming the largest closed-circuit system in the world.

The system involved the construction of a underground cable network of main feeders with branches to schools. The cable used is a single coaxial tube with a solid polythene dielectric for strength and a welded copper outer conductor to prevent interference. The combined vision and sound channel is of the same form as the 625-line signals transmitted by the B.B.C. Line repeaters are installed in telephone exchanges or manholes at intervals of 500 to 800 yards to amplify and equalize the channels. In each school the underground cable is connected to a terminal repeater which also amplifies and equalizes the received signals. An internal distribution network has been installed in each school to feed the television channels to receiver sockets in the classrooms. A 24-hour watch is maintained on the system by transmitting a pilot signal throughout the network. School repeaters at the end of the network pick up the pilot signal and send a supervisory tone back to the nearest telephone exchange. If the pilot fails, the supervisory tone is not returned and an alarm is given.

A similar schools' closed circuit television scheme,

also designed by the G.P.O., was due to be opened in Plymouth during September.

Other closed circuit projects on which the Post-office was working during the year included a network for the London Stock Exchange price dissemination service, and a system for distributing tourist information to 11 leading West End hotels. The Stock Exchange scheme will provide twenty 625-line television channels on a single coaxial cable between the Stock Exchange and 200 member firms in the City.

I.T.A. Programme Companies

On June 11, 1967, contracts for the provision of programmes from July 30, 1968, were awarded by the Independent Television Authority to the following companies:

Borders and Isle of Man.—Border Television Ltd., Carlisle, Cumberland (14 Curzon Street, London, W.1).

Central Scotland.—Scottish Television Ltd., Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow, C.2 (70 Grosvenor Street, W.1).

Channel Islands.—Channel Television, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey (195 Knightsbridge, S.W.7).

East of England.—Anglia Television Ltd., Anglia House, Norwich (Brook House, Park Lane, W.1). *Lancashire*.—Granada Television Ltd., Manchester 3 (36 Golden Square, W.1).

London (week-days).—Thames Television Ltd., (Teddington Lock, Teddington, Middlesex).

London (week-ends).—London Weekend Television Ltd., (Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex).

Midlands.—ATV Network Ltd., ATV House, 17 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1; 150 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; Television House, Mount Street, Manchester 2.

North-East England.—Tyne Tees Television Ltd., Television Centre, City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne (22-30 Old Burlington Street, W.1).

North-East Scotland.—Graemian Television Ltd., Queen's Cross, Aberdeen; 26 Carlton Road, Edinburgh 1 (Nuffield House, 41 Piccadilly, W.1).

Northern Ireland.—Ulster Television Ltd., Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast 7 (19 Marylebone Road, W.1).

South of England.—Southern Television Ltd., Television Centre, Northam, Southampton (Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1).

South-West England.—Westward Television Ltd., Armada Way, Plymouth (P.O. Box 2LE, 4/7 Woodstock Street, W.1).

Wales and West of England.—Harlech Television Ltd., Portcanna Studios, Cardiff.

Yorkshire.—[Yorkshire Television Ltd.], (The Television Centre, Leeds 3).

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilometre	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile	1.000	0.868	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile	1.153	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.385
Kilometre	0.622	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.223
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.257
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.580	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.241
Danish Mile	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde	2.987	2.593	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.804	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ISAAC NEWTON TELESCOPE

On December 1, 1967, the Queen inaugurated the new 98-inch optical telescope at the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Herstmonceux, Sussex.

For many years the largest telescopes in the British Isles had been the 36-inch reflectors at the Royal Observatories at Herstmonceux and Edinburgh. However it is interesting to note that in earlier years Herschel, the third Earl of Rosse and Andrew Ainslie Common had all used larger apertures; Lord Rosse had used the largest one, of 72 inches aperture, in Ireland. In more recent times many astronomers had felt that the erection of a large telescope in a poor climate such as that of the British Isles was rather a waste, particularly when there were so few telescopes in the southern hemisphere. Thus the Radcliffe Trustees, some thirty years ago, decided to erect a 74-inch telescope in South Africa rather than in Britain.

After the war suggestions were made for the construction of a Schmidt telescope of between 49 and 72 inches aperture. This was shortly followed by a gift to the Royal Greenwich Observatory, from the MacGregor Trust of Michigan, U.S.A., of a 98-inch diameter disk of pyrex glass, which had been cast by the Corning Glass Company in 1936. This blank has since been ground and polished by Grubb Parsons Ltd., of Newcastle upon Tyne, who were also responsible for the construction of the telescope itself. During the grinding process 1,800 lbs. of glass were removed, reducing the weight of the disc to 9,000 lbs.

The final design was a telescope working at a focal ratio of $f_{3.0}$, at the prime focus. The use of a hyperboloid secondary mirror gives a focal ratio of $f_{14.1}$ at the Cassegrain focus and a focal ratio of $f_{32.3}$ at the Coudé focus. Observations may be made at the prime focus by entering an observing capsule which can be attached to the top end of the telescope or the observer can use the Cassegrain focus situated directly behind the central hole in the main mirror. The Coudé focus is situated in a room on the floor below the telescope, the light having been directed down one of the trunnions supporting the declination axis. This third possibility enables high magnifications to be obtained and thus the high dispersion required for accurate spectroscopic work.

Mounting a large telescope poses considerable mechanical problems, the main one being the maintenance of all optical components in perfect alignment in any conceivable attitude adopted by the telescope. To achieve this an ingenious support system utilizing an air bag is used for the main mirror (which weighs four tons), in order that the figure of the mirror surface may be maintained in all positions. The internal pressure of the air bag is 1.3 pounds per sq. in.

The equatorial mounting is basically a "fork" mounting though the polar axis has been shortened to become a large polar disk. This polar disk is supported on a thin film of oil, the pressure in the oil pads being maintained at 200 lb/sq. in., which gives a clearance between the oil pad and the polar disk of four-thousandths of an inch. This system successfully carries a weight of over 100 tons. The tines which carry the tube of the telescope are equally massive. The whole mounting rests on a substantial concrete pier.

The dome itself has become quite a landmark, rising nearly 100 ft. above the ground. It stands in a prominent position to the south-east of Herstmonceux Castle, in the spacious grounds of the Observatory. The hemispherical dome, made of aluminium sheeting, is 61 ft. in diameter. To minimize the flow of warm air currents which

could have a disastrous effect on the "seeing", no heating is used inside the dome, which itself carries a layer of insulation in the form of a double skin of polystyrene and hardboard cladding. To lessen the effect of daytime heating and night-time radiation from the soil the whole area in the vicinity of the dome has been planted with young conifer trees. Construction and equipment of the dome and telescope is estimated to have cost approximately £1,000,000.

On the ground floor is the special visitors entrance and also the aluminizing plant to which the primary mirror and secondary mirrors can be lowered for re-aluminizing. The Coudé focus room is on the next floor, below the main observing floor which is 50 ft. above ground level. As the declination axis of the telescope is lower than the opening in the dome it is not possible to set on positions where the altitude is below $30^{\circ}-35^{\circ}$. Thus any object more than a few degrees south of the equator cannot be studied. This restriction was a deliberate decision based on the fact that atmospheric disturbances at the lower altitudes would mean that only relatively poor images would be seen, particularly with a large telescope and a high magnification. A night assistant seated at the console can set the telescope quite accurately to any position in the sky, final adjustments being made by the astronomer at the telescope itself.

The Science Research Council is responsible for the operation of the telescope and has set up a Large Telescope Users' Panel, headed by the Astronomer Royal, Sir Richard van der Riet Woolley. This panel will allocate observing time to suitable British astronomers, after the completion of a year's testing by astronomers of the Royal Greenwich Observatory to assess the performance and capabilities of the telescope.

The public is admitted free to the public gallery to view the telescope every afternoon on weekdays and from 11 a.m. onwards at weekends.

HEART TRANSPLANTS

The third of December, 1967, saw the world's first human heart transplant operation and the beginning of what must be the world's most violent medical controversy. According to the differing views that day was a red letter day in medical history or else a very black one, either the day which marked a new and greater miracle of surgery or the one which saw proper medical care suborned by considerations of national prestige and individual pride with medical genius sidetracked into unprofitable channels. No doubt much of the publicity and some of the strength of opinion was due to what might be called the myth and poetry of the heart, the idea of it — the seat of life and love. It was notable that when, on the day of Britain's first heart transplant operation, there took place, by coincidence, the first transplant in the country of an equally essential single organ, the liver, incidentally a more difficult task, it was the heart transplant which received the front page publicity, the applause and the condemnation, while the liver transplant went virtually unnoticed. By that December day there were many surgeons around the world well practised in heart transplant operations on animals though there was some general reluctance to take the step of a human operation. The man who took the plunge was Professor Christian Barnard, Professor of Cardio-thoracic Surgery at the University of Cape Town. In a six hour operation at the Groote Schuur Hospital he removed the diseased heart of Louis Waskansky, a 56 years old wholesale grocer, and, in its place,

implanted that of Miss Denise Darvell, a 25 years old bank clerk, fatally injured in a road crash. Within three days the second heart transplant operation took place, on a $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks old baby in Brooklyn. The baby died seven hours later, the first fatality in human heart transplants. Louis Waskansky lived for eighteen days, his new heart being the last organ to fail, according to Prof. Barnard. On January 2 came the transplant which, in the view of Prof. Barnard and many others, provided evidence that these operations could be considered a success. As the South African surgeon said later in the year they had never believed that heart transplants would provide a complete cure but it had been shown that patients dying of heart disease could be got better. To that extent, he said, heart transplant surgery had achieved its aim.

The first patient to "get better" was Dr. Philip Blaiberg, a 58 years old retired dentist, Prof. Barnard's second patient, who received the heart of a coloured factory worker, Clive Haupt, 24. Mr. Haupt had suffered a brain haemorrhage while spending New Year's Day on the beach. Though opponents of heart transplant surgery claimed that Blaiberg had not been brought back to full life and was still a chronic invalid, he survived well beyond the term his doctors had given him with his diseased heart. Six months after the operation he suffered a relapse and Prof. Barnard flew back to Capetown from London on hearing his patient was seriously ill. But renewed treatment with anti-rejection drugs and serum resulted in a marked recovery and Dr. Blaiberg again returned home.

British Transplants.

The first British heart recipient was Frederick West, a 45 year old contract manager of Leigh-on-Sea, on May 3. The donor was a 26-year-old Irish building worker, Patrick Ryan, who received severe head injuries in a fall. West had found himself a victim of severe congestive trouble three years before, had had to give up work 18 months before and, at the time of the operation, was in severe pain and unable to walk across a room. After the operation he reported how much better he felt, how little discomfort he had from the operation and was obviously in good spirits as he talked to his nurses in his sterilized quarters in the National Heart Hospital. But complications developed and, after a nine day fight for his life he died of overwhelming infection 46 days after the operation. Later Mr. Donald Ross, who had carried out the operation, said that too much of the old heart had been left behind and this had resulted in the formation of clots along the join. At the time of writing only one other heart transplant had been carried out in Britain, at the same hospital, Mr. Reginald Forde, aged 48. He was desperately ill when, on July 26, he was given the heart of a man who had been fatally injured in a car crash. Mr. Forde died 60 hours after the operation and doctors said that if a heart had become available a week earlier he might have survived. Anti-rejection therapy had begun five days before the operation in the expectation that a heart might become available after the following week-end's road accidents or from some other mishap.

With varying degrees of success heart transplants had been carried out in South Africa, the United States, India, France, Great Britain, Brazil, Argentina, Czechoslovakia and Japan, most in the U.S.A. By early September there had been 41 transplants and, of the first 31, eleven had survived the first crucial 20 day period. Quite the most prolific and successful surgeon was Dr. Denton Cooley, of Houston, Texas, who had carried out eleven operations. Three patients had died and of the

others, six had got through that first crucial period. One of his patients, 47 years old Everett Thomas, became, on July 26, the first heart recipient to go back to work.

Criticisms and the Future.

Among objections to the publicity surrounding some of the operations there were complaints about "I'm backing Britain" flags and special ties in evidence at a press conference following the Frederick West operation. On a different level there was the argument that these operations were taking a disproportionate amount of medical effort and money. Surgeons were reported to be charging nothing for the operation but Mr. Thomas's stay in hospital is reported to have cost £10,000 in hospital charges alone, the 16-day fight for the life of another American cost £12,000 and an American journal estimated the cost for Mr. West at £500 a day. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, the eminent physician, put the question in a public speech, "Is it right that we should spend £10,000 on a heart transplant or spend it on another health centre?" The British Medical Association at its annual meeting asked its planning unit to look into the whole question of medical priorities. Surgeons at Hammersmith Hospital, famous for pioneer work in heart surgery and kidney transplants, explaining why they were not undertaking heart transplants, said it was difficult to justify the maintenance of a large team for what could be, at best, just a palliative and that only for a minute fraction of patients. They also referred to another objection, the great mystery still surrounding the immune process by which the body rejects foreign proteins, whether they be disease germs or transplant organs. It does appear, though, that the rejection phenomenon does not act quite so strongly in the case of the heart as in some other organs. Anti-rejection drugs can be used in doses which do not necessarily make the patient is defenceless against infection.

High hopes are held for a new development in immunology, the use of anti-lymphocytic-serum, or ALS, to diminish the lymph activity on which the immune reaction appears to depend. It is prepared by injecting one species with the lymph of another; horses can be used to produce anti-human serum. But one other cause for concern is the question whether or not the donor is really dead before vital single organs are removed. When Prof. Roy Caine, the Cambridge surgeon who carried out the British liver transplant, suggested at a Rhodesian congress that there should be an independent team of doctors to decide on the question of death, Prof. Barnard replied that this was an insult to the integrity of transplant surgeons. However, world medical opinion hardened in favour of an independent decision and the British Medical Association suggested that it should be based partly on electrical studies of the brain. But a group of Edinburgh surgeons pointed out that reliance on the "brain wave" test to decide that cerebral function had ended and that there could be no real life again, was not satisfactory. They had had patients with no reaction on electro-encephalograms who had fully recovered. This problem of the definition of death was worrying the British Ministry of Health and also the Soviet Ministry of Health—which had forbidden heart transplants because of the problem and also that of rejection. But one Russian team, it was known, were working on the problem of reanimating hearts of dead persons—and, at the same time, by perfusing the brain with highly oxygenated blood, were bringing back to life those people in a state of "clinical death" who, in other circumstances, might well be used as donors. But, as Prof. Barnard has said,

when all these problems have gone there will still be a shortage of human hearts. He has suggested that other animals would soon be used as donors, probably chimpanzees and baboons and, in ten years time, artificial hearts could be the prevalent technique. An attempt at the National Heart Hospital to use a pig's heart in parallel with the patient to give a boost to carry him through a potentially curable condition failed and the technique was abandoned after unfavourable publicity. On the artificial heart front work was going on in the United States and at Strathclyde University, Scotland. At the latter, a gas-powered artificial heart had been designed which could operate for seven hours on the contents of a two pound plastic cylinder of gas.

NATURAL GAS

The long drawn out negotiations over the price to be paid for North Sea gas by the Gas Council came at least to a beginning of the end with an agreement with Phillips Petroleum Company in March, 1968. This was for a price of 2·87 pence a therm for gas from the Hewett Field and later Phillips's partner, Arpet, agreed to the same figure. The two companies entered into 25-year contracts to supply an average of 350 mcf/d (million cubic feet a day). Then the Shell-Esso group, working the Leman Bank field, the richest of all, also accepted the 2·87 pence figure as an interim agreement. During the price negotiations it had been reliably reported that the exploring companies were holding out for 4·2 pence a therm while the Gas Council had originally offered 1·8 pence. The Ministry of Fuel had seemed adamant that the figure should not go over 2·5 pence, so it could be considered that the companies had achieved some small concession. At any rate, despite gloomy predictions that this sort of price would not make further searches for gas worth while, Arpet announced its own plans to continue exploration. It did seem that there was some relaxation of effort for, with only four rigs in operation, the summer activity was the lowest since drilling began. But, towards the end of the summer, Phillips announced another find, a new field, named "Deborah", producing an initial flow of 26 mcf/d. Deliveries began from the Leman Bank and Hewett fields during the second part of the year, to add to the 100 mcf/d which had been coming ashore from the British Petroleum platform on West Sole. With production expected to begin from the fourth main field, Indefatigable, during 1969, production should reach the 2,000 mcf/d expected in 1971, according to the White Paper on Fuel Policy of November, 1967.⁴ The Gas Council, in the expectation that further reserves would be discovered, was planning for a production of 4,000 mcf/d by 1975, almost quadruple the total present gas supply. Despite differing opinions about the prospects put forward by different sections of the fuel industry—coal, for example, feeling less enthusiastic than the oil companies—it was generally agreed that the present reserves, estimated at 25 million cubic feet, could sustain a production of 3,000 mcf/d for 20 to 25 years.

Not all Britain's natural gas is hidden beneath the North Sea. A strike was made in the North Riding of Yorkshire near the site of one of similar proportions in 1966. Between them they pointed to the biggest gas find ever made on the mainland and indicated a reservoir able to yield 150 mcf/d. The gas flow was said to be faster than from any other field in Europe and the cost of production attractive compared with that in the North Sea. A survey also began off the Welsh coast, many geologists believing that the continental shelf there is also

likely to contain underground structures holding oil or gas or both.

Finance and Pipelines

The cost of the national conversion to natural gas led the Gas Council to seek an increase in its borrowing powers, from the £1,200,000,000 limit set by 1965 Act to £2,400,000,000. By March 31, 1968, the Gas Council had borrowed a total of £1,063,000,000 under the original act. It estimated then that from April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1973, it would need to spend £1,600,000,000, of which it would provide £500,000,000 from its own resources. Of this £1,221,000,000 would go on providing fixed assets, primarily transmission, storage and distribution facilities, with £276,000,000 going to meet the cost of conversion of equipment to burn natural gas. Transmission means pipelines—at a cost of £1,000 to £3,000 a mile for every inch in diameter. The Council plans a 2,500 mile national transmission system for natural gas. In June it announced contracts for laying 240 miles of large diameter pipeline, half the total mileage to be laid during the current financial year. There were then already 800 miles of the network in operation or under construction. The biggest new project was a 90 mile long 30 inch diameter line to run from the end of the existing natural gas grid, between Leeds and Bradford, to Blaydon near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Not only would it supply North Sea Gas to the Northern Gas Board plant there and eventually go on into Scotland, it would also link with the existing pipeline running across the Pennines from Newcastle to Carlisle. In those 90 miles it would cross eight rivers, one canal and the A.1 road. A 24-inch pipeline would take North Sea gas to Bristol and the West Country and another would supply Cheshire and North Wales.

World Position

The price agreement of 2·87 pence a therm was noted with interest not only in Britain. It was thought to have some general application in Europe where, for example, it was reported that the Russian price for delivering gas to the Austrian border for supplying Austria, Italy and, possibly, France, was 3·8 pence a therm. That gas, though, would have travelled immense distances across Russia through pipelines laid at a cost which would make the Gas Council's borrowing powers look trivial, viewed in the whole world context. At the largest forecast it seems that natural gas will never make up more than 15 per cent. of our own energy balance while in the United States it accounts for 35 per cent. and in the U.S.S.R., where it is growing phenomenally, it has already reached 17 per cent. These two countries have the advantages of vast spaces and enormous reserves, not to be expected in a single European country. However the prodigious discoveries at Slochteren in the province of Groningen in Holland in 1959 gave a great boost to European prospecting activities as well as to European supplies and was the incentive behind the North Sea exploration. The Groningen field has reserves of around 60 billion cubic feet and was the largest known gas field in the world, though it has now almost certainly had to yield this title to at least one of the new Siberian discoveries. Between them the two world giants, the United States and the U.S.S.R. consume 80 per cent. of the world's natural gas and hold around half the global reserves. Although there are enormous reserves in the Middle East, much of the gas is flared off, except where it is returned to maintain pressure, though there is now a growing trade in liquified gas with Japan.

Previously much of the American gas was also wasted but now all but 4 per cent. is used and accounts for over one third of all American energy. U.S.A. production in 1967 was 51,000 mcf/d, about three times that of Russia, though the Russian figure was equal to 230 million tons of coal a year. In terms of reserves the American position is not so favourable. Proved reserves there amount to just under 300 billion cubic feet. The Russian figure was only half this two years ago but Siberian discoveries have already lifted it over the 300 billion point and one source has estimated ■ total of 2,000 billion, enough to maintain present total world consumption for over a century. The United States is already crisscrossed by 215,000 miles of natural gas-pipelines. The U.S.S.R. is still building its gas grid, with matters complicated by the fact that the biggest discoveries are at great distances from the main industrial areas. Pipelines of 56 inch diameter have already been laid, the biggest in the world, and, at the time of writing, final tests were going on preparatory to the laying of 100 inch pipelines to tap the vast Tyumen fields. One pipeline of this size could carry three or four times the 4,000 mcf/d the Gas Council hopes for by 1975. In Western Europe, apart from Holland, there are gas fields in France, West Germany and Italy. France may have enough to export, following a second large find, but most European countries have to import from Holland or, in liquified form, from North Africa. Methane, the principal constituent, can be liquified at -258°F . and can be shipped in specially insulated tankers, though at a total cost three times that of crude oil, in terms of heat content. Apart from its heating value, natural gas has considerable chemical uses. Excess sulphur, at first ■ problem because of the need to remove it, is proving a valuable asset to some countries, particularly France. Ethane, propane and butane may be present to provide raw material for the petrochemical industry. The hydrogen present can be used to produce ammonia and, in time, could be the fuel for hypersonic aircraft and rockets. Then there is helium, vital in the new low-temperature science and industry because of its low liquefaction point. Physicists meeting in St. Andrews, Scotland, last summer, were concerned that there might not be enough for the world's needs by the turn of the century. Much has already gone to waste in natural gas. Now they want it extracted and stockpiled to await its use.

THE GOLD CRISIS

The international financial system has been under severe strain for the past twelve months and confidence in the major currencies has frequently been at a low ebb with the result that speculative pressures have emerged. Inevitably this has brought about an unusually heavy demand for gold, the price of which has at times risen to unprecedented heights despite declarations by the United States authorities that the existing gold price would be maintained. Nor did the announcement of measures to reduce the American balance of payments deficit and the abolition of the statutory 25 per cent. gold backing of the Federal Reserve note issue convince speculators that a rise in the dollar price of gold was not inevitable.

Apart from the U.S. dollar, the link between currencies and gold is somewhat tenuous. Orderly conditions in foreign exchange markets in the greater part of the world, however, are governed by the rules of the International Monetary Fund under which the par values of member countries' currencies are expressed in terms of gold and in terms of the U.S. dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on 1st July, 1944. Par values are therefore

directly related to the price of \$35 per ounce, at which since 1934 the U.S. authorities have been prepared to deal in gold with central banks and official monetary authorities. Most countries, and the United States in particular, have therefore seen merit in maintaining stability in the \$35 gold price, since wide fluctuations could easily undermine the stability of currencies with consequent effects on world trade.

Orderly conditions in the gold market have, in recent years, been maintained by the gold pool which co-ordinated the gold operations in London of certain European central banks and of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The origins of the gold pool can be traced back to the autumn of 1960 but it began to take more formal shape in October 1961 when the U.S. financial authorities proposed an arrangement for sharing the burden of the cost of intervening on the London gold market to keep the price within reasonable limits. This proposal was accepted and the central banks of Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Western Germany and the United Kingdom agreed, in case of need, to co-operate with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a sales consortium. The Bank of England acted as operating agent for the group, drawing on ■ pool of gold to which the European central banks contributed according to agreed quotas, while the United States undertook to match the combined contributions of the other participants, thus taking a 50 per cent. share in the consortium. France withdrew in 1967, but the operations of the pool and the expression by the remaining central bank members of confidence in their ability to maintain the existing gold price and exchange parities was undoubtedly ■ stabilising influence in the upheavals of November 1967 when sterling was devalued.

A similar reaffirmation in March 1968 to continue their support to the pool, based on the fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold, failed to check ■ fresh wave of speculative buying of gold. There is little doubt that in meeting the exceptionally heavy demand the members of the gold pool became alarmed at the rate at which the gold portion of their reserves was being depleted. By Thursday, March 14, drastic action was clearly necessary and at the request of the United States authorities the London gold market was closed. Friday, March 15, was declared a bank holiday and an emergency meeting of the central bank governors of active gold pool countries was held over the week-end in Washington.

The outcome of the Washington meeting was that the gold pool came to an end and was replaced by arrangements whereby the United States authorities continue to buy and sell gold at the price of \$35 an ounce in transactions with monetary authorities, but the seven central banks no longer supplied gold to any free market, nor sold gold to monetary authorities to replace gold sold by those authorities to the market. They also stated that they no longer felt it necessary to buy gold from the market. To enable these new arrangements to settle down it was agreed that the London gold market should remain closed until April 1. There was also agreement at the conference to co-operate even more closely than in the past to minimise flows of funds contributing to instability in exchange markets and to offset as necessary any such flows as might arise.

These steps conserved for monetary use the gold stocks of ■ important part of the international monetary system, but they did mean that while the price of gold in free markets is above \$35 an ounce there is likely to be very little addition to official gold reserves. The need to restore confidence in the reserve currencies is therefore greater than

ever and in this connection the scheme for Special Drawing Rights agreed upon by the Group of Ten countries (France abstaining) was an extremely important contribution to strengthening the monetary system.

The foregoing arrangements in effect inaugurated a two-tiered price system of gold and many people doubted whether this could long survive. When the London gold market reopened the price of gold was fixed at \$38. Growing uncertainties led to renewed buying of gold by speculators and investors and the price moved steadily higher until the French crisis broke when a figure of \$43 was reached. Further expressions of determination to prevent the situation getting out of hand gradually brought the price of gold down and by mid-July it touched around \$38. Returning confidence in the international monetary situation played a part in this movement which also owed something to the expectation that South Africa might begin sales in the free market. Dealings were also affected by rumours that Russia might be re-entering the market as a seller after a long absence to pay for grain imports.

Gold still plays a vital part in the international monetary system, but it would clearly be an advantage if it could be insulated against some of the pressures which are generated at critical periods. Hence the attention that has been given to devising ways and means such as Special Drawing Rights or similar arrangements whereby additional lines of defence against speculation are created. Within this category also comes the agreement to reduce the volatility of the sterling balances by providing cover against loss through a further devaluation of sterling. Doubtless other protective measures will be evolved in due course but the strongest defence of all will always be a sound world economy with no distorted balance of payments positions. To achieve such a desirable state of affairs will call for constant watchfulness on the part of the monetary authorities.

In seeking an agreed policy for operating a world monetary system based upon gold there is always a conflict of interest between the producers and the monetary authorities. This was highlighted by the sequence of events towards the middle of 1968. The drop in the free market price of gold of about \$3 an ounce was, as already mentioned, partly due to the expectation that South Africa might resume sales of gold to the London market. The South African Finance Minister subsequently let it be known that South Africa had secretly sold "a substantial amount of gold" to the free market in May and June and he went on to say that South Africa reserves its right to sell both to central banks and on the free market. No further information was given as to the timing of such sales or the quantity of gold involved.

Sooner rather than later it seems probable that South Africa will be forced to sell more gold. The South African Government is presumably anxious to have freedom to divide sales between the free and the official markets in such a way as to reap the greatest benefit. Meanwhile the United States' position is still that all South African gold should be sold through the market with the aim of pushing the market price not merely close to \$35 but even below it. The Secretary of the Treasury made it clear that the United States is opposed to any kind of support for the market price.

At the time of writing deadlock has been reached. But it is clearly in the interests of both the United States and South Africa and of the international monetary system that a more flexible position should be adopted. Meanwhile the interested observer will keep in mind the fact that since the

war, the total of gold in international monetary reserves has dropped from over 80 per cent. to just over 50 per cent.

DECIMAL CURRENCY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Decimal Currency Act 1967, gave effect to proposals described in the White Paper, "Decimal Currency in the United Kingdom" (Cmnd. 3164) presented to Parliament in December, 1966. From February 15, 1971, the £ will be the major unit of currency as at present but it will be divided into 100 minor units. The minor unit is to be called "the new penny" and there will be six denominations in the new coinage, one of which will eventually replace the 10s. note. The £, £5 and £10 notes will remain in use, although a new series of these notes, together with a £20 note, will be introduced over the next few years.

Halsbury Committee Recommendations

A Committee of Inquiry headed by the Earl of Halsbury recommended in July, 1963, by a majority of four to two the adoption of the £-cent system (now to be known as the "£-new penny" system). As Australia decimalized in February, 1966, and New Zealand in July, 1967, the United Kingdom is now the only major country in the world without the benefit of a decimal currency. Decimalization will harmonize money and other calculations. This will not only speed money calculations and the mechanics of payment and change-giving in shops, but it will also make it possible to use for monetary calculations aids intended for ordinary calculations, enabling calculating machines to be standardized and manufacturers to keep down costs and compete more easily abroad. In schools, teaching time will be saved and textbooks simplified.

In the view of the Halsbury Committee as a whole there were eight features which were desirable in a decimal currency system. These could be divided into two groups of four; the first being features inherent in the system and the second being features relating to the introduction of the system.

The system (1) should be a consistent decimal system and should seek to maximize the benefits hoped for from decimalization; (2) should be simple; (3) should be flexible, and convenient for money transactions of all values; (4) should be lasting. The introduction of the system: (5) should not affect the international standing of sterling; (6) should not present people with undue difficulties of adaptation in the changeover period; (7) should not result in avoidable price changes; (8) should not result in unduly high machine and non-machine costs. The Committee pointed out that there was no single decimal system which would incorporate all these desirable features fully. Any system recommended must be a compromise. In their Report they analysed the merits of 25 systems—four of them in detail—and concluded that the final choice must lie between the £-cent and 10s.-cent systems. In both systems the smallest coin would be worth the equivalent of 1·2d..

The Government's View

The Government considered that the practical advantages of retaining the £ were decisive and it therefore followed the majority report of the Committee which favoured the £-cent system. This decision was not based primarily on the "international case" for the £, as there are other arguments for retaining the £ which are more obvious and concerned with sterling as a domestic currency. A high value major unit has advantages

in a highly developed industrial and trading economy and, as the Halsbury Committee's majority report stressed, to halve the value of the major unit by adopting a 10s. system "seems to go against the economic logic of history". There are also both short and long term accounting and machine advantages in retaining the £. During the changeover, the costs of converting accounts in industry and commerce will be substantially lower as well as the costs of converting business machines. In the long term these advantages are also important. Retaining the high value unit means a more efficient system and a more effective use of machinery. Furthermore, given that the importance of currency units changes as standards of living rise, there would need to be powerful reasons to justify a switch to a major unit with only half the value of the present £.

Retaining the £ avoids an important difficulty of the 10s. system: finding ■ acceptable name for ■ new major unit. Under either system ■ new name is required for the minor unit. The minor unit is to be called a "new penny" during the changeover period and the adjective "new" is to be gradually dropped after the transition.

"Associability"

The 10s. system has some short term advantages of what the Halsbury Committee called "associability", which means the ease with which it is possible to translate sums of money from £ s. d. to decimals and back and to other factors which affect the willingness of the general public to adapt themselves to the new system. However, the £ has a very important "associability" advantage because it retains the most important unit of our money values as a familiar point of reference. The problem of conversion from £ s. d. to decimals will be largely overcome by conversion tables and dual-price labels in shops. Although the £ system has

colloge disadvantages—mainly the introduction of ■ new halfpenny—compared with the 10s. system these disadvantages are essentially transitional or short term. There should be no significant difference between the two systems in the cost of the changeover or in price increases stemming from the change.

As well ■ being the domestic currency of the United Kingdom the £ sterling is also widely used throughout the world as ■ trading and ■ reserve currency. Between one-quarter and one-third of the world's trade is transacted in sterling and almost half of this covers trade between countries other than the United Kingdom. The amount involved is something of the order of £18,000,000,000 ■ year in each direction and the use of sterling for this purpose contributes to the City's invisible earnings of about £200,000,000 a year. The Government considered that there was ■ danger that if ■ new unit were introduced some of those who at present hold or use sterling might cease to do so.

The New Coinage

With one exception, the Government has followed the Halsbury Committee recommendations on the choice of coins, weight-value relationship and the denomination of the halfpenny. The exception is the 20 new penny piece which the Government considers would be unpopular.

In addition to the five recommended coins, which are described in the Act, a new seven-sided coin—a 50 new penny piece—will be introduced in October, 1969, to replace the 10s. note. This move will not really form part of the decimalization process and is being made primarily for economic reasons: although costing more to produce, a coin will last probably 40-50 years, compared with an average life in circulation of no more than 5 months for a 10s. note.

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Present Value</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Standard Weight (grams)</i>	<i>Standard Diameter (centimetres)</i>
New halfpenny.....	1·2d.	bronze	1·78200	1·7145
New penny.....	2·4d.	bronze	3·56400	2·0320
2 New pence.....	4·8d.	bronze	7·12800	2·5910
5 New pence.....	1s.	cupro-nickel	5·65518	2·3595
10 New pence.....	2s.	cupro-nickel	11·31036	2·8500
50 New pence.....	10s.	cupro-nickel	13·5	3·0

The complete new coinage will, therefore comprise the six coins shown above. The 5 and 10 new penny coins were put into circulation on April 23, 1968: this was made possible because, except for their design, they are identical in value, size, weight and metal content with the shilling and florin respectively, and are completely interchangeable with them. Although contained in souvenir coin sets—which have been on sale since June, 1968 for general familiarization purposes—the other three recommended coins will not become legal tender until Decimal Day. These coins differ in size, weight and value from the coins they replace.

Following the changeover in February, 1971, there will be a transitional period during which £sd and decimal coins will circulate together. This period is necessary because it is impossible to convert the country's five million accounting, vending and other similar machines overnight. The Decimal Currency Board considers that it is unlikely that the period will exceed 18 months and that it may well be shorter.

To avoid confusion with the 2p coin during the changeover period, the present halfpenny will be demonetized on August 1, 1969, and the half-

crown—which has an awkward decimal equivalent of 12½p—on January 1, 1970. The clearing banks are already co-operating in the withdrawal of the halfpenny from circulation. The major tasks in the preparatory period, which has already begun, will be the minting of 9,000 million decimal coins and their distribution throughout the United Kingdom; the conversion of the five million machines already referred to; and the making-known by intensive publicity campaigns of the issues involved—and the need on the part of management, industry, commerce and the man-in-the-street to plan accordingly.

Decimal Currency Board

The preparatory work, including ■ big campaign of public education, will be co-ordinated by the Decimal Currency Board (see pp. 373-4). The expenses incurred in minting the new coins and the remuneration and expenses of the Decimal Currency Board and its staff will be spread over a period of some six or seven years. The estimated net cost of minting the new coins is £30,750,000,000. Compensation for change-over costs are not, as a general principle, to be acceptable. The functions

of the Board are: (a) to examine, in consultation with such organizations and persons as the Board consider appropriate, problems involved in the transition; (b) to furnish information and advice about the new currency and coinage, and to publish, whether by advertisement or otherwise, such information as the Board thinks useful for familiarizing the public with it and its relation to the existing currency and coinage; (c) to promote arrangements for the adaptation or replacement of commercial and other equipment designed to record or calculate in the existing currency or to be operated by the existing coinage; (d) to receive and consider representations in respect of expenditure or loss incurred or to be incurred by particular persons or classes of persons in consequence of the change; (e) to make investigations and surveys for obtaining information relevant to the exercise of any of the functions of the Board.

THE BRAIN DRAIN

The migration of qualified engineers, technologists and scientists to and from the United Kingdom has aroused considerable public interest in the past few years, in particular their emigration to the North American continent. There is no doubt that public opinion is sensitive to any image of this country which suggests a flight of talent and this aspect was somewhat emotionally termed "The Brain Drain".

Although there is nothing new in migration itself, the migration in recent years has been highly selective, with ■ greater emphasis on qualified manpower. Year by year, the United Kingdom loses by emigration appreciable numbers from its first-rank manpower and most of this loss is in men of the age range 25 to 35, at the height of their mental and physical powers and at the start of their most productive years. It is difficult to give precise figures of the cost to the economy of the emigration of such qualified people, but the loss to the British economy of an able young engineer who emigrates has been estimated at just under £30,000.

Statistics show that in recent years there has been ■ large increase in the flow of engineers and technologists to North America. From 1961 to 1966, as is shown in the table below, their numbers quadrupled and the American proportion of the total flow of engineers and technologists increased from little more than a quarter to almost a half.

Destinations of British and Commonwealth engineers, technologists and scientists emigrating in the years 1961-1966

	Total	North America	Other countries
<i>Engineers and technologists</i>			
1961	1900	500	1400
1962	2200	700	1600
1963	2500	800	1700
1964	3100	1000	2100
1965	3300	1300	1900
1966	4200	2000	2200
<i>Scientists</i>			
1961	1300	800	500
1962	1300	800	500
1963	1500	900	600
1964	1700	1000	700
1965	1800	1000	800
1966	2000	1100	900

The basic reason given for the emigration of such qualified persons to North America from this

country is that in the last twenty years or so massive United States investment in pure and applied science such as the space programmes, has led to the establishment of new and well-endowed centres both in industry and at the universities. Thus a young graduate has many more choices open to him in the United States than in the United Kingdom.

In November, 1966, the Committee on Manpower Resources for Science and Technology appointed a Working Group "to study the international migration of qualified engineers, technologists and scientists as it affects the United Kingdom; to identify both the advantages and the disadvantages; and to make recommendations accordingly". It became clear to the Working Group at the outset that the principal movement causing concern was emigration to North America, and particularly to the United States, and therefore, their subsequent report concentrated on the causes and effects of this movement.

The following is a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations in the Working Group's Report, published in October, 1967:-

There is a serious brain drain of young engineers, technologists and scientists from the United Kingdom.

The right solution is to create more challenging opportunities, particularly in industry, for talented people. This will require, as an element, a high and sustained level of industrial investment.

It will also require greater recognition that the source of national wealth is in industry, and that new ideas create wealth only if commercially exploited.

The national research and development effort should be kept under review to ensure that it is effectively directed towards increasing national wealth.

More effective long-term planning of Government-financed projects, including research and development, is necessary. An Annual Review should be published.

Government and industry should ensure that adequate provision is made to meet the need for risk finance for promoting research and development projects of potential long-term benefit and for exploiting them commercially.

The Government should consider the case for financial incentives for manufacturing industry to encourage the more effective employment of highly qualified engineers, technologists and scientists.

We reject as measures to counter the brain drain all such negative suggestions as the physical control of emigration; reimbursement by nations or individuals for education costs; restricting university places in certain disciplines; or curbing foreign recruiting agencies.

The Government should sponsor ■ determined and concerted effort to recruit engineers, technologists and scientists in North America for British industry.

Statistics of the migration of qualified manpower are inadequate. The Government should consider improving the present arrangements.

There appears to be a somewhat artificial division of Departmental responsibilities between industrial training and education directed towards the needs of industry.

The United Kingdom should play ■ full part in international discussions on the effects of the brain drain for developing countries.

Greater mobility between employments within the United Kingdom is essential; pensions should be made readily transferable and other obstacles to mobility should be tackled.

There is room for ■ more professional approach to management. There should be Anglo-American and intra-European exchanges of teams to study

management attitudes to the employment of qualified manpower.

Engineers, technologists and scientists should play a fuller part in the formulation of company policy and objectives.

Industry must be able, allowed and prepared to recruit and retain the best engineers, technologists and scientists. There should be a deliberate national policy of higher pay on a selective basis for talented young men in these fields in industry.

Industry should appoint more engineers, technologists and scientists to serve on its Boards of Directors. It should also make greater use of scientific career ladders.

The excitement, rewards and challenge of industry need to be more imaginatively presented to talented people in the universities.

Industry should appoint more university staff as part-time members of Boards of Directors. Universities should appoint more people from industry as visiting professors and lecturers.

Universities should reverse the current tendency to train scientists towards academic achievement as an end in itself and should direct the emphasis of their education more towards the needs of manufacturing industry.

Universities should recognize work in industrial laboratories for higher degrees.

Universities should consider linking or combining faculties of engineering, technology and science.

ALEC ROSE'S VOYAGE

Alec Rose, a 59-year-old greengrocer, left Portsmouth on July 16, 1967, to sail round the world single-handed in his 36-foot ketch *Lively Lady*, on what he called "my personal adventure". The first leg of his trip was a 14,500-mile voyage to Australia following the same route taken by Sir Francis Chichester. He encountered two major setbacks en route, first when his rudder snapped off and then with 3,000 miles to go, the main-mast backstay also snapped leaving the mast waving in strong winds. He managed to fix both by hand. Despite these difficulties he arrived in Melbourne on Dec. 17 and was given a hero's welcome.

He stayed in Williamstown for a month's rest with his son's family before leaving on the return voyage to England by way of Cape Horn on Jan. 14. Expecting to cover the 12,000 miles to Portsmouth in about 130 days he soon met with unfavourable conditions and made slow progress. On Feb. 1, Rose was forced to put into Bluff in New Zealand for repairs to a rigging attachment on the mast, but set sail five days later.

The Chilean Navy reported that *Lively Lady* had rounded Cape Horn on April 1 in a choppy sea. Steady progress marked the last leg of her voyage. Later in June anxiety was rising when a search for Alec Rose had failed to make contact with him for nine days, but on June 30, *Lively Lady* was spotted by R.A.F. Shackleton 25 miles south-west of the Isles of Scilly.

Alec Rose completed his lone voyage when he crossed the finishing line at the Royal Albert Yacht Club, Southsea, on the morning of July 4, to a rapturous welcome from thousands lining the shore. He was welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth and received messages of congratulations from the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and from the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. He was then driven at the head of a procession to the Guildhall with crowds lining the route. On July 20 he was knighted by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

THE DONOVAN REPORT

In April 1965, a Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers' Associations was appointed

under the Chairmanship of Lord Donovan. It was the fifth Royal Commission to be appointed in the last hundred years to inquire into questions affecting industrial relations. The twelve-strong Commission had "to consider relations between management and employees and the role of trade unions and employers' associations in promoting the interests of their members and in accelerating the social and economic advance of the nation, with particular reference to the law affecting the activities of these bodies." Their 145,000-word report was published more than three years later on June 13, 1968.

It recommended the setting up of a permanent statutory Industrial Relations Commission to ensure that Britain's collective bargaining system would be given a complete and radical overhaul. It also recommended that company and factory agreements should become the basis of industrial relations and that the boards of directors should bring about the change. The boards should review their industrial relations policies and aim to develop comprehensive and authoritative collective bargaining machinery at company and/or factory level. They should also welcome the exercise by employees of their right to join trade unions, develop positive management policies on specified matters and collect systematic information, which should be made available to workers' representatives insofar as they might reasonably require it.

The Commission reported that voluntary action was not enough and that legislation and Government action were necessary to speed reform. It proposed that an Industrial Relations Act should be passed under which an Industrial Relations Commission would be set up. In addition, companies would be obliged to register company and factory agreements with the Department of Employment and Productivity. The Commission would investigate and report on cases and problems arising out of the registration of agreements and the industrial relations difficulties being encountered in a factory or industry.

The report further suggested that industry-wide agreements should be revised and should cover only those matters which they could settle effectively. They could be used to lay down guide lines for satisfactory company and factory agreements. The present formal and informal systems of industrial relations only oppose each other, leading to the inefficient use of manpower, unofficial strikes, reluctance to change and the undermining of the incomes policy.

Unofficial strikes

The members of the Commission decided that by far the most important part in remedying the problem of unofficial strikes and other forms of unofficial action would be played in reforming the institutions of whose defects they are a symptom. New measures were needed to encourage the extension of collective bargaining. These included legislation to protect freedom of association; handling of problems of trade union recognition by the Industrial Relations Commission; amendment of the Wages Councils Act; and provision of compulsory arbitration on a selective basis. The Commission also made proposals for safeguarding the rights of individuals in industry. Workers should have statutory protection against unfair dismissal. Disputes between individual workers and employers arising out of contracts of employment or statutory rights should be handled by labour tribunals. Members or would-be members of trade unions should have a right to bring complaints of unfair treatment or of election malpractices on

the part of a union before an independent review body.

There should also be new laws relating to union rules covering admission, discipline, disputes between unions and members, elections, and shop stewards to provide better safeguards for individuals, but without impairing the freedom which trade unions should enjoy to frame rules to meet their own circumstances.

Need for more union mergers

Among the steps recommended to secure the reform of collective bargaining were more trade union mergers and the adoption by the T.U.C. of the principle of one union for one grade of work within one factory as a guide for the development of union structure, and help by employers' associations and companies in developing orderly industrial relations. It also recommended that unions and employers' associations should in future be granted corporate personality and be registered. The law relating to labour relations and unions and employers' associations should also be codified. A special Industrial Law Committee should be attached to the Industrial Relations Commission to keep the law under review.

Greater order must be introduced into factory and workshop relations. This could be achieved by effective and orderly collective bargaining over such issues as the control of incentive schemes, the regulation of hours actually worked, the use of job evaluation, work practices and the linking of changes in performance, facilities for shop stewards and disciplinary rules and appeals.

Boards of directors and their managers need the co-operation of the unions who must sign agreements and take their share of the responsibility. This will demand reform of the unions. Employers' associations, however, could continue to play an important role in the new system, but the over-riding need was to put an end to the conflict between the pretence of industry-wide agreements and realities of industrial relations. All boards of companies should review industrial relations and employers' association should work closely with the unions.

Factory Relations

The commission decided that what was needed first of all was a change in the nature of British collective bargaining and a more orderly method for workers and their representatives to exercise their influence in the factory; and for this to be accomplished, if possible, without destroying the British tradition of keeping industrial relations out of the courts. To accomplish this, an Industrial Relations Act should be passed under which companies would be obliged to register collective agreement with the Department of Employment and Productivity. It should also apply to nationalized industries and public services other than the Civil Service. The Act should provide for the establishment of an Industrial Relations Commission, with a full-time chairman and other full-time and part-time members. The Commission would be expected, on reference from the Department of Employment and Productivity to investigate and report on cases and problems arising out of the registration of agreements. It would have to develop its own rules and methods in the course of its work.

The intention of the Act would be to promote the reform of industrial relations by establishing a system of registration which would enable society's expectations in the field of industrial relations to be brought home clearly and unambiguously to the boards of companies and to trade unions. The proposals made by the Commission were designed

to provide effective control of industrial relations, including pay, at the level of the factory and company by means of properly conducted agreements between companies and trade unions. They also considered that it was contrary to the public interest that an employer should stipulate in a contract of employment that an employee was not to belong to a trade union.

The Commission agreed that it was for the Government to formulate and state in clear terms what its policy was in relation to the lowest paid and how it was to be pursued. It rejected, however, the possibility of dealing with restrictive practices by a tribunal.

Use of Manpower

The report went on to say that the Commission's proposals for the reform of collective bargaining were fundamental to the improved use of manpower. There was also an urgent need to secure the rapid and general adoption of systems and training. Objective standards by which to judge qualifications must be laid down and a person who had attained those standards must be universally accepted as qualified and eligible to do the work in question.

The Commission proposed that existing powers dealing with unofficial strikes, and other forms of unofficial action, should be widened, and reform of the collective bargaining system would solve this problem. It also said that it was desirable that satisfactory voluntary procedures governing dismissals should be developed and extended. Any worker who felt himself unfairly dismissed should have the right to appeal to a labour tribunal seeking compensation, or if both parties agreed, reinstatement.

Examining the case for and against the closed shops, the Commission came to the conclusion that the possibility of banning them must be rejected. Although abuse of power by unions was not widespread it did happen. Safeguards, therefore, were needed so that an applicant for union membership who considered that his application had been wrongly turned down should have the right of complaint to a new independent review body.

Finally, on employers' associations, the report says that it is hoped that the Confederation of British Industry and the employers' associations will reconsider their attitudes on union recognition with a view to encouraging the development of collective bargaining.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE EPIDEMIC

The 1967-68 foot-and-mouth disease epidemic was the worst ever experienced in Britain. From Oct. 25, 1967, to June 4, 1968, 2,364 outbreaks of the disease occurred and approximately 211,800 cattle, 108,300 sheep and 113,300 pigs were slaughtered at a cost in compensation of over £26,000,000. Cheshire and Shropshire were the counties hardest hit, with over two-thirds of the total outbreaks.

The original outbreak was reported on Oct. 25, 1967, on a farm at Nantmawr, near Oswestry in Shropshire, and by Nov. 16, 1967, more than 80,000 animals had been slaughtered or condemned and 440 separate outbreaks recorded. A disease control area restriction order covering all England and Wales came into force on Nov. 17, 1967, after 55 new outbreaks had been confirmed during the day. The order prohibited the movement of animals throughout the country except under licence. Store markets could not be held and fat-stock markets only if licensed by the local authority.

The National Farmers' Union advised its members on measures to check the spread of the disease and appealed to the public to keep away from the countryside, keep to main roads and not allow dogs

to run loose. On Nov. 21, 1967, Mr. Peart, the Minister of Agriculture, gave farmers four rules to help halt the epidemic—keep as many animals as possible under cover; where practicable split livestock in separate units; have all animals examined at least every day; keep people and vehicles off farms by arranging a farm-gate collection and delivery service.

The disease control area restriction order was extended from midnight on Nov. 24, 1967, over the whole of Scotland, including the islands, making all Britain, except Northern Ireland, a controlled area. At the height of the epidemic in the latter part of November as many as 81 outbreaks were confirmed in one day, and Infected Area restrictions covered the whole of the North West Midlands. On Dec. 3, 1967, it was stated that the total number of outbreaks since the epidemic began had reached 1,456 and a total of more than 250,000 animals had been destroyed.

Import Restrictions, 1967

Mr. Peart announced in the Commons on Dec. 4, 1967, that part of the campaign against the epidemic, an immediate ban would be put on shipments of carcass meat and offal from all countries of the world except those where foot-and-mouth disease was unknown, or where there was a long history of freedom from it. He said that increases in some retail meat prices would be expected. No further licences for meat imports would be issued but this would not prevent the landing of meat already shipped. The Minister said he was still convinced that the slaughter policy was the best way to deal with foot-and-mouth disease, but he recognized that vaccine might be needed as a second line of defence.

Livestock Losses

By Jan. 3 it was reported that 356,738 animals had been slaughtered since the outbreak of the epidemic, but in the previous two weeks new cases had gradually fallen off. Farmers, however, were facing problems in other ways. Because of the epidemic, market prices of cattle had risen and although some of the farmers first affected were satisfied with the valuation put on their stock at the time, they were finding that replacements cost them considerably more. From Feb. 9 it was announced that restrictions on livestock movements and sporting events would be considerably relaxed, and there would be no restrictions in counties south of the Thames, in Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, much of South Wales and more counties in the north of England, Scotland having already been freed. At its height, the epidemic had caused

Whipsnade Zoo to be closed, forced the Royal Smithfield Show to take place without any livestock and all horse racing in Britain to be cancelled.

A very full inquiry was made into the origin of the infection and a report was published in March. It considered all the possible means by which foot-and-mouth disease could have been brought to the original case at Bryn Farm near Oswestry. The possibility of the disease having been brought on the farm by animals or people was eliminated. The nearest outbreaks on the continent in 1967 were also too far away for carriage by birds or on the wind. The last previous cases in the United Kingdom were too far back for infection to have remained quiescent and there were no movements of animals to connect them.

The Probable Source of Infection

The inquiry examined the possibility that imported meat had been the source of infection and found that the only supplies of imported meat of any consequence distributed in the district at the relevant time were frozen lamb from Australia, New Zealand and South America. The first two were free from foot-and-mouth disease and were discounted. The butcher who supplied the Bryn Farm household purchased his supplies of imported meat from the Fatstock Marketing Corporation at Wrexham. He had received, as well as New Zealand lambs, 113 carcasses of frozen Argentine lamb. Throughout October he supplied the farm with both frozen lamb and lamb bones for the farm dogs. The disease on the farm was confirmed among pigs, and bones given to the dogs could have been carried into the yard or neighbouring fields where the affected pigs had been. The inquiry's report said that it was not possible to establish conclusively that imported frozen lamb carried foot-and-mouth disease virus to the farm, but as all other generally recognized sources of infection had been eliminated, it remained the most probable sector.

Mr. John Reid, the Chief Veterinary Officer, considering that he and the other members of the inquiry had been unable to discover any possible source of infection except Argentine lamb. Although there was not conclusive evidence that Argentine lamb was the source, the opinion was that there was sufficient circumstantial evidence for considering that this lamb was the cause of the initial case on Bryn Farm and some of the subsequent cases. The whole of England and Wales became free from foot-and-mouth restrictions with the removal of the infected area restriction around Llansilin, Denbighshire, at midnight on June 25.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Brussels 39, Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts.

Permanent U.K. Representative, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (£8,600).

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France, which is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Secretary-General, M. Manlio Brosio (Italy).

Deputy-Secretary-General, James A. Roberts (Canada).

Asst. Secretaries-General, Joachim Jaenicke (Fed. Republic of Germany) (Political Affairs); Alfred P. Hockaday (U.K.) (Defence Planning and Policy); A. Tyler Port (U.S.A.) (Defence Support); Dr. Gunnar Randers (Norway) (Scientific Affairs). (one vacancy) (Economics and Finance).

U.K. Representative, Defence Research Group, W. B. H. Lord.

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.).

Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, Vice-Admiral E. P. Holmes (U.S.A.).

Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel, Adm. Sir John F. D. Bush, K.C.B., D.S.C. (U.K.).

BRITISH ARCHITECTURE OF 1967-68

THE HAYWARD GALLERY—
SOUTH BANK ARTS CENTRE

The opening of the Hayward Gallery by the Queen on July 9, 1968, completed the complex of buildings forming London's South Bank Arts Centre, which began in May 1949 with the building of the Royal Festival Hall for the 1951 Festival of Britain. So far the cost of the development, comprising the Festival Hall, the National Film Theatre, the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room, including the £800,000 gallery, has been about £7,000,000, with the almost certain prospect of a further £3,750,000, together with the site being contributed by the G.L.C., towards the provision of ■ National Theatre during the next few years.

The new gallery, which was designed by architects of the Greater London Council in conjunction with the Arts Council of Great Britain, concurrently with the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room, is named after Sir Isaac Hayward, Leader of the London County Council from 1947 to 1965. The two buildings were unified by consistent use of detailing and materials and related to the Royal Festival Hall by ■ system of pedestrian terraces which provide access from Waterloo Station concourse and Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges. The principal point of access to the Gallery is from these terraces. Vehicle access is by way of the Royal Festival Hall road to the exhibit loading bay and via the loop road between the Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Gallery to the car users' entrance. A car park for 150 cars, which is provided under the Gallery, is to be used temporarily as a park for artists performing in the concert halls, while the whole south bank car parking, including that for the National Theatre, is under construction. It is intended that eventually the car park will be available for public use ■ originally envisaged.

The basic requirement that several separate displays could proceed simultaneously and independently with controlled access to each display has been achieved by planning the galleries on two levels around a central vertical circulation core consisting of two staircases and ■ passenger lift. On the upper level are two naturally lit galleries with a total floor area of 5,500 sq. ft. It was necessary that the lighting in these galleries should be evenly distributed and without shadows, and its intensity controlled with no direct sunlight permitted to enter and ultra-violet radiation reduced to ■ acceptable level. The latter two requirements are necessary for the conservation of pictures.

In conjunction with the Building Research Station, the roofs were designed as a series of glass pyramids, steeply sloped to be as far as possible self cleansing. Below the glazing and within the depth of the structural lattice beams are baffles to exclude direct sunlight. It was necessary in the design of these, to ensure that they excluded as little natural light ■ possible. Under the baffles are motorized horizontal blinds which can be operated manually or automatically by light-sensitive cells to ensure that the desired light level within the galleries is not exceeded. Next to the blinds is a system of fluorescent lighting which can be similarly operated to reinforce the natural light should its intensity fall below the level required. The roof structure is separated from the gallery by an airtight verlarium consisting of panels made of two stretched polythene skins, the upper skin incorporating an ultra-violet filter, supported on a steel suspension. This suspension also houses a continuous electrified track which provides for alternative tungsten display lighting system.

Leading off the upper level are three sculpture

courts, open to the air, with a total exhibition space of 7,000 sq. ft. On the lower level are three artificially-lit galleries with ■ total floor area of 12,100 sq. ft. and heights varying between eleven and twenty feet. The ceilings of these galleries are designed ■ ■ series of aluminium trays in which are housed the air supply diffusers and fixings for tungsten display lights. Also within the ceiling are circulation lights which can be individually switched to suit any display layout. Facilities are provided in all galleries for wall display and in addition, in four galleries, a demountable display system is provided on a four feet module consisting of floor sockets and complementary ceiling bosses, into which posts carrying the display screens are fixed.

The walls of all galleries are plastered and finished with a matt surface. The staircases, ducts and lift shafts comprising the circulation core of the building all express the concrete structure with its carefully executed boarded finish. The floors of the four galleries in which heavy sculpture can be exhibited or over which such sculpture passes to the external courts are finished with a precast tile. The remaining gallery has a maple strip floor. Below the galleries are situated a workshop, air conditioned strong room, stores, staff lavatories, mess room and picture store, the latter equipped with sliding storage racks and having direct access to the enclosed loading bank. The plant rooms and electric intake room are also situated at this level and include a small gas boiler for domestic hot water purposes only, the heat for the building coming from the boiler plant housed in the Royal Festival Hall. From the plant room air is supplied to the galleries by main feeder ducts which are expressed in the structure over the ramp between the lower galleries and at high level externally around the galleries. In the upper two air conditioned galleries air is discharged from a series of diffusers within the verlarium and extracted through grilles at skirting level. The ventilation to the lower galleries is by plenum and extract system, again from diffusers at ceiling level and extract grilles at floor level.

With the exception of the roofs to the top galleries, which are supported on welded structural steel frames, the structure is essentially one of *in situ* reinforced concrete, the basic plasticity of the material being used to shape the structure around the complex geometrical forms of the building. The resulting membrane construction efficiently combines the structural and other functional requirements of the buildings expressing ■ formula which has been used consistently throughout the entire Art Centre project.

In common with the Concert Hall, the design of the Gallery expresses its units of accommodation. The box-type structure of the galleries is clearly expressed throughout the upper galleries resting transversely over the lower, with the part cantilevered sculpture courts forming a dominant feature of the design.

Externally, the walls of the gallery and lower areas are clad within precast concrete slabs incorporating ■ exposed finish of crushed Cornish granite aggregate in contrast to the sculpture courts and shafts from the circulation core, which, rising above the general level of the building, are of an exposed concrete finish, expressing the boarded shuttering. The doors and glazed screen to the foyer are of cast aluminium similar to that used in the windows and doors of the foyer to the Concert Hall.

THE UNIVERSITIES

Modern architecture has become almost an established part of university expansion, which all over

the country, under the guidance of the University Grants Commission, has attracted the attention of our leading architects and enriched the output of many building firms. It is becoming increasingly difficult to single out any one university or college ■ being more significant architecturally speaking than another, yet there are always buildings which for one reason or another emerge ■ milestones in design or technological progress.

Trevelyan College, Durham

Trevelyan College at the University of Durham, for example, is a building highly disciplined in detail yet informal in layout, providing ■ positive environment and ■ reaffirmation of traditional values at a time when the housing of university students is becoming a controversial issue. In their brief, the architects, Stillman & Eastwick-Field, were asked to provide a college for 250 women undergraduates. Generally the accommodation was to include single study bedrooms, with a small proportion of double rooms. There were also to be four guest rooms and flats provided for ten dons. Ancillary accommodation included a library, games room, music practice suite, common rooms, television room, tutorial rooms, administration offices, staff quarters and ■ dining hall to seat 300, including the high table. Other requirements indicated a flexibility in use, which would enable the accommodation to be equally suitable for both sexes attending vacation conferences and conventions, and also provide for the ultimate possibility of the college becoming mixed.

The site is of five acres set on a hill roughly a mile south of the Cathedral, adjoining other recent colleges sited amongst trees and grass of parkland character. The sight lines to the Cathedral required by the town planning authority precluded the use of the north-west corner of the site, and in order to maintain distant views of the Cathedral it dictated that the building should be kept as low as possible.

In order to dominate the natural features of the site ■ little ■ possible it was considered desirable that the college should be irregular, both in plan and outline. Perhaps the most notable feature of the plan is the shape of the study bedrooms, ■ wedge-shaped polygon, chosen to give an impression of increased space, together with flexibility of room arrangement; varied outlook (there being a conflict of aspect and orientation); and economic grouping of rooms around stair access.

The system of massing and articulation of the overall plan derives from the shape of the study bedrooms and their grouping into units of six, which are then paired at each staircase landing to make up one block unit. The resulting plan shape of each block is two overlapping hexagonal forms. The overall shape of the building is deliberately informal and there is no other dominant feature save the exploitation of hexagonal form, providing a very varied and interesting relationship between rooms, blocks and external spaces around the buildings.

Nine blocks, varying in height between two stories, are joined together in any of six directions, to form, with the dining hall block, a complex incorporating two small hexagonal cloisters and ■ large irregular courtyard, with two wings projecting to the north. This molecular arrangement produces its own logic of design which has been fastidiously followed throughout, encouraging the beautiful simplicity and consistency of architectural detailing, so important in the changing relationship of the blocks and spaces as one moves through and around the buildings.

Externally, the composition of the building is

expressed by a structure of warm grey, hand made, load bearing brickwork, which includes the perhaps unlikely inclusion today of brick cills and lintels, containing stained timber window frames. Generally the rooms themselves are plastered internally, but the circulation areas and the dining hall are finished in common brickwork, which has been slurred and painted—contrasting well with an exposed roof construction of triangular metal space frames, supporting a ceiling of woodwool slabs incorporating pyramidal roof lights.

Undoubtedly the college is successful socially, technically and aesthetically, a tribute to the architects' own very high standards of design and consistency of detailing throughout.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING

Although James VI of Scotland announced his intention of founding a "free college in Stirling", this plan was to remain unfulfilled for more than three hundred years. The first formal claim for a University at Stirling was made by the Town Council in 1946. In 1960, with the movement of national opinion in favour of University expansion, this claim was renewed, and subsequently in 1963, the Robbins Report recommended that six new Universities should be established at once and that one of these should be in Scotland. The Government's decision that its location should be at Stirling was announced in July, 1964.

In December, 1965, the University's Academic Planning Board reported to the Sponsoring Committee that an early start should be attempted, with the first admission of students by October, 1967, to be accommodated in preliminary buildings in ■ corner of the site while the main buildings were being designed and built. It was proposed that an initial intake of 150-200 students per year for the first three years would give sufficient impetus to growth; thereafter the population would increase rapidly to reach a total of 3,000 undergraduates in ten years or earlier.

The immediate problem was the provision at great speed of accommodation adequate for the first three years. On the advice of the architects, Robert Mathew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, it was decided that there was just time for ■ simple, but permanent, preliminary building to be designed and occupied by the autumn of 1967; the University authorities would not be faced with having to replace or upgrade temporary buildings and the cost of the necessary services, particularly those connected with scientific teaching and research, would not be lost.

The building was to be a microcosm of the completed University for the first three years of its life, and thereafter was to change its function year by year as the main buildings were built and as departments were "decentred" into them. The building has therefore to be highly adaptable.

Different building methods were examined by the architects and consultants in terms of function, cost, speed and architectural character. After comparative studies had been made, a decision was taken to go ahead on the basis of a single storey light steel frame and ■ range of prefabricated components designed specifically for the project.

The layout takes the form of three single-storey terraces stepping down the slope of the exceptionally beautiful 340-acre site in the Airthrey Estate, situated against the background of the Ochil Hills. The lowest terrace accommodates staff rooms and the library, the middle terrace research laboratories, lecture rooms, and offices for the University administration, and the upper terrace teaching laboratories and the social group, including the restaurant. Each terrace is planned on a single

storey, but the roofs of three large volumes, the library, the main lecture theatre and the restaurant, rise to a higher level. Cross-corridors and staircases link the three levels at a number of points; the main link is a concourse 18 ft. wide, to which the largest rooms are closely related. The building, though large, sits inconspicuously in the landscape, the higher terraces overlooking the lower levels to obtain sun and views of Stirling Castle to the south.

At each level accommodation is designed around a series of enclosed and landscaped courts. In terms of construction the plan repeats in a series of similar bays; this repetition has been of great advantage in saving constructional time. In terms of appearance, the layout of internal walls varies from bay to bay and the landscaping of the courts varies in its arrangement of shrubs, paving and grass.

Considerable thought has been given in the constructional design of the building to the problems of building rapidly. The structure is one of steel columns spaced at intervals of 12 ft., supporting light steel trusses spanning 36 ft. over the bays of accommodation in each terrace. By placing columns outside the face of external walls, interruptions to planning from internal columns have been avoided and perimeter wall surfaces left clear for electrical and piped service runs.

Externally, the walls are for the most part pre-fabricated timber panels, finished in black preservative paint. These were designed to bear on to pre-cast concrete edge-beams spanning from stanchion base to stanchion base, to allow them to be fixed in position and glazed before the concrete site slab had been laid. With the completion of roofing, the building was wind and weathertight at an early stage in the contract, enabling programme-critical services work to get off to a good start and the wet work involved in concrete floor slabs and concrete blockwork partitions to proceed under cover. Concrete floor slabs were float-finished to eliminate the time-consuming process of screeding. Partitions were built of fair-faced blockwork finished in emulsion paint, to eliminate plastering delays. The partition blockwork is used in conjunction with a heavy suspended ceiling of mineral fibre acoustic board fixed to plasterboard to give adequate sound reduction between rooms.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University of Edinburgh has six main libraries dispersed over a wide area on each side of George Square, at present holding a collection of nearly one million books acquired over a period of almost 400 years. The new building, designed by Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson, and completed in 1967 at a total cost of a little over £2,000,000, has become the centre of the whole University library system and is to date the largest university library building in the British Isles.

The University's requirements were stated in a substantial brief in 1961-62. This was expanded and modified in the course of planning the building and in the light of the University Grants Committee's developing regulations. A building was required which would serve the daily needs for study and research of an academic population of between five and six thousand persons, principally those in the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences. The building was also to house the central administrative and processing services of the whole university library system, manuscripts and rare books in all subjects, and the central photographic and binding departments. The great majority of the books were to be on open access and available to all readers.

A prime requirement was that the building should

be as flexible as possible. All floors were to be strong enough to bear full stack weights at all points, and readers and library staff were to be assured of good lighting and ventilation throughout the building. The building was required to be simple in layout, to facilitate both the ready orientation of readers and the rapid re-arrangement of areas for alternative library use. All storeys were to have level floors for the easy movement of readers and books, and noise levels were to be kept low throughout the building.

The City planning authorities enforced a height restriction which, when coupled with the required floor area and the curtilage of the site, dictated the massing of the building. The University's comprehensive plan for the George Square area required the building to sit on a pedestrian podium at ground floor level with vehicular traffic circulating at lower ground floor level. New buildings adjoining were already designed with a strong horizontal emphasis, so that certain levels on elevation had to be carried through. Both the City and University planning authorities dictated certain external finishes.

The original requirement was that the building should accommodate just fewer than 1,900 readers and two million books. The subsequent expansion of the university, after the publication of the Robbins Report on Higher Education, caused the requirement for reader-places to be increased to 2,500. This has been achieved at the expense of a small proportion of the stack capacity but without alteration of a single wall or duct from those originally planned, thus proving the degree of flexibility in the design. The accommodation for readers now comprises nearly 1,300 seats in the reading rooms on the first and second floors, two hundred open carrels, forty typing carrels and twenty study rooms, with further seats scattered over the stack floors in "oases" and along the peripheries. The remaining reader-places are in the various reference rooms, the current periodicals room and in the manuscript and rare books department. Additional facilities include the exhibition hall (with subsidiary display space in the Drummond Room), two seminar rooms, a suite of microtext rooms, a sound room, a map area, and a small coffee room. Accommodation for library staff and their working areas is on the ground floor, lower ground and first floors, and is designed to provide the most productive and efficient working environment.

The requirement for a readily adaptable building conditioned the structural design. A very high design loading of two hundredweights per square foot was used to allow for book stacking anywhere and it was also considered necessary to keep the number of columns to a reasonable minimum. A grid of 27 ft. x 27 ft. was chosen to satisfy this demand and also the layout of book stacks, the columns themselves being kept to the same size as a stacking unit by using high quality concrete and reinforcement. A flooring system of wide shallow *in situ* beams supporting precast concrete trough units was developed and integrated with the ducting system.

Concrete columns and balcony soffits have been left a struck from the shutter with a smooth finish. Balcony fronts are precast concrete with a veneer of roach bed Portland stone used as permanent shuttering and the podium base is clad in riven Yorkstone. Windows are double glazed with silver anodised aluminium frames throughout. The main concourse is clad and furnished in teak with a quartzite floor and in this area air is pushed in through perforated ceiling tiles and extracted through the wall lining. Glazed finned screens have been designed to comply with fire regulations. All other areas are finished in white beech or plaster

with carpeted or linoleum floors. Book shelving is metal, seven feet high, and was specially designed by the manufacturers and the architects.

To produce the proper thermal environment for the preservation of the books, together with the demands of interchangeability of use of accommodation in the future and the planning in depth of the building, it was decided at an early stage that the library must be fully air-conditioned. In consideration of the number of ventilation terminal outlets and lighting fittings necessary in the ceiling, it was decided to combine them; and a linear composite lighting/ventilation fitting was developed. To offset fabric losses, a "brand" of off-peak electrical underfloor heating is provided round the perimeter of each floor. The fuel generally used throughout the George Square is electricity.

The designed temperature is 68°F., the relative humidity is 55 per cent, and the system is based on five air changes per hour, handling 200,000 c.f.m. The Rare Book Department has a separate plant room maintaining closer conditions in that area. Solar gain has been minimized by the construction of overhanging balconies on the upper floors, and the installation of grey-tinted glass on the south and louvres on the east and west sides. Special attention has been paid to noise and the noise criteria level is 25. The main ducts are constructed in brick and concrete and the distribution ducts in fibreglass. The intensity of light on stacks on the vertical plan is 12 to 15 lumens and on the horizontal plan 30 to 35 lumens. Most of the remainder of the building is illuminated to an intensity of 31 to 40 lumens. An automatic smoke detection system with a direct link to the Fire Station is installed with an automatic carbon dioxide sprinkler system in the strong room.

TOWN CENTRE,

CUMBERNAULD NEW TOWN

Cumbernauld, designated as a new town in 1956 to help in the relief of Glasgow's housing problem, took a big step forward in May, 1967, when H.R.H. Princess Margaret opened the first part of the town's huge £15,000,000 centre. Forming a vital pivot of the Cumbernauld plan, prepared under the direction of the Chief Architect and Planning Officer to the Development Corporation, R. Hugh Wilson (succeeded in 1962 by Dudley Leaker) the new centre contains the principal shopping, business, entertainment and public buildings for the whole township.

Unlike earlier new towns, Cumbernauld has no local "neighbourhood" shopping centres. Apart from small general stores in the residential areas—one shop for about every 300 houses—and a group of shops in the township of Abronhill, all the town's shopping will be concentrated in the new town centre.

The success of pedestrian shopping centres elsewhere has proved that people like to shop away from the noise and danger of motor roads. In Cumbernauld the struggle in crowded streets is replaced by pleasant conditions in the vehicle-free areas where shoppers can stroll and chat. At the same time the shopper demands easy access by car or bus and the opportunity to park the car within a short distance of the shops. At Cumbernauld this separation of pedestrians and vehicles is achieved vertically by the provision of a linear multi-deck centre with roads and car parks underneath.

The overall plan takes the form of two parallel main areas of building traversing the length of the centre. Running along the ridge of the hill on which the town is sited, and passing through the centre, is a dual carriageway road over which

bridges of varying width link the two main building zones.

At ground level the layout is devoted solely to transport and communication. The dual carriageway road links the major traffic interchanges at either end of the hilltop, and gives access to car parks planned on two floors under each of the two areas of building, with an ultimate capacity of 5,000 cars, and also to docks where goods vehicles unload and load.

After leaving the car the driver and passengers are able to move to the pedestrian decks above by escalator, lift, stairs or ramps. Goods are taken directly from the loading dock into the storage areas of the shops on the south side of the centre or are conveyed by hoists to the shopping and storage levels on the north side. A bus station is also provided and there are bus stops where access can be obtained to the pedestrian areas above.

Pedestrians will use the lowest levels only on the way between car or bus, escalator and lift, vehicles being excluded from all the floor levels above. Because of the crossfall of the site, the upper floor levels on the southern side of the centre are a half storey below those on the northern side, so that the residents from the south side housing walk up a ramp to the main shopping level while those from the north side cross a bridge leading directly to the shopping level.

Towards each end of the centre are open squares entered from the main footpaths which, with other paths, converge on the centre from the housing areas on either side of the hill. The square at the west end provides pedestrian access to the civic buildings, town church and hotel, in addition to the main commercial and other uses. The square at the east end will serve the entertainment buildings such as cinema, dance hall, bowling alley, swimming baths, indoor sports centre and cultural centre.

All the upper levels are linked by steps and ramps and bridges to give easy communication throughout the centre. The upper floors are laid out with squares and terraces, some covered and enclosed, others open. These spaces provide an attractive setting for the shops, restaurants and various public and commercial buildings.

Above the centre there will be terraces of maisonettes and stepped patio houses where the residents can enjoy the advantages of being in the centre without the hustle and noise. At this and other levels there will be views out of the centre across the town and into the surrounding countryside. Round the centre there will be spaces for open terraces, trees and an area for sports events, exhibitions or fairs.

A carefully planned balance of shops has been provided, including two supermarkets, one of which is the largest in Scotland. Office development has been one of the major successes of Cumbernauld, which is rapidly becoming a regional office centre. Negotiations are taking place all the time to bring further firms into the town. At the present time, occupied office space totals almost 200,000 sq. ft. Some of the attractions appear to be the central location with excellent communications, the wide range of housing available and the increasing flow of school leavers with high educational standards.

The first stage of the town centre ensures a full range of shopping and commercial facilities for the present population of 25,000. It is expected to reach 40,000 in about five years' time. Work is in progress to provide more for the growing population. The part under construction contains a 20,000 sq. ft. supermarket and 5 shops with a total area of 5,600 sq. ft. In addition, an arcade

will be included with a number of finished shop units on either side in various sizes. 176 car parking spaces will also be provided, bringing the total to nearly 700 of the planned 5,000. It is hoped that the shops and offices will be occupied by 1970. This is one of the first schemes of its kind in the world, and is in accord with the Cumbernauld Development Corporation's intention to provide the most efficient facilities for the people living in the town.

HOUSING—THAMESMEAD COMMUNITY

To meet the ever increasing demand for new housing within the London area, the G.L.C. has initiated its plan to build a new community for 80,000 people on about 1,300 acres of drained marshland between the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the Crossness Sewage Works towards Erith.

The first two phases of what is virtually to become a satellite town will be an extension of the adjoining medium density Abbey Wood estate, built during the late fifties, planned on mixed development lines and using the Balency system of precast concrete wall panel and floor construction. A site factory capable of producing an estimated 1,250 dwellings per year was set up in November 1967, aimed at completing the 3,300 dwellings of phase one by 1970.

An important feature of this development is in the use of a five storey "spine block", with maisonettes cascading down on either side of a central access deck. From phase 3 onwards the planning principle of these blocks will be developed to generate the form of new town, providing accommodation at a relatively high density of 130 to 150 persons per acre, ranged along the 3½ miles of river frontage and acting as buffers to the main distribution roads bisecting the community. The integration of spine blocks and distribution roads, together with 13-storey tower blocks of flats, will be such as to provide for easy access to parking and deliveries, closely relating the pattern of the main vertical and horizontal circulation within the blocks to the roadside of the buildings.

There is in many ways a similarity in concept to the form of Habitat, erected for Expo '67 at Montreal, but whereas there the whole design was subordinated to a uniform precast concrete system of box-like units, the G.L.C. architects at Thamesmead are using the interval between building of phases 1 and 2, to devise a means of expressing the difference in character between the permanence of the main decks and shafts of circulation and the individuality of the separate dwellings.

When eventually completed Thamesmead will have cost an estimated £160,000,000, of which approximately £76,000,000 will have been spent in providing the 17,000 or so dwellings, although as much as 50 per cent. of the housing may be built for sale by private developers. As at Runcorn, special emphasis has been given to the provision of local bus routes and 100 per cent. car parking, with the now familiar pattern of multi-level shopping arcades (200,000 sq. ft. with parking for 3,000 cars) and the highly desirable feature of an adjoining yacht basin, with hotels, pubs, restaurants and a fully equipped marina for 2,000 assorted craft.

ENGINEERING RESEARCH STATION

The Engineering Research Station at Killingworth New Town, just outside Newcastle, is the second major building to be built for the gas industry to designs by a Northumbrian firm of architects, Ryder and Yates and Partners. The first building was offices for the Northern Gas Board; the Research Station for the Gas Council

is to house their facilities for the study of future fuel and energy supplies and distribution, necessitated largely by the discovery in 1965 of commercial quantities of natural gas in the West Sole area of the North Sea. The effect of this discovery during the initial planning of the station was twofold. Provision had to be made for rapid and to a large extent unpredictable physical growth of the whole structure with maximum flexibility in the research laboratory area to cater for expansion and contraction of research programmes.

The basic design of the station embodies four distinct elements, comprising administration and parking facilities, workshops and crane bay, research laboratories and ancillary accommodation, in a total area of some 80,000 sq. ft., conceived on a modular basis to provide maximum internal flexibility of space division. The need for growth and change in facilities largely dictated the character of the low steel-framed building, housing the laboratories and workshops element, the open ended research component of which is firmly anchored by the fixed element of the administration, comprising two floors of parking for 80 cars with offices, library, restaurant, kitchen and plant room above, all firmly expressed in concrete.

The workshop is a vast double storey structure, 32 ft. high, topped by Vierendeel roof trusses spanning about 100 ft. A moving gantry serves the entire length of this area and vehicles which are to be offloaded can be driven through large folding doors at each end. The end wall is clad in plastic-coated corrugated sheet steel, designed in such a manner as to facilitate its removal after the building has been extended to minimize any disturbance to the users during the period of future construction.

In the ground floor laboratories, research is mainly analytical (metallurgy and electron microscopy among other facilities) relating to the workshop. On the upper floor, however, research chemistry and dynamics are much more experimental. In fact, the research facilities hardly existed at all in the original design brief and the architects adopted an essentially flexible system of services and partitions which could be adapted and rearranged by the Gas Council as necessity dictated. On the upper level a concourse divides the workshop from the laboratories, which will be extended with the building and function both as an area for circulation and social contact.

The single storied ancillaries wing detached from the main building by the service road, contains sections which because of danger, noise or accessibility are better kept separate, stores for corrosives and solvents, carpentry workshops, compressors and gas meter, etc. This block is already being extended to house hydraulic and radiography test areas where pipes can be tested to destruction under water or oil pressure and metals can be safely X-rayed.

A feature of the scheme and one which identifies the station with the architects' earlier building for the Northern Gas Board are six bold funnel-shaped towers rising above the reinforced concrete portion of the building. These contain the various water tanks and extract ducts used in conjunction with the plant room and are consistent with the architects' deliberate policy of contrasting the hard lines of modern industrial architecture with built-in sculptural forms. Undoubtedly this building must be counted as being one of the best of its kind in the country, evocative of the architects' imagination and skill, working harmoniously with mechanical services and structural consultants to ensure the close and equal collaboration of the whole environmental design team involved in the creation of a building.

ACLAND BURGHLEY SCHOOL

Rising against a background of decaying Victorian and Edwardian terraces, fragmented for the greater part into rooming houses and flats, the Acland Burghley School at Tufnell Park, North London, built for the Inner London Education Authority, is a striking example of the skill of the architects, Howell, Killick, Partridge and Amis, in evolving a design from a circulation pattern enabling 1,320 children to move freely about the building, yet still retain the feeling that they belong as individuals to separate parts of it.

The main building takes the form of a cluster of three classroom towers created to break the school up into separate units disposed in a semi-circle round the circulation core, to which they are each joined on one side with offshoots from the core stretching out to the assembly hall, playground deck over the railway cutting and the gymnasium. All movement is undercover and there is the added feature of a covered play space, one of the largest in the country, next to the playground deck.

The circulation core is reached from the deck or by a ramped main entrance to which the administration is adjacent. Routes between cloakrooms lead to staircases serving the lower, middle and upper school towers, each containing at ground level a pair of dining rooms with shared service and food trolley lift to the centralized kitchen and wash-ups below. At first floor level the towers contain classrooms for history, geography and commerce and, above these, general classrooms. The specialist nature of the first floor includes top-lit art rooms around a patio, needlecraft, housecraft, library and as a limb, the science laboratories. Under this limb the deck extends to form a covered walkway at lower ground level, giving entry to the music rooms and at the far end to the workshops fronting a service road.

Externally, the buildings, excluding the gymnasium and the assembly hall, have a structure of octagonal columns with continuous flint-faced nose-shaped precast cladding panels and boxed out acoustic double sliding windows for all classrooms. The windows are placed on two sides of every classroom to give, in the words of the architects, "visual variety or different orientation". The treatment internally has been to use, as painted partitions, either the structural fair-faced *in situ* concrete or "on edge" brick walls.

The gymnasium and games hall on the concrete deck over the railway cutting are under a large span structure with timber cladding. The castellated roof shape enables continuous barrel roof lighting to supplement the clerestory lighting. The timber externally is treated with dark stain and inside the gyms with a clear finish. The games hall is open to the playground on one side with an athletic training area adjacent. Further fenced games courts are sited between the schoolkeeper's house and the assembly hall.

The assembly hall itself is the most recent and perhaps the most striking construction of the whole building complex. Hexagonal in shape and directly linked to the circulation core, it is sunk into the ground with two drama classrooms backstage. It is double ended to serve any number of functions from school social events to full-length operas, and great attention has been given to acoustic and lighting detail. These aspects influenced the use of special timber wall lining, the untreated concrete and the shaped pine ceiling with very flexible general and stage lighting. The floor is of missandia and externally aluminium roofing is very effectively combined with dark stained timber and concrete.

The total cost of the school, including furniture and equipment, was about £900,000, of which approximately £260,000 was spent on the reinforced concrete platform over the railway cutting.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS (To March 31, 1968)

Town	New Industries		New shops	New houses and flats	Estimated expenditure for all purposes
	Number of firms	Numbers employed			
Basildon.....	122	20,229	320	16,392	£69,568,000
Bracknell.....	33	8,417	121	7,008	34,850,000
Crawley.....	86	17,384	293	13,765	33,000,000
Harlow.....	103	15,494	311	19,552	63,504,000
Hatfield.....	15	1,023	96	4,293	10,900,000
Hemel Hempstead.....	66	12,354	318	13,136	40,800,000
Stevenage.....	63	16,656	302	15,552	52,452,000
Welwyn Garden City.....	54	5,572	132	6,393	18,280,000
Aycliffe.....	—*	—	74	5,453	13,736,000
Corby.....	19	3,433	200	6,878	21,772,000
Dawley.....	14	132	3	410	9,399,000
Peterlee.....	24	2,555	96	5,660	17,711,000
Redditch.....	23	762	—	13	7,409,000
Runcorn.....	18	398	—	145	6,570,000
Skelmersdale.....	40	3,812	—	1,504	17,949,000
Washington.....	18	444	3	28	4,395,000
Cwmbran.....	29	651	184	7,413	25,373,000
Cumbernauld.....	56	4,829	53	6,144	31,488,000
East Kilbride.....	140	13,402	172	15,483	49,313,000
Glenrothes.....	44	4,386	72	6,989	22,560,000
Livingston.....	11	1,378	4	1,713	12,373,000
Irvine.....	—	—	—	—	24,000
Total Expenditure.....	—	—	—	—	£563,562,000

Expenditure to March 31, 1968, on proposed new towns at: Milton Keynes, £135,000; Peterborough, £1,000; Newtown and Northampton, Nil.

* Industry already exists in the Trading Estate at Aycliffe.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

These are some of the basic facts about the major expansion of educational provision in the United Kingdom between 1954-55 and 1964-65. **Cost.**—The total expenditure on education (including university education) by public authorities increased from £513,400,000 (representing 3·2 per cent. of the Gross National Product) to £1,485,300,000 (5·1 per cent.). In addition, the cost of school meals and milk went up from £46,400,000 (0·3 per cent. of G.N.P.) to £93,300,000 (still 0·3 per cent.). **Pupils.**—The number of children in schools (including independent schools) rose from 8,300,000 to nearly 9,000,000. **Teachers.**—The total of full-time teachers in service in maintained and aided schools rose from 286,000 to 338,000 and of students training to be teachers from 32,000 to nearly 76,000. **Further Education.**—The number of students undertaking further education (other than university education) in grant-aided institutions went up from 2,000,000 to more than 3,000,000. **Universities.**—Full-time student numbers rose from 98,000 to nearly 169,000 and those of full-time teaching and research staff from 11,000 to nearly 19,000.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The present pattern of education in England and Wales derives from the Education Act of 1944 (Butler Act) which was modified by nine minor Acts from 1946 to 1968. The Secretary of State for Education and Science is assisted by three Ministers of State and a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. His responsibilities relating to civil service and (exercised through the University Grants Committee) the universities, cover the whole of Great Britain, but his functions in connection with schools, further education and teachers relate to England and Wales only. The work of the Department in London is organized in 17 Branches. Part of the Department, the Education Office for Wales, is in Cardiff and most of the work of the 550 H.M. Inspectors (who inspect schools and other educational establishments apart from universities and provide the Secretary of State with information and advice) is in the local education authority areas. The Secretary of State's requirements under the Act are issued, and guidance is given, mainly in the form of regulations, orders and circulars addressed to local education authorities and other bodies, and in booklets. A report and five volumes of statistics are published annually.

In February, 1968, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the activities of the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department.

Among the main features of the system are:

(a) Its administration is decentralized, the responsibility for providing state primary, secondary and further education (but not university education) to meet the needs of their areas being that of the 162 local education authorities (L.E.A.'s). These are the elected councils of counties and county boroughs and the outer London boroughs, the Inner London Education Authority being a specially constituted statutory committee of the Greater London Council. The councils appoint education committees consisting of some of their own members (a majority of the committee) and some other persons with experience in education and knowledge of local educational conditions. The L.E.A.'s maintain schools and colleges and build new ones, pay teachers and provide equipment and materials. Most of the public money spent on education is disbursed by the local authorities. Education is by far the largest item of their expenditure. A large authority may spend £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year on education. L.E.A.'s are financed by rate support grants from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under the Local Government Act 1966, and from the rates.

(b) Voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. Some indication of its nature and extent is given below.

There are separate central advisory councils for education in England and Wales which advise the Secretary of State, usually on subjects referred to them. Their membership changes from one refer-

ence to another. Among the subjects on which the Council for England has reported in recent years are the education of boys and girls aged 15 to 18 (the Crowther Report, 1959), the education between 13 and 16 of pupils of average or less than average ability (the Newsom Report on *Half our Future*, 1963), and primary education and the transition to secondary education (the Plowden Report, 1967). The Plowden Report on *Children and their Primary Schools* recommended a national policy of positive discrimination in favour of areas where children are most deprived socially.

SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Schooling is compulsory for all children between 5 and 15 years (16 years from 1972-73). No fees are charged in any publicly maintained school.

There are four main categories of school: (a) those maintained by local education authorities, the authorities meeting their expenditure partly from local rates and partly from grants made by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; (b) direct grant schools which are assisted by grants from the Department of Education and Science; (c) recognized independent schools i.e. independent schools which have sought and obtained recognition efficient after inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Schools; (d) other independent schools.

Maintained schools are of two types: (i) county schools (19,000) which are built, maintained and staffed by local education authorities. Their managers (primary schools) and governors (secondary schools) are appointed by the L.E.A.'s. (ii) Voluntary schools (10,000) which although built by voluntary bodies (mainly religious denominations) are maintained by an L.E.A. More than two-thirds of the voluntary schools are Church of England schools and about 2,000 are Roman Catholic. Voluntary schools are of three kinds: controlled, aided, and special agreement. In controlled schools the L.E.A. nominates two-thirds of the managers or governors (the rest are nominated by the voluntary body), bears all costs and appoints the teachers. In aided schools the managers or governors (two-thirds appointed by the voluntary interest and one-third by the L.E.A.) are responsible for repairs to the exterior of the school building and for improvements and alterations to it though the Department of Education and Science may reimburse up to four-fifths of approved expenditure. The L.E.A. meets all running costs. The managers or governors control the appointment of teachers. Special agreement schools are those where the L.E.A. may, by special agreement, pay between one-half and three-quarters of the cost of building a new, or extending an existing, voluntary school, almost always a secondary school. Two-thirds of the governors are appointed by the voluntary body and the remainder by the L.E.A. Expenditure is normally apportioned between the authority and the voluntary body as for an aided school.

A direct grant grammar school has an independent governing body with L.E.A. representatives and

receives maintenance grants direct from the Department of Education and Science in return for which a quarter of its places ("free places") are offered to pupils who have attended a grant-aided primary school for not less than two years. The remainder of the places may be available for fee-payers, except that up to a further 25 per cent. ("reserved places") may be claimed by the authority. The authority's proportion of the admissions may not, unless the governors agree, exceed one half. Fees are paid by the L.E.A.'s for the places they take up and they pay for about 60 per cent. of direct grant pupils. The fees paid by the parents of all other pupils are assessed according to the parents' means, any balance being paid to the school by the Department of Education and Science. The maintenance grant from the D.E.S. to the school comprises a capitation grant for every boy and girl in the school together with an additional sum for each sixth-former.

By the term *public schools* is usually meant the independent schools in the membership of the Headmasters' Conference, the Governing Bodies Association or the Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools Association.

Independent schools charge fees and do not receive grants from the State. *Preparatory schools* are mainly for boys from about 8 to 13 years who wish to enter public schools. All independent schools are open to inspection and must register with the Department of Education and Science which lays down certain minimum standards and can make schools remedy any unacceptable features of their buildings or instruction and exclude any unsuitable teacher or proprietor. To be designated "recognized and efficient", an independent school must satisfy the D.E.S. that its standards are broadly comparable with those of grant-aided schools.

Report on Public Schools.—In July 1968 the Public Schools Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Newsom, published its first report on the integration of the independent boarding schools with the state system of education.

The Commission's general conclusion was that independent schools are a divisive influence in society and that the pupils, the schools and the country would benefit if children from a wider social background were admitted to them.

Among the main recommendations in the Commission's 52-point plan for achieving integration are:—

(a) independent boarding schools "suitable and willing" to enter the integrated sector should be encouraged to do so; initially they should offer within seven years at least half their places to assisted pupils from maintained schools;

(b) most independent schools (particularly boys' schools) should admit pupils of a wider range of ability; where schools are too small to admit children of widely differing ability over the whole age group, they should adapt as far as possible to the comprehensive system by shortening their courses and adjusting their ages of admission;

(c) in order to meet the needs of assisted pupils, particularly those from maintained day schools, integrating public schools should adapt themselves radically. "This", says the Commission, "must not mean sacrificing important traditions and values" but, in specified ways, "the style of life" should be reconsidered;

(d) schools which are Christian foundations (as most public schools are) should be encouraged to accept pupils from denominations other than their own, as well as pupils of other religions or no religion;

(e) the schools may have a valuable role to play in the education of immigrant children and there

should be no discrimination against them in allocating places;

(f) the only justification for spending public money on boarding education is "the need for boarding, for either social or academic reasons";

(g) a Boarding Schools Corporation should be created to administer the integration scheme; guidance on boarding and placing policy should be given by this Corporation to regional consortia of local education authorities which would, after the early stages, handle the main volume of applications;

(h) there should be more co-educational boarding schools;

(i) the Secretary of State should have power to compel a school to enter into a scheme of integration if all efforts at negotiation and persuasion should fail and if a school's refusal to enter the scheme would prejudice a successful integration policy;

(j) action should be taken to end the fiscal and other benefits derived by some schools from their status as charities.

Costs. The net cost of a take-up of 38,000 secondary and 9,000 preparatory places would be £12 million a year and of a modified scheme for a take-up of 32,000 places as an interim measure, £6.1 million a year. The ending of fiscal and similar reliefs would save £2 to £3 million a year.

The Commission recognizes that a scheme of integration appropriate to England and Wales might not be applicable to Scotland where a different kind of scheme might be necessary.

Three of the fifteen members of the Commission did not sign the report and appended a note of dissent to it; and a fourth member who did sign entered a general note of reservation.

The Commission has now been reconstituted, under the chairmanship of Professor D. V. Donnison, to consider its remaining terms of reference: to advise on the integration of day independent schools with the national system of education, and on the ways in which direct grant grammar schools in England and Wales and grant-aided schools in Scotland can participate in the movement towards comprehensive reorganization; and also to review the principle of central government grant to those schools.

The State System.—*The Primary Stage* begins at 5 years and the transfer to secondary school is made between 10½ and 12 years. About half the primary schools take 5 to 11-year olds; about a quarter are schools for infants (up to 7 years only); and most of the rest take juniors only (7 to 11 year olds). Children under 5 may attend the limited number of nursery schools or nursery classes attached to infant schools.

Secondary Stage.—Secondary schools are for children aged 11 to 15 (16 from 1972-73) and over. In January, 1967, when there were 2,832,851 pupils in maintained secondary schools the main types were: (a) secondary modern schools (1,459,377 pupils) providing mainly a general education with a practical bias, with an increasing number of pupils staying on after the school-leaving age; (b) grammar schools (694,898 pupils) providing an academic course from 11 to 16-18 years and constituting the main route to the universities and the professions; (c) comprehensive schools (407,475 pupils) catering for the secondary education of all pupils in an area; and (d) technical schools (69,704 pupils) providing an integrated academic and technical course. The allocation to (a), (b) and (d) of pupils leaving primary schools at or about the age of 11 years often took account of an "eleven plus" examination involving attainment or intelligence tests.

The Government aims to end selection at eleven plus and abolish separatism in secondary education.

In July, 1965, the Secretary of State for Education and Science in circular 10/65 requested each local education authority to prepare within a year a general statement of long-term proposals for the reorganization of county and voluntary schools in its area on comprehensive lines and a detailed statement of proposals for three years starting not later than September, 1967. No one pattern was laid down but certain forms of comprehensive schools were recommended for consideration by L.E.A.'s. The Secretary of State also announced an extensive programme of research to be carried out by the National Foundation for Educational Research into the various ways of organizing and running comprehensive schools, and an evaluation of their educational and social aims by the University of Manchester.

The Further Stage is treated separately below.

Primary and Secondary Schools

In January, 1967, there were 33,380 schools, of which 29,821 were maintained by local education authorities, 323 were direct grant schools, 1,506 were independent schools recognized as efficient, and 1,740 were other independent schools. There were at school in 1967, 7,999,488 children (4,112,656 boys and 3,886,832 girls) of whom 7,428,593 were in maintained schools, 127,212 in direct grant schools, 306,772 in recognized independent schools and 136,911 in other independent schools. Of those in maintained schools, 4,502,197 were in primary, 2,832,851 in secondary schools and the rest in nursery (24,232) or special (69,313) schools including hospital. Almost all maintained primary schools, and rather more than half of the maintained secondary schools, are for both boys and girls. At secondary level most independent schools are for boys only or girls only.

The total number aged 15 years or over (excluding those under the school-leaving age) was 584,683 (12·1 per cent. of the age-group); of these 473,279 (9·5 per cent. of age-group) were in maintained schools, 37,577 were in direct grant schools, 64,963 in recognized independent schools and 8,864 in other independent schools. 314,138 of the 584,683 were boys.

Of the total of 242,626 boys and girls in sixth forms, 181,751 (101,161 boys and 80,590 girls) were in maintained schools of whom 135,163 were in grammar schools, 23,260 in comprehensive schools, 8,442 in technical schools, and 6,970 in secondary modern schools. The number of sixth form pupils in direct grant schools was 23,743 and in recognized independent schools 37,132.

Class sizes.—The statutory maximum sizes of classes in maintained schools are 40 for primary schools and 30 for secondary schools but in January, 1967, 14·8 per cent. of primary pupils were in classes of over 40 (compared with 31·9 per cent. ten years before). 45·2 per cent. of secondary pupils were in classes of over 30 (compared with 62·1 per cent. ten years before). The average size of primary classes as registered was 32·7 and of secondary 27·5 but 11·6 per cent. of all primary classes were oversize and 36·5 per cent. of secondary classes; the corresponding percentages ten years earlier were 26·1 and 52·4.

Boarding.—Of the 7,999,488 pupils at school in January, 1967, 174,089 were boarders (118,187 boys and 55,902 girls); of these 17,926 boys and 7,226 girls were in maintained schools (mainly in secondary and special schools), 13,105 boys and 5,122 girls in direct grant schools (including 7,201 boys and 2,117 girls in direct grant grammar schools), 80,347 boys and 40,526 girls in recognized independent schools, and 6,802 boys and 3,038 girls in other independent schools.

School Meals.—In 1967, 69·5 per cent. (4,846,500) of day pupils at maintained schools were taking school dinners and 79·3 per cent. (5,969,671) took school milk. Milk is not available for secondary school pupils (since September 1968).

Immigrant pupils.—In 1966 there were 131,043 immigrant pupils in maintained schools with 10 or more immigrants, of whom 43·7 per cent. were from the West Indies and 18·6 from India; 5·9 had no English and 18·7 had some but needed further intensive training. In these schools 13·1 per cent. of pupils were immigrants. By 1967 the 131,043 had risen to 165,000 and in that year the total number of immigrant pupils in all maintained schools was 184,000 (2·5 per cent. of the total school population). A recent Parliamentary answer indicated that in *Wolverhampton* in January, 1968, immigrant pupils as a percentage of all pupils in the different categories of primary school were: Church of England 42·7, Roman Catholic 14·3, County primary 15·3; the corresponding percentages for *Birmingham* were 22·1, 4·3, 24·6.

Examinations.—Secondary school pupils can take the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) or the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.). The examinations for the G.C.E., which are conducted by eight examining bodies (most connected with universities) are set at two levels: Ordinary level ("O") and Advanced level ("A"). "A" level is usually taken after two years in the sixth form following "O" level. The G.C.E. is not a "grouped subject" examination and candidates at either level may take one or more subjects as they wish. At "A" level passes are awarded in five grades. "A" level candidates may take Special papers which are usually set on the same syllabus as the basic "A" level papers but contain more searching questions.

Like the G.C.E. the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.) can be taken in one or more subjects. It is open to boys and girls in any school completing five years of secondary education. Five grades are awarded. The C.S.E. can be examined in a number of ways, internal and external, and is controlled largely by teachers sitting on the 14 regional examining boards. In 1967 176,000 candidates took the C.S.E. examinations.

Co-ordinating the work of the G.C.E. and C.S.E. examining boards, and advising them, is the *Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations* which was established in 1964 by the Secretary of State for Education and Science as an independent body representing all educational interests with teachers forming a majority of its members. It is concerned *inter alia* with maintaining comparability of standards between boards and also between the two examinations (grade 1 in the C.S.E. is intended to indicate a standard such that a candidate achieving it might reasonably have been expected to obtain a pass at "O" level in the G.C.E. had he followed a course leading to that examination). The Council is also particularly concerned with promoting and encouraging curriculum study and development. Among its major programmes of work are those relating to English teaching at all school stages, preparations for the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 and sixth form curricula and examinations. It works closely with the Nuffield Foundation which has been sponsoring the preparation of new courses particularly in mathematics, science and modern languages.

Of the 233,051 sixth-form pupils at school in January 1966 (135,036 boys and 98,015 girls) 220,050 were following G.C.E. "A" level courses. 136,276 of the 233,051 were in maintained grammar schools, 36,906 in recognized independent schools, 23,144 in direct grant grammar schools, 16,558 in comprehensive schools, 8,447 in technical schools, 5,353 in

secondary modern schools and 6,367 in other maintained schools.

In a decade the number of school leavers with five or more passes at "O" level has more than doubled and the number with two or more "A" levels has almost trebled.

TEACHERS

Teachers are appointed by local education authorities, school governing bodies or managers. Those in maintained schools must (except temporary and occasional teachers) be approved as "qualified" by the Department of Education and Science. Most teachers become qualified by successfully completing a course at a college of education or university department of education. For the time being, graduates and holders of certain specialist qualifications may be recognized as qualified teachers without having to take a teacher training course but it is intended to make training obligatory in due course for all new entrants.

A major problem at present relates to the supply of teachers as the number of children at school increases with the birth rate and the number of those staying on at school beyond the statutory leaving age rises. It is estimated that in 1968 there will be 7,486,100 boys and girls in maintained primary and secondary schools, 7,678,600 in 1969, 9,137,500 in 1975 and 9,761,100 in 1979; this compares with 7,335,000 in 1967.

In February 1968 (provisional figures) the total number of qualified teachers in service in maintained schools was 316,915; this included the full-time equivalent of part-timers and represented an increase of 10,513 over the previous year and of 23 per cent. over the figure for 1958. There were also in 1968 9,860 unqualified temporary or occasional teachers.

In October, 1966, teachers were being trained in a total of 208 institutions of various types: 28 university departments of education providing mainly one-year courses for graduates; 146 general colleges of education (95 maintained by local authorities and 51 by voluntary bodies), providing mainly three-year courses for non-graduates; 7 colleges of housecraft education and 7 of physical education (all for women) providing mainly three-year specialist courses; 16 art training centres providing one-year courses for holders of art qualifications; and 4 colleges of education (technical) which gave one-year specialist courses. At the voluntary colleges (provided mainly by religious denominations) up to 80 per cent. of approved capital expenditure and 100 per cent. of running costs are paid by the Government. In 1966 there were 7,888 full-time teachers engaged in teaching the students in the colleges of education.

There were 90,785 students in training in October, 1966, (27,923 men and 62,862 women) of whom 5,026 were in university departments of education. The Government has set a target of 111,000 teacher-training places outside the universities by 1973-74 and student numbers in colleges of education are increasing rapidly. At the end of 1967 the colleges had a total of over 95,000 students compared with about 84,000 in 1966 and about 48,000 in 1962. Many colleges now provide for suitably qualified students a four-year course leading to a B.Ed. degree awarded by the university of whose institute of education the college is a member.

In 1968 (provisional figures), 8,363 married, qualified women teachers returned to service after a break of at least one year, 6,057 going to primary schools and 2,306 to secondary. 3,812 of them returned to full-time teaching and 4,551 to part-time;

1,178 of the 8,363 were graduates. Many local education authorities provide refresher courses which are often open also to graduates with no previous teaching experience.

With the increase in day training facilities there has been a rapid rise to nearly 6,000 in 1966 in the number of mature students (aged 25 years or over) entering teacher training.

In February, 1967, there were 41,441 part-time teachers in service (5,246 more than the previous year) in maintained primary and secondary schools (about half in each); 11 education authorities employed part-time teachers to an extent equivalent to more than 10 per cent. of their total teaching force and 90 authorities to at least 5 per cent.

Of the 288,629 teachers in full-time service in maintained primary and secondary schools in 1966, 20·3 per cent. were graduates.

Salaries.—The payment of full-time teachers in maintained schools is negotiated through a new Burnham Primary and Secondary Committee set up under the Remuneration of Teachers Act 1965. The committee has two sides, one (teachers' panel) representing teachers and the other (management panel) the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the local authorities, with an independent Chairman. Its agreed recommendations are transmitted to the Secretary of State who must give effect to them. If the committee is unable to agree on a new salary award the matter is referred to independent arbitration and the Secretary of State must give effect to the arbitrators' recommendations unless they are set aside by Parliament. The latest scales (adopted in July, 1967) were the product of such arbitration and involve a basic scale of £800 p.a. rising to £1,500 after 14 years of service (as compared with the previous basic £730 p.a. to £1,400 after 14 years) for teachers, with additions for qualifications above the minimum and for posts of responsibility. For head teachers there is a consolidated scale ranging at the maximum from £1,710 to £4,110. The increase cost an additional £29 million (7 per cent.).

There is a superannuation scheme administered by the Department of Education and Science.

FURTHER EDUCATION

Local Education Authorities are responsible, under the 1944 Education Act, for providing full-time and part-time courses of post-secondary education (other than university education) in their areas. There are ten Regional Advisory Councils which co-ordinate further education in their regions and nominate a majority of the members of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce which advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

The 8,487 further education establishments (1966 enrolment: 3,107,522 students) other than the colleges of education, may at present be grouped in eight main categories of which all, except the last, are grant-aided:

1. *National Colleges* (6 in 1966).—Established and financed jointly by the Department of Education and Science and industry to provide advanced technical studies for particular industries. 1,345 students in 1966.

2. *Regional Colleges* (25).—Providing a substantial amount of advanced study particularly by means of full-time and sandwich courses for students from several Local Education Authority areas. 86,988 students.

3. *Colleges of Art* (150).—118,845 students.

4. *Agricultural Colleges* (5).—Providing courses mostly of two years' duration. 1,369 students.

5. Farm Institutes (40).—Providing mainly non-advanced courses. 9,487 students.

6. Other Major Establishments (510).—Including "area" and "local" colleges; technical colleges, colleges of commerce, etc., which provide a substantial number of day courses. 1,498,876 students.

7. Evening Institutes (7,662) offering a wide range of courses, many of them recreational, for evening students, and often housed in premises used by day for other educational purposes. 1,374,112 students.

8. Independent Establishments which are not required to register with the Department of Education and Science but may apply for recognition as efficient; in 1966 there were 89 such recognized establishments with 16,500 students.

For Colleges of Education, see under "Teachers" above.

The number of students taking advanced courses (full-time, part-time or sandwich) leading to recognized qualifications at grant-aided establishments rose to 162,380 (144,500 men and 17,880 women) in 1966. Of these 37,340 were on full-time courses, 27,150 were sandwich course students, 61,390 were taking part-time day courses and 46,510 were attending evening only classes. Almost 20,000 of the total were working for a first degree (university or C.N.A.A. (see below)) and 442 for a higher degree. 625,013 students were released by their employers to take part-time day courses at grant-aided establishments. The (provisional) total number of full-time teachers serving in technical colleges, colleges of art and farm institutes in 1967 was 41,500 (4,000 more than the previous year).

The development of the work of the Industrial Training Boards (see pp. 535-6) set up following the Industrial Training Act of 1964 is bound to increase the demands made on technical colleges with more and more young people expected to be released from industry for further education. By 1967 there were 21 Industrial Training Boards and about 12 million employees came within their scope.

Polytechnics.—To achieve a greater concentration of the facilities for full-time higher education within the Further Education system, the Government announced in 1966, in a White Paper, *A Plan for Polytechnics and Other Colleges*. The Secretary of State for Education and Science is to designate some 30 major centres (some single colleges and others combinations of colleges) in which a wide range of full-time, sandwich and part-time courses can be developed and which can become "comprehensive academic communities" catering for students at all levels of higher education, and entirely or almost entirely for those of 18 years or more. They will have governing bodies with a large measure of autonomy and will be mainly teaching institutions though provision will be made for certain essential research. As part of the sector of higher education within the Further Education system they will complement the universities and colleges of education. Among the colleges named as those from which it is proposed that particular polytechnics should be formed are many of the present regional colleges.

In May 1968 the Secretary of State for Education informed 16 local education authorities that he would be prepared to designate polytechnics in their areas in due course, subject to certain amendments of the L.E.A. proposals; four other polytechnic schemes were then still under consideration.

An important body with few, if any, parallels in other countries is the *Council for National Academic Awards* (C.N.A.A.) which awards degrees to students taking courses approved by it in non-university institutions. Following a recommendation of the Robbins Committee it was established by Royal Charter in 1964 as an autonomous body. More than 40 colleges in Great Britain conduct

courses leading to its degrees: B.A., B.Sc., and the higher degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. (for post-graduate course work) and M.Phil. and Ph.D. (for research which may be undertaken jointly in industry and college). Although these degrees are mainly in science and applied science subjects they can be awarded in any field and include at present degrees in economics, law, languages and business studies.

Adult Education. A wide variety of courses for the education and recreation of adults is provided by local education authorities, the Workers Educational Association and other voluntary bodies, the extra-mural departments of universities and certain residential colleges. In November, 1967, the total number of students enrolled at evening institutes was 1,419,765 of whom 935,704 were women; there were also many students engaged in day-time and evening non-vocational and recreational classes at other further educational establishments. In 1966-67 there were 236,330 students attending courses provided by the university extra-mural departments, the W.E.A. and other responsible bodies. The expenditure in 1964-65 of responsible bodies (the extra-mural departments of universities, the W.E.A. and two other bodies) was £1,985,000.

The Youth Service.—Provides for the spare-time activities of young people. The Local Education Authorities co-operate with voluntary bodies in their areas and may maintain their own youth clubs. There are various national voluntary youth organizations which receive grants from the Department of Education and Science. By the end of 1967 there were 1,560 full-time youth leaders on the Department's register. In addition there are about 6,000 part-time paid leaders and many thousands of volunteer workers. The estimated expenditure of the L.E.A.'s on the Youth Service in 1965-66 was £5,800,000.

STUDENT SUPPORT

Between 1958-59 and 1966-67 the expenditure on first degree and lower student awards for higher education in Great Britain made from public sources, rose from £29·1 million to (provisional) £110 million. In the same period expenditure on postgraduate awards from public sources rose from £2·1 million to (provisional) £8·4 million. "Public sources" comprises local education authorities, the research councils and government departments.

SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the Education Authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962 which consolidates the enactments relating to Education in Scotland. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 32 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, central institutions providing advanced technical education and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main categories, viz. public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by Education Authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the Department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration.

In January 1968 there were 3,134 public schools with a roll of 890,322, 47 grant-aided schools with a roll of 22,419 and 123 independent schools attended by 18,176 pupils.

The primary school course normally lasts for 7 years, covering the ages 5 to 12. Primary schools usually take both boys and girls, and normally include infant classes for children under 7 years. All pupils transfer from the primary course to the secondary courses about the age of 12.

Following the Government policy for reorganizing secondary education on comprehensive lines, announced in 1965, Education Authorities in Scotland have produced schemes of reorganization which they are steadily implementing as existing school accommodation and new building permit. Comprehensive schools will eliminate pre-selection for secondary education on the basis of primary school work, and only after a general introduction to secondary education during which they can show their full abilities and interests, will pupils be able to proceed to more specialized courses. In fact, comprehensive education is already some way established in Scotland; many secondary schools in rural areas have been traditionally comprehensive, and some Education Authorities began to establish comprehensive schools soon after the second world war. Nevertheless, until such time as reorganization has been completed selection for secondary courses will continue to a limited extent. The basis of selection will be mainly on primary school teachers' assessments and verbal reasoning tests. The abilities and interests of pupils and the wishes of their parents will also be taken into account.

The secondary course lasts from 3 to 6 years. Broadly there have been three types of courses: (a) 5- and 6-year courses leading to the Scottish Certificate of Education examination on the higher grade; (b) 4-year courses leading to the S.C.E. examination on the ordinary grade; and (c) 3-year (and occasionally 4-year) courses not leading to the S.C.E. examination, but providing a general education.

It is common for secondary schools to provide all these types of courses, but there are differences between areas, often determined by distribution of population. In some areas certificate and non-certificate courses are found in separate schools. In others, the pupils all commence their secondary course together but the pupils taking certificate courses are transferred to another school after the second, third or fourth year. As the policy of reorganization along comprehensive lines is more widely implemented these arrangements are being progressively modified. For example, the general intention is that all secondary pupils from a district will attend the same school at least for the first two years of secondary education. (In a few areas of scattered population and difficult communications other arrangements may have to be made.)

The Scottish Certificate of Education examination is conducted by the S.C.E. Examination Board. Pupils may attempt as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of, on either the Ordinary grade which corresponds to the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education, or on the Higher grade which is normally taken a year earlier than the G.C.E. Advanced level and is therefore not of so high a standard. In 1968 the Board introduced a Certificate of Sixth Year Studies which is designed to give direction and purpose to sixth-year work by encouraging pupils who have completed their main subjects at Higher grade to engage the study in depth of a particular subject.

Facilities for further education are provided by 13 Central Institutions (advanced colleges adminis-

tered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by Education Authorities. The Central Institutions provide the highest form of specialized and fully organized instruction in science and technology, agriculture, commerce, domestic science and the arts, and issue their own diplomas and associateships. Courses leading to degrees of the Council for National Academic Awards are also available in certain of the major Central Institutions.

The further education centres normally provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects, but a few offer courses of degree level. The vocational courses include those leading to craft certificates, certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute, National Certificates and Diplomas, certificates of the Scottish Council for Commercial, Administrative and Professional Education and, in some cases, leading to recognition by the professional institutions. Courses are offered in a wide variety of subjects but to make the most economic use of resources, provision of certain courses is made on a regional or even national basis.

All teachers in permanent posts in public or grant-aided schools in Scotland are required to be registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland and normally to hold a teaching qualification awarded by a Scottish college of education. There are ten of these colleges and six, including two Roman Catholic residential colleges for women, provide both one- and three-year courses leading to a teaching qualification (primary education) or a teaching qualification (secondary education). Four of these colleges, in conjunction with local universities, also provide four-year combined courses leading to the degree of B.Ed. and to a teaching qualification (primary and/or secondary education). One of the Roman Catholic colleges also admits men to the three-year non-graduate course for primary teachers. Of the remaining four colleges, one is a residential college of physical education for women and the other three train only non-graduate primary teachers.

The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly comparable to that in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act (and its amendments to 1968) primary education is provided for children up to about 11½ years of age when they are transferred to secondary school. The main types of secondary school are: grammar and secondary (intermediate). Selection for secondary education is now based on verbal reasoning tests at eleven-plus combined with teachers' assessments of performance in school subjects. Fees are charged at grammar schools but qualified pupils there receive scholarships from their local education authority.

In January 1968 there were 1,353 primary (including nursery) schools with 199,455 pupils, 157 secondary (intermediate) schools with 74,118 pupils, a technical intermediate schools with 2,384 pupils, 81 grammar schools with 47,955 pupils, 23 special schools with 2,088 pupils.

In 1966-67 there were 32 institutions of further education and over 100 out-centres with 1,089 full-time teachers and an enrolment of 9,648 full-time, 10,684 part-time day and 41,630 evening students. In 1967 the training of teachers was carried out mainly in seven colleges, and in the department of education of the Queen's University of Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES

There are now 44 universities in the United Kingdom (see pp. 503-12). Of these, 33 are in England, eight in Scotland, two in Northern Ireland and one (a federal institution) in Wales. The most recently established is the New University of Ulster, which admitted its first students in October 1968. In October, 1966, the Secretary of State for Education and Science announced that it would not be possible for some years to create further new universities.

In 1965-66 there were 173,336 full-time students enrolled at universities in the United Kingdom; of these 45,804 were women, 28,842 were post-graduate students (including 5,953 women) and 52,446 were new entrants to first degree or first diploma courses. By 1966-67 the total of full-time students had risen to 188,894 and the number of new entrants was 54,049 (both figures provisional). The full-time total of 188,894 compares with 92,111 in 1956-57 and just over 50,000 in 1938-39. In 1965-66, 9·2 per cent. of all full-time students came from overseas. In 1964-65, 28,794 first degrees (including 20,315 honours degrees) and 5,054 higher degrees were awarded by universities. The corresponding figures for 1954-55 were 17,044 first degrees (including 10,424 honours degrees) and 2,766 higher degrees. There were 17,636 part-time students in 1965-66.

As compared with 11,525 ten years before, there were 22,657 full-time teaching and research staff in British universities in 1965-66; 2,498 of them were professors, 4,297 readers or senior lecturers, 11,819 lecturers, 3,180 assistant lecturers and 863 unclassified.

Students applying for admission to a first degree course at a university now do so through the Universities Central Council on Admissions (U.C.C.A.) which was set up by the universities in 1961 on the initiative of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. All universities now participate fully in the U.C.C.A. scheme except Aberdeen, Dundee and Glasgow, which receive direct applications from candidates resident in Scotland and from those United Kingdom candidates

outside Scotland who are not also applying to other universities within the scheme. In its Report in 1967 the chairman of U.C.C.A. said that in October, 1966, the British universities found themselves short of about 1,100 suitable candidates in Pure Science and of about 500 candidates in Technology; but that it looked as if there were between 4,000 and 7,000 acceptable candidates who failed to find places in Arts, Social Studies and Medicine.

Students who are normally resident in Britain, have certain minimum qualifications and have been admitted to a university in the United Kingdom are entitled to a award from public funds; the amount varies according to the financial circumstances of the students and their parents (see also "Student Support" above).

In 1965-66 the total income of universities in Great Britain was £164,733,165, of which 1·5 per cent. came from endowments, 0·5 per cent. from donations and subscriptions, 1·2 per cent. from grants from local education authorities, 74·1 per cent. from exchequer grants, 7·4 per cent. from students' fees, 1·2 per cent. from grants from government departments, 10·8 per cent. from payments for research, and 3·3 per cent. from other sources. Non-recurrent grants for capital expenditure paid by the Exchequer totalled £79,868,827 in 1965-66.

The University Grants Committee advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on university matters (see p. 441). In 1967 the Government accepted a recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee that the Comptroller and Auditor General should have access to the books and records of the U.G.C. and of the universities.

An "Open University" is being established to provide courses leading to degrees and other qualifications by a combination of television, radio, correspondence, tutorials, short residential courses and local audio-visual centres. Its first Vice-Chancellor (Dr. W. L. M. Perry) was appointed in mid-1968 and it is expected that the university will be launched in January 1971. It will be grant-aided directly by the Department of Education and Science and will not come within the University Grants Committee system.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Presidents of the Royal Society

Sir Robert Moray.....	1660	Earl of Rosse.....	1848
Viscount Brouncker.....	1662	Lord Wrottesley.....	1854
Sir Joseph Williamson.....	1677	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.....	1858
Sir Christopher Wren.....	1680	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine.....	1861
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.....	1682	Sir George Bidder, A.M.R.S.....	1871
Sir Cyril Wyche.....	1683	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.....	1873
Samuel Pepys.....	1684	William Spottiswoode.....	1878
Earl of Carbery.....	1686	Thomas Henry Huxley.....	1883
Earl of Pembroke.....	1689	Sir George Stokes, Bt.....	1885
Sir Robert Southwell.....	1690	Lord Kelvin.....	1890
Earl of Halifax.....	1695	Lord Lister.....	1895
Lord Somers.....	1698	Sir William Huggins.....	1900
Sir Isaac Newton.....	1703	Lord Rayleigh.....	1905
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.....	1727	Sir Archibald Geikie.....	1908
Martin Folkes.....	1742	Sir William Crookes.....	1913
Earl of Macclesfield.....	1752	Sir Joseph John Thomson.....	1915
Earl of Morton.....	1764	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington.....	1920
Sir James Burrow.....	1768	Lord Rutherford.....	1925
James West.....	1768	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins.....	1930
Sir John Pringle, Bt.....	1772	Sir William Henry Bragg.....	1935
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.....	1778	Sir Henry Hallett Dale.....	1940
William Hyde Wollaston.....	1820	Sir Robert Robinson.....	1945
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.....	1820	Lord Adrian.....	1950
Davies Gilbert.....	1827	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood.....	1955
The Duke of Sussex.....	1830	Lord Florey.....	1960
Marquess of Northampton.....	1838	Prof. P. M. S. Blackett.....	1965

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1968.

Britain's financial difficulties led to her withdrawal from European projects in the two big spending sciences, space research and nuclear physics. First it was announced that she would stop contributing to the European Launcher Development Organization after the end of the present programme in 1972, that her spending on space would have to be kept within a general ceiling of six per cent. growth in which, presumably, all-British projects would take precedence, and that she would not participate in the proposed European television satellite. Then, later in the summer, came the long-expected news that Britain could not join in the European project to build a giant 300 GeV (three hundred thousand million electron volt) accelerator, ten times as powerful as the present CERN machine at Geneva. In both cases it was quickly assumed, in some quarters, that the British decision meant that the projects were doomed, that the kiss of death had been given to European efforts to keep up with the world giants, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., in two vital fields. There was no doubt that the troubles besetting the present ELDO project, for the Europa rocket, were such as to exasperate money-conscious politicians. Test firings of this three stage rocket, using Britain's Blue Streak as the first stage, had failed to come up to expectations, mainly due to troubles with the French second stage. But industrial criticism of the Government's action pointed out that Britain's total contribution from the inception of ELDO to the end of the present commitment in 1972 was £75 million, of which 88 per cent. was due to return directly to Britain in the form of industrial work. That was apart from the possibility of future earnings. Sir Edward Bedington-Behrens, chairman of the British Council of the European Movement argued that by 1980 space work in Europe would be at the break-even point between cost and benefit and that by 1990 there would be 6,000 million dollars benefit in communications, television, meteorology, earth survey and other fields in which Britain could share. Financial stringency also meant that British scientists could not take advantage of an offer to fly an advanced experiment in the American Apollo series of space flights. But the invitation showed the reputation of British space scientists in devising sophisticated experiments and apparatus, even without the use of their own large rockets to launch large satellites. In rockets British hopes lay in Black Arrow, which has been described as an attempt to lift ourselves into space by a shoestring—a financial shoestring, with an annual outlay of about £3 million and a total cost for the launcher of £6½ million. The low cost comes from the use of many of the components used in the successful Black Knight research rocket, 22 of which were launched from the Woomera range without a single failure. By 1972 it is hoped that Black Arrow will be launching its first scientific experiment. Relatively small, it is designed to put a scientific payload of about 220 lbs. into a 300 mile circular orbit. By itself it would be unable to put any object into a synchronous orbit, the "stationary" 24 hour orbit, 22,300 miles above the Earth, used by American communications satellites. But there were plans to use an electric rocket as a final stage. This, with only half the power of a single bar electric fire and developing only half an ounce of thrust but firing for the best part of a year would be able to put a useful payload of 75 lbs. into a synchronous orbit. The Americans flew an electric rocket in 1964 and had a proposal to use one for Jupiter fly-past. Electric power, obtained from solar energy, is used to accelerate ions of mercury to provide the thrust. In the Jupiter project 850 lbs. of mercury would keep the motor working for 470 days of a total flight time of 900 days with a scientific payload of 75 lbs. The British space effort continued with the very advanced Skylark sounding rockets, stabilized by a sensing equipment which locks on the sun with such an efficiency that it has enabled Britain to achieve world eminence in the field of solar ultra-violet and x-ray astronomy. A star-stabilized Skylark which would enable ultra-violet and x-ray studies to be made of stars down to magnitude five was being designed—as Sir Bernard Lovell pointed out at the British Association meeting even greater discoveries than from radio astronomy could come through observations at these wavelengths, which could only be made outside the earth's atmosphere.

Europe's first co-operative satellite, ESRO 11 was launched on May 17 by an American Scout rocket from a Californian range. Of the seven experiments on board five were from British universities. But plans for a European Large Astronomical Satellite were finally abandoned, the project of putting a large automatic telescope into orbit being thought too risky and expensive. Two medium satellites, each weighing half a ton and costing £8 million, TD1 and TD2, planned to observe solar effects on the earth at the next maximum in the sunspot cycle, were also threatened with cancellation, but Britain was fighting for their reprieve, the Science Research Council declaring that only they could justify participation in the European Space Organization.

American Troubles

But Britain's scientists were not alone in seeing their ambitions reduced by their country's financial position. The U.S.A. also had a balance of payments problem and American scientists were complaining about cutbacks in expenditure in these two same fields. A panel on high-energy physics set up by the Atomic Energy Commission reported that the U.S. leadership was passing, at least temporarily, to Western Europe and the U.S.S.R. While CERN, the European Council for Nuclear Research, had a steadily increasing budget and the Russians had built the world's largest accelerator, United States programmes generally had to operate on constant or decreasing budgets. In space research, too, the Americans were faced by budget cuts lopping their expenditure below what it had been for five years. Plans for exploration of the planets had been whittled down until there was little decided after the completion of the Apollo project to land a man on the Moon. It began to look as if, should the Apollo programme go satisfactorily as was hoped with a landing in 1969 or 1970, the Americans could be left with five or six of the giant Saturn V rockets, each with 7,500,000 lbs. thrust and nothing to do with them. One field in which the Americans had shown superiority over the Russians was in the reliability of their space probes to Venus and Mars. Now Professor James Van Allen, one of the leading American space scientists whose name was given to the first great satellite discovery, the bands of charged particles around the Earth, wrote that America was allowing its competence in planetary exploration to decay and was abandoning study of the planets to the Soviet Union. There were, however, plans for sending two Mariner probes to fly within 2,000 miles of the surface of Mars in 1969, one by the Southern polar cap and the other by the Martian Equator. The Americans were also beginning to fear that their giant Saturn V rocket might not be the biggest in the world. Dr. George Mueller, the associate administrator for

manned flight of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration reported NASA's belief that the Russians were developing a rocket twice as powerful. Earlier James Webb, the NASA administrator, had put ■ figure of 10 million pounds thrust on the new Russian rocket.

Space Achievements

Some of the most publicized space achievements of the Russians and the Americans during the period under review could be regarded as preparatory exercises for things to come. The Americans carried out two flights with the Saturn V rocket which has been developed to land a man on the Moon and bring him back. The first was a complete success but the second, in April, was only partially so. Two of the second stage engines stopped prematurely and ■ third stage engine failed to restart. There was also some excessive vibration. Later in the year Dr. Mueller said it was still hoped to land on the Moon in 1969. He pointed out that Apollo had 15 million parts and even with a reliability of 99.99 per cent. there would still be 1,500 failures. Though they had tried to offset this by duplication there were still some single points where failure could be disastrous. If a certain rocket engine failed to work then the astronauts would be doomed to continue encircling the Moon, unable to return to Earth. The director of the Apollo project, Major General Samuel Phillips, said that they were confident they knew the cause and the solution of the engine and vibration troubles in the April flight. The 1,950 photographs of the Moon's surface taken by the five wholly successful Lunar Orbiter Missions had been used to select five potential Apollo landing sites from 40 candidates identified from earth-based observations. Also in 1968, the U.S.A. made its fifth successful lunar landing with Surveyor 7, which took TV photographs and analysed the lunar soil. The Russians carried out their second exercise in the automatic rendezvous and docking of spacecraft. Cosmos 186 and 188, believed to be six ton Soyuz spaceships, capable of carrying ■ four-man crew each, carried out the first automatic docking in October 1967. Later this was described as "an initial experiment." It was followed in April by the second exercise. Cosmos 212, launched on April 14, was followed by Cosmos 213, launched the next day at such a time that it would go into orbit just as Cosmos 212 was passing by. In fact the distance between the two when Cosmos 213 entered orbit was only three miles, which meant that the timing of its launch was accurate to much less than one second. The relative speed of the two sputniks was 65 m.p.h. In orbit they sought each other by electronic sensing equipment and locked on to the Sun to ensure that they orientated in the same direction. Cosmos 212, the active sputnik, then used a main engine to manoeuvre out of its orbit to approach Cosmos 213. Then both sputniks used low thrust engines to control the speed of approach until at the moment of docking it was only a few inches a second. On docking the sputniks locked together, mechanically and electrically. The entire complex of operations was said to have worked faultlessly. After 3 hours and 50 minutes the two sputniks were unlocked, transferred to separate orbits, manoeuvred into many different orbits during the next four days and then returned to Earth. The whole operation was probably the most impressive technological feat so far achieved by man and the sputniks themselves could be described as the first computer-brained robots. It was pointed out that this technique was ideal for the assembly of giant space platforms or space ships in orbit and for the ferrying of supplies to a manned space laboratory. About

the same time Luna 14 was put into an orbit around the Moon. One of its tasks was to study the passage of radio signals between the Earth and the satellite in various positions relative to the lunar surface and this was seen as a preliminary to ■ probable flight around the Moon by a space craft carrying animals. One other Cosmos satellite which was out of the ordinary was Cosmos 215. This was an automatic observatory with eight three-inch reflecting telescopes observing hot stars over ■ wide range of wavelengths from visible light to ultra-violet and also an x-ray telescope.

Venus

In the period under review the American *Mariner 5* space probe flew by the planet Venus and the Russian *Venus 4* soft-landed. As *Venus 4* descended towards the planet it telemetered back information about its height above the planet, the composition of the atmosphere, the temperature and pressure. It was said afterwards that in a 90 minute period more had been learned about our nearest planetary neighbour than in the previous entire history of astronomy. But the *Mariner 5*'s fly-by, the next day, could have earned the same accolade but for that 24 hours difference. Consistently during the *Venus 4* descent analysis of the atmosphere showed that oxygen and water vapour made up less than 1½ per cent. of the total gas. A surprising result was that no nitrogen was found at all, but carbon dioxide made up over 90 per cent. of the Venusian atmosphere. A Russian expert, Academician Vinogradov, surmised that at some time the planet's temperature had risen above the water evaporation threshold of 50° C. and had set off an irreversible process. Surface water turned into cloud and the temperature was raised still higher by a greenhouse effect. Above 250° C. calcium and magnesium in the planet's crust would disintegrate, releasing volumes of carbon dioxide. *Venus 4* certainly found ■ temperature high enough for this process. From the top to the bottom of its 25 km descent the temperature rose from 40° C. to 280° C. The maximum pressure recorded was ■ Earth atmospheres. But even these figures may be too low. At a conference of the International Committee on Space Research Soviet scientists suggested that *Venus 4* may have landed in ■ mountainous area, at ■ height of six miles. Radio astronomy measurements give ■ surface temperature of 100 degrees higher than that recorded by *Venus 4*. It was also pointed out that the results of the Soviet and American probes agree quite closely if the radius of the planet, below its cloud cover, is 15 miles more than determined by American radar astronomy. Radar astronomy, a science in which the Americans excel, has given vastly increased precision in the measurement of distances in terms of the time taken by light to travel them. A measure of unreliability still creeps into actual physical distance because the speed of light is still known to only one part in a million. However, Prof. Shapiro, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, put greater faith in his radar telescopes than in *Venus 4*'s radar measurement of its own height. Measurements from *Mariner 5*, related to the accepted radar-determined radius of Venus would give a surface temperature nearer 500° C. and ■ pressure of 100 atmospheres. Conclusions on the composition of the Venus atmosphere, made from the *Mariner 5* measurements, which originally differed from the Russian picture, had been amended to agree more closely with *Venus 4*'s, Americans reported at the conference. Although the proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere is low the total amount is closer to that in the Earth's atmosphere, because of the greater

pressure. Experiments in Japan on whether a Venusian type atmosphere could support combustion showed that materials would oxidize in it. A probe powered by a high temperature ram-jet engine could travel inside the atmosphere of Venus to give a more complete picture of conditions on the planet. Despite the slowing down of American effort on planetary exploration and the cancellation of Voyager projects for soft-landings on Venus and Mars, some American space scientists were enthusiastically urging that a "grand tour" of the outer planets should be prepared for 1977. An opportunity which only occurs once in 175 years would then present itself for using the gravitational pull of the Jovian planets to swing a spacecraft on from one to the next. In this way the craft could visit Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, reaching Neptune in eight to eleven years. This may seem a long time but it compares with the 30 years which a direct flight using ordinary rocket techniques would require—and no present rocket could attempt it. Jupiter is possibly the most interesting of all planets, large enough, probably, to sustain some heat producing system of its own and with an atmosphere which could support some early life-producing activity. Again in 1968 the Russians proved more active than the Americans in space launchings. In the first six months they made 34 launchings, many of them four or six ton objects, to the Americans' 19. A Soviet report said that by August, 1968, 3,300 space vehicles and "assorted bric-a-brac" had been launched, including 800 satellites, automatic stations and piloted spaceships. The total weight approached 2,300 tons and of this over half had been burnt up in the atmosphere, much of it extremely costly scientific equipment. The then space population, still moving around the Earth, was 300 satellites and 800 rockets but by 1990 a million objects might have been launched, to bring real congestion to near-space. But one space object with which the Earth had been threatened, the asteroid Icarus, passed safely by. It was due to pass closer to the Earth than it will come for at least another century and some fears were expressed that it might hit, though the House of Commons was assured, on Russian authority, that it would not.

Icarus, at its nearest, on June 14, was still four million miles away.

Big Machines

The Science Research Council did not easily accept Britain's withdrawal from the 300 GeV European accelerator project. When he announced the decision at a CERN meeting Prof. Brian Flowers, chairman of SRC, made it clear that he and his colleagues would press the Government to change its mind. Britain's share of the cost, 22 per cent., would amount to about £39 million, at post-devaluation rates, spread over seven years. It did appear that, if the other countries still went ahead with the accelerator, Britain would build the bubble chamber for it. Explaining the reasons for the Government rejection of the scientists' recommendation that Britain should co-operate in building the accelerator, Mr. Edward Short, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the Council for Scientific Policy, as expected, that lack of money was the main trouble, supported by the belief that the eventual cost would prove larger than the estimate. But he added that the Government failed to see any medium or long term economic benefits and complained that present high-energy physics laboratories had produced very few scientists and technologists for industry. In a further effort to get Mr. Short and his colleagues to change their mind the Science Research Council, it is

understood, offered to cut its own spending on the national accelerators at the Rutherford and Daresbury Laboratories. The Americans urged their own Government to take certain steps, including the building of storage rings, in which high energy particles are used to bombard each other, instead of stationary targets, with greater release of energy. Storage rings are being built and some are already in use in several places in Europe, the U.S.S.R. and Japan. The Americans also asked for the authorization of a 100 GeV accelerator planned for Weston, Illinois, which could be built by 1972 if authorized in 1969. This, it has been claimed, could easily be improved to a 400 GeV machine. In the meantime, they declared, funds should be made available for United States scientists to work at the giant Soviet accelerator at Serpukhov. This machine, commissioned in 1967, has achieved 76 GeV, 6 GeV over its planned power, and is already the scene of co-operation between East European scientists and their fellows from CERN. It seemed that the Russians would pass over the 300 to 500 GeV level if and when they build a larger machine and go directly to 1,000 GeV. It was revealed during the year that a 1 GeV prototype for the 1,000 GeV machine, constructed to a new principle, had been built and proved workable. This was a "cybernetic" accelerator in which a computer was used to control the movements of protons at speeds approaching that of light to ensure that they kept to the optimum path. But Russian scientists, too, it appears, are not completely free in their spending. The prototype had been built but it was up to "Moscow" to decide whether the real thing should be undertaken said a leading scientist from the Siberian High-Energy laboratories during the Soviet Exhibition at Earls Court in London. Both American and Russian workers were investigating the possibilities of a still more radical concept, the "Smokatron", following an idea put forward by British and Soviet scientists. In this a "smoke ring" of electrons is used to trap heavier particles. High energies are used to accelerate electrons to relativistic speeds, near that of light, but the greater mass of the trapped protons means that they achieve proportionately greater energies. Parts of a prototype had been individually tested at the Russian centre at Dubna and found to work. The next step was to assemble the whole prototype. Reports had it that protons in this machine would reach 1,500 GeV, though they would all be released in an infinitesimal fraction of a second so that only photographic techniques could be used to observe their effects. The Americans were hoping to use the technique in a 1,000 GeV machine. At the other end of the scale the Americans should secure a lead by 1971 with a machine called a "meson factory", an accelerator of relatively low energy but producing beams thousands of times more intense than any existing accelerator. An economic answer could have been given to Mr. Short in his comment on the deficiencies of high-energy physics by pointing to one exhibit at the Soviet exhibition in London which provoked admiration in the knowledgeable. This was a small industrial accelerator, produced in the Soviet science city near Novosibirsk by Prof. Evgeny Abramyan and said to be superior in a number of ways to the products of America which had previously had this field to themselves. These accelerators can be used for welding, improving the qualities of plastics, dealing with water pollution, sterilizing, for fixing atmospheric nitrogen, among their industrial uses, as well as for innumerable scientific purposes. Sales were earning foreign currency and Prof. Abramyan's institute was being credited with these earnings.

Modern Alchemy

The ideas and ambitions of the mediæval alchemists are small beer to the high energy physicist. As well as manufacturing, in nuclear piles and accelerators, the elements which nature has already produced, he is making a determined effort, all over the world, to produce the transuranium elements, of higher number than uranium, which are not found in ordinary conditions, though Prof. Powell, of Bristol University, reported during the summer that he had found evidence of them in cosmic rays. The capture of extra neutrons by uranium atoms in atomic piles was one of the earliest ways of producing transuranium elements, though this is a long and chancy business and, in the case of elements with numbers over 100 these usually break down spontaneously before they can capture any more neutrons. Then came the discovery that these elements are sometimes found in the debris of thermonuclear explosions. The Americans carried out special underground explosions to produce elements 101 to 106, but with an unexplained lack of success. Then American workers began efforts to produce these strange elements in accelerators and so set off a new line of effort. The most successful achievements in this new alchemy were described at a conference in the summer by Academician Georgii Flerov of Dubna. There a special accelerator has been devised to fire ions of light elements at targets of heavy elements. If, for example, a neon ion, atomic number 10, could be made to "stick" to uranium, atomic number 92, the result would be element 102. In fact it does stick and element 102 does result. Similar work is going on in Sweden and at the Berkeley laboratory, U.S.A., and the Russian workers admitted their indebtedness to techniques devised there. But undoubtedly the greatest success has been achieved at Dubna where not only the physical identification has been possible but also chemical analysis of elements 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105. These new elements fitted well into their deduced positions in the Mendeleev Table. Work was going on in producing enough atoms of element 106 to identify it but beyond this prospects were dim. Heavier elements would probably be unstable and the atoms would disintegrate almost immediately. But there was some hope that there would be "islands of stability" with elements 114 and 126. The American physicist, Victor Weisskopf, commented that Flerov could do anything nature did but he doubted if Nature could do everything Flerov did. But he hoped that Flerov would fail to isolate elements 114 and 126 as their stable existence would be a profound upset to present theory. He pointed out the value of this work in leading man to understand the processes going on in stars, the source of all energy and all materials.

Digging Deep

During the year the Americans made progress on their Deep Sea Drilling Project, to obtain cores of ocean sediments. Using a special ship which is accurately positioned every two hours through a satellite navigation system, by computer controlled positioning equipment, they are able to drill in up to 20,000 feet of water and penetrate sediment up to nearly half a mile. On its second drill a show of oil was found in nearly 12,000 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico. This project was said to be in no way a substitute for the Mohole Project, to drill through the mantle of the Earth, which is thinnest beneath the oceans. The Russians were also boring deep. They completed an oil and gas well, more than four miles deep, in the near Caspian depression, and began one nearly five miles deep. After that

was to come a nine mile deep well. These were part of a project for ten "super-deep" wells, partly to prospect for minerals and partly to prepare for drilling right through the Earth's crust.

Feeding the Hungry

In a different "down to earth" field British scientists were doing great work for humanity in tackling the problem of providing food for the hungry. British processes for producing protein from oil are now being utilized in making animal feeding stuffs. During the year it was announced that another process, for extracting protein from waste leaves and vegetable matter, for protein-deficient humans, was at last getting under way. This uses a principle first described 200 years ago but not taken up until just before the 1939-45 war. The man who took it up was N. W. Pirie and at Rothamstead Experimental Station he perfected a machine which, it was announced, is to have its first large scale use in Africa and South America, following field trials in India and New Guinea. The machine crushes leaves and other material, extracts protein in the juice and coagulates it to separate it out. One ton of ordinary leaves can produce 40 pounds of pure protein and one machine could cater for the needs of 60,000 people a year, supplying extra protein to supplement the usual protein-deficient native diet. In tropical conditions well over one ton of protein could be obtained per acre in this way, far more than by conventional crops or by grazing. The residue of the vegetable matter could be used as cattle fodder and the waste liquor that runs off the coagulated protein curd could be used to cultivate yeasts and other organisms being studied for use as human foods. Moreover by linking a protein machine to a farm, people would be helped mentally as well as physically, by being encouraged to help themselves.

ARTISTRY BY CAMERA.—Whether the camera lies or not it is often a little too revealing, especially for the photographer who wants something of the artistry of the painter in his product. A critically focussed and brilliantly lit image can turn the human face into a craggy landscape, with every wrinkle delineated but with little to show the character of its owner as can the vaguer brushwork of an artist. Softening lenses, which can reduce the highlights of a scene so that spots of light are no longer sharply focussed but flow outwards were invented many years ago. They give the glaring white parts of a picture a shimmering appearance and brighten up the deepest shadows, but they do this at the expense of clarity. There is always some loss in the definition of the outlines. In this way the camera is inferior to the human eye which can see the light in a candle flame—the camera sees it through a softening lens yet also sees the outline of the flame in sharp focus. Ordinary softening lenses are often flat pieces of glass with a large number of concentric circles cut into them. They are fitted over the standard camera lens and stopping down the camera lens can restore the clarity of outline, but this, at the same time, destroys the softening effect.

A German optical firm claimed to have invented a form of softening lens which did not soften the image at the expense of clarity. It was made of plastic the outside surface of which was covered with "bumps" measuring two millimetres across by a few thousandths of a millimetre in thickness. The bumps were spread evenly but spaced at different intervals on three different kinds of attachment. Using the three types of attachment in different conjunctions, it was claimed, gave a wide range of softening effects. The effect remained constant with change of lens aperture, so the

photographer retained his ability to control the depth of focus, an important part of the photographer's art. Also, it was claimed, the new lens attachments were suitable for taking pictures against the light and for recording wide ranges of tones in, for example, shots of autumn trees with bright yellows against a dark background. In enlarging they could reduce the grain without blurring the outline.

AUTOMATIC PIPELAYER.—With the world laying each year more than enough pipeline to encircle the globe, equipment which can do the job ten times quicker at half the cost of anything else is likely to find a ready market. This was the operating efficiency claimed for a giant plough, the Badger Major, produced by a Leeds firm, Hudswell Yates Development Ltd., with National Research Development Corporation backing, which was demonstrated to pipelaying engineers from many countries during the summer. Equivalent to the animal namesake's striped nose is an 8 ft 6 inch steel plate, raised or lowered by hydraulic rams, which is forced edgewise through the soil by a large caterpillar tractor. The slot made by the cutting edge at the front of the plate is expanded at its base by a steel cylinder into a tunnel large enough to take the pipeline. As the tractor moves forward it lays the pipe in the tunnel left behind it. The process, it was claimed, could revolutionize the laying of plastic pipes for water supply, sewage, natural gas, land drainage and oil distribution. The Central Electricity Generating Board was also reported to be interested in the £80,000 machine for cable-laying.

Previous attempts at single operation pipelaying have been limited to three-inch pipe. The Badger Major can handle 18 inch pipes. It is also claimed to be the first vehicle to be controlled by a light beam. The light is projected along the line in which the pipe is to be laid by a projector behind the pipelayer. Any deviation from the intended course is signalled by a dashboard instrument to the driver who then adjusts the direction of the tractor or the depth of the blade. Control of future models, it was suggested, could be fully automatic. On its first trial it laid 1,000 yards of pipe in a day compared with 10 yards by conventional methods. In another scheme, used on a £430,000 contract, it saved about a quarter of that sum—in poor soil conditions the savings would be more.

BACTERIA FOR BABIES.—The deliberate inoculation of babies with one form of bacteria to protect them from the attentions of much more harmful kinds is a new form of treatment which roused some strong feelings and argument in medical circles, including complaints that it was "unethical". The vulnerability of babies to disease in their first few days of life is well-known, as, nowadays, is the occasional presence of particularly virulent forms of disease organisms in some hospitals because of orthodox methods of countering germs by chemical drugs and antibiotics and also, possibly, by standard antiseptics. The end result of the two was shown by the epidemics of baby diseases which swept through some hospitals and made newspaper headlines in 1968. The principle behind the new philosophy of "bacterial interference" was perhaps best displayed in a report in the New England Journal of Medicine of work in the infant nurseries at the Cincinnati General Hospital. There studies were made of the effects of the use of hexachlorophane, an antiseptic with a persistent and cumulative action, in the protection of newborn infants against disease germs, particularly against one form of staphylococcus. This was done by examining the bacteria in the nose and umbilical stump of the children, while progressive use was

made of the antiseptic. Handwashing by staff alone resulted in about fifty per cent. of the children having colonies of the staphylococci at the two sites. Daily bathing of the children with a preparation containing the antiseptic and a detergent reduced this to about five per cent., but at the same time there was a considerable increase in the number of babies who had coliform bacilli and special regimens developed to reduce these had little effect. It turned out that in only one case out of over 4,000 was the staphylococcus present when one form of the coliform bacillus was found. The antagonism between the two disease-germs could be explained by the fact that a product of one of the coliform bacillus has been used as an antiseptic on the Continent against staphylococci.

While no one was suggesting that a child should be deliberately infected with coliform bacilli which could lead to fatal intestinal illness a parallel case of "bacterial interference" had been put to practical account by the Cincinnati doctors. This was the introduction into the nose and umbilical stump of one type of staphylococcus confidently believed to be non-pathogenic. Usually successful colonization by this bacteria follows and once this has happened the organisms repel attempted invasion by virulent forms during epidemics. The evidence seems conclusive as large reductions in septic lesions, compared with controls, has been recorded. To the criticism that it was unethical deliberately to infect babies with any form of germ came the counter that fundamentally there was no difference, ethically, between this procedure and the use of live vaccines. It was also argued that the new procedure should not be limited to its present use, that there were precedents for "infecting" the alimentary tract with supposedly beneficent bacteria.

BARNACLE GLUE.—Barnacles will provide the answer to an age-old problem of the dentist—and his patient—if an American research programme pays off. The dentist's problem is how to fix fillings into a tooth so that they will not fall out and will not weaken the tooth. The patient's trouble is, of course, the pain that goes with a visit to the dentist. One reason for the pain is that fillings have to be mechanically locked into a tooth, they cannot be stuck in by any man-made adhesive. So sound tooth generally has to be drilled away to provide a mortise into which the filling can set. Not only is this a painful waste of good natural tooth, it can reduce the strength of the tooth and result in breakage and loss. If only the decayed part of a tooth had to be removed then that sound tooth would be saved, the patient would be spared a good part of the pain and his pocket, or that of the National Health Service, would suffer less too, for the job of filling would be quicker and less costly. At the moment this cannot be done for lack of an adhesive powerful enough to hold the filling against the strains of biting and durable enough to resist the solvent action of saliva. The answer, according to an American, Nathan F. Cardarelli, as reported in *Scientific American*, is barnacle cement, and his arguments have led the National Institute of Dental Research to sponsor an investigation at the University of Akron under the direction of Roger Keller. Barnacle cement, it appears, may turn out to be the stickiest of all natural adhesives. According to Cardarelli man's efforts at making things stick are in their infancy, he has not bothered to investigate many natural substances that do the job better than anything he has so far devised. In particular, it appears, barnacle cement is superior to all man-made adhesives. In a booklet for the National Institute of Dental Research Cardarelli points out that the research study has shown that,

with one or two exceptions, the common acorn barnacle can attach itself firmly to all surfaces that are immersed in ocean water, including such hard-to-stick surfaces as polished glass, mica, metals, ultra-smooth plastics and—human teeth. The barnacle secretes its cement, ■ pale brownish liquid from a gland beneath its antennae. In contact with water it hardens in about fifteen minutes to a brownish solid.

One species, it appears from mechanical tests, produces cement with an adhesive strength of 22 pounds per square inch, one and a half times the "stick" which would be provided by a perfect vacuum under normal atmospheric pressure. Its tensile strength is at least 50,000 pounds per square inch. As for the question whether it would stand up to the chemical conditions inside the human mouth, scrapings of cement made from the basal plates of Florida barnacles showed that it was extremely insoluble in almost all the common solvents. No one suggests, of course, that live barnacles should be used to produce the cement and so play a rôle in dentistry akin to that played by live leeches in medicine in the past. Efforts to analyse the cement so that it can be produced purely and artificially show that it is probably a polysaccharide and not ■ protein. But, apart from carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, there are a number of trace elements and efforts continue to determine its atomic structure.

BEETLE CAMOUFLAGE.—A rolling stone may gather no moss but the wandering leaf-eating beetles of New Guinea do, according to Dr J. L. Gressit and Dr. G. A. Samuelsen of Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and Dr. D. H. Vitt of the University of Michigan Herbarium. They reported in *Nature* an unusual camouflage system in which the beetles provide primitive plant life with ■ suitable place to grow in return for protection from their own predators. The beetles, Papuan Weevils, were found to have mosses, liverworts, algae, fungi and lichens growing on their backs. One combination of an alga and a fungus formed a hard green or yellow crust such as had been found on tree bark, stones and elsewhere. Examination of the weevils showed that they were adapted for their plant carrying role. On their backs were shallow depressions surrounded by ridges and hairs in which the tiny plants could grow with some protection.

Not only do the plants make the beetles resemble the moss-covered parts of the plants on which they feed, so hiding them from predators, but they may also make them unpalatable. In an experiment some of the moss-covered beetles were taken from their usual browsing grounds to bushes in ■ more exposed place where their camouflage would be far less effective. They still proved to be attacked very rarely, indicating that something other than the camouflage qualities of their moss cover was at work.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The 130th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science took place in Dundee under the presidency of Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, F.R.S., the Association's first woman president. Following precedent by giving a general survey in her presidential address, rather than ■ specialist account of her own field, crystallography, Dame Kathleen, ■ Quaker and a pacifist, told of the "occasional and nightmarish fear" that came to her, that her life's work in science had been wasted. One might fear, she told her audience of distinguished scientists, that science was, if not a monster, at best a victim of man's determination to destroy himself and his inheritance. She contrasted the beauties of the

countryside with the ugliness produced by man. Most scientific and technological debris was ugly, slag-heaps, hideous mining districts, detergent foam on streams, tar and oil on beaches, sulphurous fogs, discarded paper and tin, the smells and the noise, specially the noise. Scientists could not altogether wash their hands of those horrible consequences of the commercial applications of their work. If the pure scientist did have the privilege of spending much of his life being paid to do what he found most enjoyable then he could not, if his work was misused, blame those who had misused it, politicians, military men, industrialists, the man-in-the-street, and feel no sense of blame himself. Knowledge and privilege brought great responsibilities, including those of foreseeing what the fallout from one's research was likely to be over a wide area of human happiness and of devising feed-backs to give warning of potential dangers. "The scientist then could, and I think should, exercise his powers of influence and pressure as an informed citizen to see that, as far as in him lies, a right choice is made and right action taken." She also thought that one should not work in any field, however pure, of which the immediate and obvious application was evil and the good application obscure. Dame Kathleen urged that instead of exporting arms to developing countries we should meet their real needs for teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers, know-how and social security. Many scientifically-trained young people would be not only willing but glad to put in a period of international service abroad where their skills were most needed. She was suggesting not an unpaid voluntary or semi-voluntary service but a properly organized, properly paid-for period of international service abroad for young scientists, young engineers, young doctors, young teachers in those countries which needed them but which could not afford them and whose own scientists and doctors we were draining away.

During ■ symposium on disasters Lord Robens, Chairman of the National Coal Board, urged that the British Association should set up a working party to consider what steps might be taken to ensure that existing knowledge was used and foresight exercised in advance of new forms of disaster. There should be regional disaster squads with fleets of fully equipped vans to take immediate action.

The presidents of sections and the titles of their presidential addresses were: *Physics and Mathematics*, Sir Bernard Lovell, "The influence of radio-observations on the development of astronomy"; *Chemistry*, Dr. H. M. Stanley, "Research and development in petroleum chemicals"; *Geology*, Dr. S. Buchan, "Geology in Action"; *Zoology*, Prof. E. B. Ford, "Ecological Genetics"; *Geography*, Prof. W. B. Fisher, "Geographical contributions to development schemes—World examples with special reference to the Middle East"; *Economics*, Prof. E. M. Hugh-Jones, "The impact of technical change"; *Engineering*, Sir Herbert J. Manzoni, "Transportation and environment"; *Anthropology*, B. R. S. Megaw, "Three Royal Inauguration Rites"; *Physiology and Biochemistry*, Prof. P. J. Randle, "Metabolic integration in animals"; *Psychology*, Prof. H. Kay, "Psychology's task: techniques, tools and training"; *Botany*, Prof. L. J. Audus, "Plant growth substances—past present and future"; *Forestry*, Prof. J. N. Black, "Economic problems in State and private forestry"; *Education*, Sir Henry Wood, "From Robbins to 1970"; *Agriculture*, Sir David Lowe, "Farming for factories"; *Sociology*, Prof. K. Little, "Social effects of technological change in developing countries"; *General*, Sir Gordon Sutherland, "The migration of scientists".

CALL OF THE LOCUST.—Something in the air causes those immense swarms of locusts which can obscure the sky in those countries where locusts are a plague and can eat crop-bearing land into desert. The something, according to Dr. Sylvia Gillett, of the Anti-Locust Research Centre, writing in *Nature*, is a chemical produced by the locusts themselves, what is technically known as a pheromone. Chemicals released by individuals in a species which affect the group behaviour of the species are not unusual in the insect world and can be considered to be the social counterpart of hormones. Locusts are already known to release one pheromone that hastens maturity. Dr. Gillett reported experiments which suggest that another is produced by them which encourages grouping and induces locusts to change from the solitary life which they sometimes lead to the gregarious one. The locust living an individual life differs considerably in size and colour from those swarming together but solitary locusts can easily be made to become gregarious by crowding them together for a day.

Dr. Gillett tried to raise solitary locusts by keeping individuals in separate cages without physical contact between them. But she found that they usually showed the characteristics of the socially inclined locusts. Her failure to raise the solitary type led her to think that there might be a pheromone at work and that the large numbers of locusts present at the centre were affecting her experiments. So she bred some locusts at a locust-free laboratory in Edinburgh, raised them in individual cages and then put them together in one area to see if they did immediately form groups. She found that her Edinburgh locusts showed far less tendency to group than those at the Anti-Locust Research Centre and that many of them had the solitary appearance, including seven eye stripes, while those at the Research Centre had the six stripes of gregarious locusts. If her explanation is right then the much smaller numbers of locusts in Edinburgh meant a much smaller concentration of pheromones in the air, perhaps a complete absence, while the "group emanations" of the masses of locusts at the Research Centre were strong enough and widespread enough to affect all locusts bred there. Once a sufficient number of locusts come together in a group, she argued, they in effect surround themselves with a chemical aura which makes other locusts within range join them.

CHILLED MEAT—ON THE HOOF.—It is a wise farmer that knows his own cow—if his herd is as big as those prairie ranging ones of the U.S.A. Western films have made everyone familiar with the heated branding iron, the violent objections of the animal being branded, the bellow of pain, almost the stench of scorched skin and hide. But in Wild West days and for many since it has been the only sure way of giving an animal an unimpeachable identity. Dyes and bleach marks grow out with the animal's hair and plastic tags are eaten, torn off or just disappear in the mud. Even the old-fashioned brand mark, of course, was not visible except at close quarters. But would-be rustlers have more to fear with one of the latest achievements of American technology. This has produced a way of making a brand mark which will not wear out and is identifiable from the far end of a field, even if not from the other side of the prairie. The basic item is the same as the old-fashioned branding iron, but instead of being heated in a fire it is chilled to well below zero temperature with solid carbon dioxide—the "snow" used to destroy warts by freezing. The skin branded with the cold iron is frozen, the hair

drops out and the skin loses its pigmentation. When the hair does grow again it is permanently white so, provided the animal was not originally coloured white, a clear mark stands out on its skin for the rest of its life. The method is cheap, it does not adversely affect the value of the hide and, more importantly to the cow, it is not particularly painful.

CONTINUOUS STEELMAKING.—Hopes of developing a way for making steel in one continuous process from loading iron ore into the furnace to the finished steel casting came nearer realization with further successes in the British spray steelmaking system. Spray steelmaking, which operates at speeds up to 100,000 times faster than the century old processes still used to produce three quarters of the world's steel, reached the stage where plans were announced for building plant capable of producing nearly half a million tons a year coupled with continuous casting. Basically the art of steelmaking is to remove unwanted carbon and other elements from blast furnace iron, leaving behind just sufficient alloying material to produce steel of the strength and toughness required. This is done by oxidizing the unwanted elements away, usually by bubbling air through the molten metal, though the process can be quickened by using oxygen. Oxygen is being increasingly used but one disadvantage in the fastest traditional steelmaking process is that the use of oxygen can result in the rise of temperature to the point where damage is done to the vessels holding the metal.

One way of speeding up the reaction between oxygen and the metal is to expose a greater surface by turning the liquid metal into a spray. This is the basis of spray steelmaking and was first done in 1958 by the British Iron and Steel Research Association. Initially the idea was just to remove silicon from blast furnace iron so that steel could be made more quickly by conventional means. But results were so promising that attempts started to extend the process to carry out the entire operation of turning iron into steel. To do this lime is added to the spray to react with other unwanted materials to carry them away in the form of slag. Other fluxes are sometimes needed to keep the slag in the correct condition. In the process as developed, a flow of liquid metal is atomized by jets of oxygen to a cone of fine droplets into which the lime and other fluxes are introduced. A temperature of about 2,100 degrees Centigrade is produced by the reaction and in the second or so it takes for the metal to fall from an injecting nozzle to a containing vessel the whole process of steelmaking is completed.

In a Bessemer converter, the quickest traditional system of steelmaking, carbon is removed from iron at the rate of half of one per cent. Calculations show that in spray steelmaking it progresses one hundred thousand times as quickly. In the containing vessel the slag floats on top of the molten steel—and as the steel droplets pass through the slag further refining is possible. The separation of slag from steel makes it possible to draw slag and steel off continuously through different outlets. The theory may seem straightforward but its practice presented problems which took years to solve. It was found necessary to add inert gases to provide nucleation points around which the oxygen-carbon reaction could take place, just as adding a lump of sugar to a glass of fizzy lemonade bubbles off carbon dioxide gas much more quickly. Unwanted metals such as phosphorus proved difficult to get rid of to the extent necessary until slag-forming materials were included in the spray in exactly the right form and proportions. The amount of carbon left, upon which depends the quality of the steel, itself depends quite critically on the flow of oxygen.

The first application of the process, outside a small pilot plant at Sheffield, was at the Millom Hematite Ore and Iron Company in Cumberland. This really took the process beyond being a mere laboratory experiment by 1966 but the product was still not fully satisfactory. Another plant opened at the Lancashire Steel Manufacturing Company at Irlam, near Manchester, in 1967, took the process a stage further. More problems were revealed but they were solved and the economics of the process became clearer. In fact they became so clear that the British Iron and Steel Research Association formed Spray Steelmaking Limited in June, 1968, to help the adoption of this new technology by industry. Millom had hopes of building a 450,000 tons a year plant coupled with continuous casting and engineers of Humphreys and Glasgow, Spray Steelmaking's licensees outside the U.K. and N. America, prepared a design for a 400,000 tons a year plant which would cost only £250,000, considerably less than any other steelmaking plant of this size.

Dr. Malvern John Rhydderch, Manager, Research and Development, Spray Steelmaking Ltd., describing the present situation in *Science Journal* reported that the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia and France were all working strenuously to solve the problems of continuous steelmaking, which would produce steel not only more rapidly but more cheaply. The steelmaking plant of the future could well be a push button affair, with computer control, in which the separate arts of ironmaking, steelmaking, casting and rolling would be combined. Not only would this get around the disadvantages of batch production, with waste of fuel in reheating and the difficulties of meeting orders which were not multiples of the amount of one batch, it would give high yield, constant demands on raw materials and a more uniform product. In the steel plant of the future, as he pictured it, molten iron, tapped from a blast furnace, would flow into a dish with an outlet in its bottom. The metal would be atomized by blasts of oxygen as it fell out of the dish to pass into the spray steelmaking plant. Slag would be removed from one point while from another molten steel would flow to receive the necessary alloying additions before running into a continuous casting plant and then emerging to the finishing mill.

COUNTING ANCIENT DAYS.—Fresh evidence that the day is getting longer as the Earth slows its speed of rotation was claimed to have been found by two American scientists. Professor W. B. N. Berry and Dr. R. M. Barker, of California University, reported, in *Nature*, their belief that they had found a new way of counting the days in a year by the markings on fossil shells. Experiments with living shells in Cholla Bay, Mexico, showed that a ridge was added to the shell during each fortnightly tidal cycle. Studies of fossil shells from the rocks of the Cretaceous Period, about 100 million years old, showed an average of 24.98 such ridges in each annual band of growth. This would indicate that there were half this number of lunar months, 12.49 in the year then, each producing two tidal cycles as the Moon travelled around the Earth. The half-monthly bands were themselves divided by very fine ridges which were believed to represent daily growth. Modern experiments had already shown that such ridges were produced daily on coral and other shells. Counting the ridges on other fossils laid down at the same date showed an average of 29.65 in each lunar month. Multiplying the days in the Cretaceous month by the months in the Cretaceous gave a total of 370.3. This agrees well with a figure of 371 days indicated

by astronomical calculations. These indicate that while the period of the Earth's revolution around the Sun remains constant tidal forces on the surface and in the interior will slow down its rotation by about two seconds every 100,000 years. With shorter days in earlier times there must have been more days in the year.

CURE FOR SPACE STAGGERS.—In the rigorous course of training facing would-be astronauts there should be a few ballet lessons—if the advice of doctors in Copenhagen is taken. They called on the help of members of the Royal Danish Ballet to learn more about the problem of dizziness, which can be a serious hazard in the weightless conditions of zero gravity. Ballet dancers, as any spectator must notice, seem immune to dizziness. In Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake ballet, for example, one piece of music calls for 32 pirouettes to be performed in 24 seconds. To try to learn just what it is which brings about this immunity a special rotating chair was made to simulate pirouetting. Electrical recording equipment attached to the eyes of the subjects noted the degree of nystagmus—a rhythmic rocking movement of the eyes—which, in normal people, is a good guide to dizziness. When the researchers tried their device on themselves and their assistants they found that they all became markedly dizzy after only three turns or pirouettes, less than one tenth of the Swan Lake demand. When ballet dancers were put into the chair the first difference noted was that they were far more relaxed than the untrained subjects, they did not cling to the chair when rotated with that panicky grip which ordinary people use when lured into the more violent gyratory devices at fun fairs. None of the dancers showed any dizziness, no matter which way they were spun. Some did show nystagmus reaction but this was reduced when the dancers were asked to use the "spot-holding" technique. With this the dancer attempts to keep in view a stationary spot on a wall during rotation, so producing the sharp sideways head and neck movements which some dancers and ice skaters show when spinning.

The fact that a few dancers did show nystagmus reactions without becoming dizzy puzzled the investigators and one suggestion was that hard training must condition the central nervous system to disregard nervous impulses caused by spinning. If this is so, said one of the investigators, then it might be possible to shut off the mechanism which blocks these signals with alcohol. Perhaps not surprisingly one dancer who had the equivalent of nine whiskies before being spun in the chair did come out of it dizzy. The findings that dizziness and drink go together and that ballet dancers should stay sober are not the only ones reported by the Danish team. Astronauts, they say, should be given plenty of "spot-fixing" training and be spun rapidly to conquer any tendency to dizziness such as is believed to have made the trip of Hermann Titov, the second man in space, unpleasant for him.

DATING THE VINLAND MAP.—Radio-isotope dating of a new kind was developed by Dr. Allan Stevenson, of the British Museum, to date historic documents. Normally this form of dating is done by measuring the proportions of radioactive isotopes of certain elements in the object being dated: the older the object the more the radioactivity will have decayed. Dr. Stevenson, however, used radio-isotopes to reveal otherwise invisible watermarks and so make it possible to compare the watermarks in an undated document with those of another of known age. A layer of radioactive plastic, containing carbon-14, placed on one side of the

document will emit electrons which pass through the document to record on a photographic plate on the other side. The slightly thinner areas of paper left by the watermark show up in the photographic impression. The frames used by ancient paper makers to catch and dry the wet paper mixture, which leave the watermark, used to wear out in about two years and the minute differences in replacements easily show up in the radio-isotope photograph.

A report on his work in the journal *The Paper Maker* supported the belief that the Vinland map, which shows the outlines of Greenland and North America, was drawn before Columbus's voyage of 1492. The map itself is drawn on vellum which has no watermark but an accompanying document was examined and proved to have a watermark coming from the Piedmontese town of Caselle in about 1450 A.D. Use of the technique brought disappointment to the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York by dating the Constance missal, which the Library had bought in 1954 in the belief that it was printed by Gutenberg and was the earliest printed book in Europe. Dr. Stevenson showed that its watermarks dated it to 1473 and that it was not a product of Gutenberg.

DISHWATER RESEARCH.—Nothing is an unmixed blessing and labour saving aids, even in the kitchen, can lead to more work for someone. The coming of one piece of technology, the dish-washing machine, to the kitchen, has meant more technological problems. The trouble is that the dish-washing machine is not as sensitive as the human hand. Housewives rarely have the water hotter than 50 degrees Centigrade and their softer-handed husbands, when brought to the kitchen sink, usually want it cooler. The detergents used, as everyone knows from the advertisements, have to be mild. But the same does not apply with the dish-washing machine, and there's the rub, as far as the glassware is concerned. It does not get rubbed away but eaten away by very alkaline detergents helped on by the 80 degree temperatures used and the lengthy periods of time the mechanical washing up takes.

Workers at the British Glass Industry Research Association reported their struggles with the problem during the year. So far they had shown that although detergents ranked as "good" when used with ordinary dishes only start showing signs of attacking the glass after 25 washes, while the effects of "bad" detergents is noticeable after five, with both a customer would have cause for complaint after 200 washes. But the only advice that could be given at the time of the report was to wash in water alone.

One other washing up problem was solved by scientists of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority. This was the problem of the elegant, modern wooden-handled cutlery. The handles cannot be kept out of the water, as good housewives advise, when a dish-washing machine is used. The answer, produced by the Wantage Research Laboratory, is to fill the pores of the wood with plastic. First of all the air is sucked out of the pores in a vacuum vessel. Then a liquid plastic is added and the vessel pressurized to drive the plastic into the wood. After that the wood is exposed to radiation from a nuclear pile and the plastic becomes solid. Some soft woods absorb more than their own weight of plastic, hard woods much less and teak less than one per cent. But the end result is a dense, harder wood which no longer shrinks and expands with changing air conditions and which is impervious to moisture. The treated wood can be brought to a high polish which is not affected by cold or hot water. Not only will these wooden articles stand up to a dish-

washing machine, they can even be boiled. Boats, garden tools, sports goods, parquet flooring will all last longer when made of this wood-plastic material, said the A.E.A., justifiably proud of one of the first results of the Government policy of putting its scientists to work in the ordinary industrial research field as well as in nuclear physics. The cost?—£200 to £300 per ton of wood treated.

EARTH WITHOUT OXYGEN?—Man may be bringing about the ultimate catastrophe, not with hydrogen bombs or genocidal use of disease germs, but by the depletion of the atmosphere's oxygen. This warning was given at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by a professor of ecology, Lamont C. Cole, of Cornell University. Disaster could come through man, the highest form of life, breaking the ecological cycle by disregarding the importance of the humblest forms. Oxygen is taken out of the atmosphere by the act of breathing and by all the other processes, including the burning of fuel, which depend on the combination of oxygen with other materials. In turn the atmosphere is replenished with oxygen by the plant life which uses the energy of sunlight to break down carbon dioxide into oxygen and the carbon needed for tissue growth. Not only are plants the ultimate source of all animal food, they provide the oxygen which animals need to burn up their food. Nowadays, while man is increasing the rate at which oxygen is removed from the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels in larger quantities, he is also reducing the amount which goes back by removing a million acres of photosynthetic plant life each year as he covers the Earth with the asphalt and concrete of his civilization. But it is not his activities on land which Prof. Cole warned against. He pointed out that 70 per cent, or more of the oxygen replenishment of the Earth's atmosphere goes on in the seas by the activities of those humblest of plants, the diatoms in the plankton. Nowadays, said Prof. Cole, vast quantities of poisonous garbage is being dumped into the seas, pesticides, detergents, radio-isotopes, and no one knows just what effect they could have on forms of life which have never had a chance of adapting to them. We could not assert, he said, that we were not already poisoning the marine diatoms. Photosynthesis might have been stopped over the area of the North Sea if the *Torrey Canyon* had been carrying herbicide instead of oil.

GLASS BOATS.—Glass has one great advantage when used for the hulls of boats. It is transparent and so makes possible those glorious views of the seabottom and its denizens which delight visitors to marine exhibitions in Florida and other places where the colours are brighter and the waters clearer than around Britain. But it also has structural advantages which increase its usefulness when used for scientific purposes. According to Edwin W. Lusk, engineering supervisor of the Hydrospace Department at the Corning Glass Works in the U.S.A., it gains strength in the vast pressures of ocean depths, it is more buoyant than metals and is chemically inert to marine fouling and corrosion. Its strength to weight ratio, he declared, would have enabled the *Trieste* bathyscaphe, which descended in the Marianas trench in 1960, to have carried nearly an extra ton payload if its metal pressure hull were replaced by a glass one.

In a year when the limitations of conventional submarine construction and rescue equipment were shown by the loss of the American nuclear submarine *Scorpion*, it was disclosed that two U.S. Navy deep-sea research vehicles being built were using glass as a basic construction material. The

Corning Works had produced two 4 ft. 6 inch glass hemispheres to form the pressure hull of the Naval Underwater Warfare Center's Hikino manned vehicle and a 3 ft. 6 inch hemisphere to form the end of the Center's Deep View Vehicle. The 4 ft. 6 inch hemispheres were designed to operate at depths of almost four miles and would be joined by chemically strengthened glass and titanium.

HOTTER UNDER ENGLAND.—Whatever complaints one may have about summer temperatures in England it is appreciably hotter beneath the surface than it is under Wales, Ireland and Scotland, according to three Cambridge scientists. R. N. Edwards, R. J. Banks and a Canadian, L. K. Law, all of the University Department of Geodesy and Geophysics, measured subterranean temperatures by taking delicate measurements of the Earth's magnetic field, using a proton magnetometer. The surface magnetism is a guide to rock temperature because the hotter the underlying rocks are the greater their electrical activity. The Cambridge workers carried out their measurements along the 52nd parallel of latitude, just north of Cambridge, moving westwards across England into Wales and on to Ireland. Other measurements were taken south of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Analysis of the findings in the Cambridge University computer showed marked temperature changes, reaching about 1,200 degrees, about 100 kilometres below the surface in Wales, Ireland and Scotland but only fifty kilometres down in England.

JET-BELTS.—Strap-on flying equipment to enable the user, like the hero of an American comic, to leap over buildings and soar into the air became a prospect of the near future with a new piece of American ingenuity, reported to have come through its first tests. Instead of the winged shoes of antique legend it was an up-to-the-minute jet-belt which was to give twentieth-century personalized flying. As with many inventions military demand was providing the spur to human invention. The buildings that would be flown over would be enemy fortifications, in the first instance at any rate. There was also the somewhat far-fetched proposal that parachutists, with their operation completed or failed, might be able to use the equipment to leap a thousand feet or so up to a hovering collection point instead of calling vulnerable helicopters or transport planes down to ground level.

American investigations into the possibility of one-man snap-on flying equipment started after the Rolls-Royce "Flying Bedstead" showed the possibility of vertical take-off. Tests have gone on in the U.S. with a rocket-powered device which could be strapped around the waist. The lift from a small hydrogen peroxide rocket motor enabled demonstrators, in tests, to sail over small obstacles with a total horizontal range of about 300 yards. The new jet-belt uses a turbofan engine. Jet power from the engine is transmitted to two ducts which extend outward about two feet from behind the shoulders and then turn downwards. At the tips of the ducts are swivelling nozzles of the type used to make vertical take-off and landing possible in the British Harrier aircraft. In the jet-belt the nozzles can be made to tilt as well as swivel and point virtually all round the compass, providing the sole means of direction control as well as lift and propulsion. The engine is two foot long and a foot in diameter with the paraffin fuel carried in two transparent plastics and the whole outfit on a corset-sized belt with twist grip controls. To avoid any possibility of burning the parachutist, cooling air is passed immediately behind the wearer's back. Though the outfit did not as yet equal the seven-

leagued boots of folk lore—its range was expected to be one step of a few miles—it seemed in advance of those of Spring-Heeled Jack of criminal legend. (*New Scientist*).

LASER SPY.—The eminent American and Russian scientists who first developed the laser doubtless never thought that its first concert-hall demonstration would show it being used as a tool for espionage. This happened at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London, before an audience of scientists and engineers attending an international glass technology conference. The laser is an instrument which produces a narrow beam of very pure light. Among the many uses of the laser the beam can, like a radio beam, be modulated to carry sound. Telephone conversations have been transmitted across Moscow by laser and Americans have plans for using a laser to communicate between the Earth and the Moon.

What Dr. Lawrence Pilkington, of the British family glass firm, demonstrated was the ability of the laser beam to pick up conversation inside a room just by being reflected off the windows, using window glass as an ultra sensitive microphone. The glass vibrates with the sound waves produced inside the room and though those vibrations are imperceptible by all ordinary standards they are enough to modulate the laser beam. Theoretically it would be possible to beam a laser on to the window of Cabinet Room, Defence headquarters, research department, industrial boardroom and tune into the reflection to listen in to the conversation inside at any distance up to the horizon. Under present British law this would be perfectly legal, at least so far as industrial espionage was concerned, for no trespass would be committed. Dr. Pilkington did not carry out his demonstration over horizon distance but he showed that the invisible beam, reflected off a telephone kiosk window and picked up on the concert hall stage operated as he said it would.

The idea had occurred to workers at the Pilkington laboratories. It was quite possible, indeed likely, that it had occurred elsewhere, to people not so ready to disclose their discovery and the laser spy could already be in use. There was one counter—double glazing, an expensive remedy but one with advantages to his own firm.

MAGNETISM DEFEATS THE BURGLAR.—In the continuing war against crime two Swedish engineers, Claes V. Allander and Rune Ununger, called on new principles to produce a lock claimed to be "virtually burglar proof". The lock had no keyhole of a conventional type so it was invulnerable to ordinary picklocks or skeleton keys. It was a combination lock but no cracksman with stethoscope and ultra-sensitive fingers could hope to find the combination. The lock could only be opened by a novel form of key consisting of a number of magnets arranged in a selected combination and imbedded in a rectangular piece of non-magnetic material. In the demonstration model this was a piece of plastic. Hidden inside the lock were an equivalent number of pins in the mirror counterpart of the magnetic combination. When the pins are moved, and they will only be moved by the correct key of magnets, they draw with them a perforated plate connected to a hook which opens or closes the lock.

Eight magnets need a key measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Each magnet can be placed in any of seven positions. This means that the eight magnets will provide 5,764,801 combinations and 16 magnets no fewer than 33,232,930,569,601 or roughly the number of seconds in a million years. Five or six magnets, say the inventors, should

guarantee full security in door locks and four in small padlocks. The lock could be mass-produced and should be inexpensive. It could be built into door handles or knobs, safes and desk drawers, cars, telephone dials and brief cases and jewellery boxes.

MAYAN SACRIFICIAL TREASURE.—A gold, jade and copper treasure unearthed by Mexican archaeologists at the ancient Mayan city of Chichen Itza threw more light on the rites of human sacrifices in the Mayan civilization. It was also greeted as supporting the views of those anthropologists who believe the Maya had their origins in the Mediterranean countries and migrated across Asia and down through North America to their eventual home. Their highly developed civilization flourished in the Yucatan peninsula and parts of Guatemala and Honduras from the fourth to the tenth century A.D. Although the Maya never achieved the highly organized political structure of the Incas and Aztecs they were far more advanced than other early American cultures in the development of picture writing, a calendar and in the knowledge of astronomy.

Intrinsically worth millions of pounds and said to be, historically, of incalculable value, the treasure was taken from the bottom of a large pool at the foot of a sheer 70 foot cliff, long believed to have been the scene of human sacrifices. It was embedded in a 18 ft. layer of clay at the bottom of the 60 foot deep pool with the skulls of young children killed to appease Chac, the Mayan god of water. Dressed in splendid robes and adorned with copper, gold and jade jewellery the victims were ceremoniously killed by stabbing in the heart and then hurled from the precipice into the pool below. Golden idols, sculpture, bells and furniture were thrown in after them.

Professor Ramon Pina Chan, head of the expedition, which was sponsored by the Mexican Institute of Anthropology and History, disclosed that 40 skulls, mostly of young children, had been recovered. It seemed that only small children and virgins were sacrificed. Among the finds, said Prof. Pina Chan, were hundreds of vases, golden bells and dishes, dozens of jade necklaces, four pairs of heavy gold sandals, delicately carved wooden chairs and benches and multi-coloured ceramics depicting scenes from Mayan life. Figures carved and painted on wood, copper and gold, closely resembled those found inside Egyptian pyramids, supporting the theory of a Mediterranean origin for the tribe.

An earlier searcher at the site, in the first decade of this century, was the then U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Edward Thompson. Undaunted by the height of the precipice and the murky depths of the pool, which had deterred others despite the legends, he hauled out treasure worth, according to some reports, £20,000,000.

METEORITES UNDER THE SEA.—Two craters found under the sea in the Shetlands, nearly 500 ft. deep, could have been formed by meteorites crashing into the Earth's surface, perhaps a million years ago. Dr. Derek Flinn, Reader in Geology, Liverpool University, told the British Association meeting of his find, made by analysing echo traces of the sea floor, produced for him by ships ranging in size from the *Mauretania* to 60 ft. fishing boats, and also by studying existing charts. As well as U shaped and V shaped chasms in the sea floor there were these two crater shaped deeps, almost surrounded by land. They could not be the remains of volcanoes because the last volcanic eruption was so long ago that they would have been filled in by sediment. On the other hand they were formed before the last

Ice Age because they had been cleaned out by the ice before the coast line had retreated back from the sea. Although there was no direct evidence it was possible that they were meteorite explosion craters modified by ice erosion. Some of the rifts in the sea floor, ten miles long, a mile or so wide and several hundred feet deep, were probably produced by water from melting ice cutting a channel through rock as it escaped from beneath the ice sheet of the Ice Age.

MOLE PUZZLE.—The mystery of the frog-eating mole is puzzling naturalists, the British Association was told. How can an animal which is almost blind catch something as active as a frog? But moles have been seen chasing and catching frogs above ground, said Dr. K. Mellanby, Director of the Monks Wood Research Station in Huntingdonshire. Dr. Mellanby, who acquired his possibly unparalleled mole knowledge in lunch-time walks in the 347 acres of Monks Wood, pointed out that frog catching must be quite rare, but it had been seen by the most reputable observers. Normally, it seems, the mole's food falls like manna from heaven on to its dinner table as earthworms tumble into its burrow and lie on the floor. One of the fallacies he exploded is that the mole burrows through the ground looking for worms. In fact, bury a worm in the soil and the chances are the mole won't find it. The mole is a shift worker. It searches through its burrows for food for four hours and then, satisfied or not, it goes to sleep to allow time for a fresh meal to fall through. When food is very short it will venture out of the burrows above ground and, rarely, go after the frogs. Two or three fat earthworms are enough for a mole's dinner. Stories that they eat twice their weight in food a day are due to the fact that, in captivity, after eating a full dinner, they go on accepting worms, run them through their paws and bite off their heads. But that is to store the worms. Though a worm without a head can still crawl, it finds getting through the earth too painful.

MOTHS PUT TO WORK.—Hopes of success in a ten year long battle to achieve control over one form of pest in the Western U.S.A. were reported in the *Journal of Economic Entomology*. What was attempted was another example of the biological control of a pest, by natural predators rather than by chemical pesticides or weedkillers. In this case the pest was a plant, the poisonous weed, Tansy Ragwort, and the predator the Cinnabar Moth. Larvae of this moth will attack the Ragwort plant in preference to any other natural fodder and can destroy it when it would otherwise not be open to attack. In 1950 larvae of the moth were released at Fort Bragg, California, 5,000 being spread in one small creek. Since then there have been other releases of the moth, in Oregon and Washington, without any apparent success. In the Fort Bragg area, however, it does appear that the moth is becoming established. Four years after the release, in 1963, an abundant population of the larvae was found on one acre of an acre. By August of that year most of the Ragwort plants in that area had been stripped and there were enough larvae for an attempt to be made at colonization elsewhere. With several acre patches infested by the summer of 1968 it was considered that the insects would be able to move continuously outwards. The usual pattern is for the moths to start laying soon after they first appear, towards the beginning of May. With as many as 100 larvae feeding voraciously on one plant it is soon denuded of its leaves and the larvae then move off in search of another. Ragwort had been almost cleared from some fields without damage to grass.

PUTTING SUPERCONDUCTIVITY TO WORK.—The first real industrial application of superconductivity, the disappearance of electrical resistance in certain materials at very low temperatures, was made in Britain during the year. The Newcastle upon Tyne firm of International Research and Development, backed by a £500,000 contract with the National Research Development Corporation, developed a large 3,000 h.p. superconducting motor. The motor was to be installed at the Fawley oil-fired power station where it would drive a main watercooling pump.

Superconductivity is one of the strange phenomena of the world of very low temperatures. At around the temperature of liquid helium, a few degrees above absolute zero, this property suddenly appears in a number of materials. With the disappearance of electrical resistance a current set up in a ring of the material will go on circulating, in theory, for ever, accompanied by a magnetic field. The very large currents possible with zero resistance and, therefore, zero heating effect, mean very large magnetic fields maintained at virtually no cost, except for the refrigeration. Not all the materials which show superconductivity will handle large currents. In many resistance reappears as the current increases. But some, in particular the metal niobium, will remain superconducting at high current loads and British metallurgists have developed niobium alloys for this purpose. Most work, so far, has been done with direct current; alternating current superconductors have not shown anything like the same promise.

The Newcastle work began in 1963 with a feasibility study for the Navy and, in 1966, the building of an experimental 50 h.p. motor. The Fawley power station is to be used as a test bed, for twelve to eighteen months, for the 3,000 h.p. motor which should find important applications in fields where good speed control and high torque are needed at relatively low speeds. Steel and paper rolling, ship propulsion and even railway locomotives are some possible fields. The motor weighs 40 metric tons, has an efficiency of 97 per cent. and should cost £130,000. The conventional motor it replaces at Fawley weighs nearly ten times as much, has a lower efficiency, at 94 per cent., and cost £220,000.

The superconducting motor enabled use to be made of a principle invented by Faraday, the homopolar motor, until now little more than an interesting laboratory device. This is based on a single rotating disc and an offshoot of the Newcastle work would be lightweight motors which, though not superconducting, could revolutionize electric car transport by being mounted on each wheel of a car.

A scientific application of superconductivity in which Britain has done well is the making of small, extremely powerful magnets. The Oxford Instrument Company, by 1968, had delivered over 200 such magnets, probably more than the rest of Europe combined. With a large number of laboratories using magnets and wanting higher and higher field forces a good market exists. The Ministry of Technology gave a £25,000 contract to the Oxford firm for a very large magnet, said to be the first of its type built in Europe, for focusing beams of protons, nuclear particles, from the Cern 28 GeV accelerator. This magnet would use nearly a quarter of a ton of superconducting materials, operate at a liquid helium temperature of 4·3 degrees K and have a field of about 50 kilogauss.

Another British firm was working in another field in which superconductivity could have important applications in the future, current carrying cables. British Insulated Callender Cables showed

a cable design at a Royal Society Conversazione during the year. With this, the working part of the cable, using liquid helium cooled niobium, would itself be cooled by liquid nitrogen and protected by "superinsulation", the use of aluminium reflectors in vacuum. In the very first tests the thin niobium layer, half a millimetre thick, proved to have over 200 times the current carrying capacity of copper and even at the relatively low voltage of 33 kV it would have six times the carrying capacity of a normal oil-filled cable. Because superconducting cables would waste far less power, would not burn up the surrounding ground and would carry much higher loads they are an attractive prospect, but new materials and refrigeration techniques are needed to make them an economic proposition—niobium becomes superconducting at the highest temperature of presently known superconductors, 9·2 degrees K.

It looked during the year as if Russia would probably be the first country seriously to consider using superconducting cables, because of the unique problem of the vast distances of the country. Power losses over Russian distances are prohibitive using techniques acceptable in smaller countries. With plans to use cheap Siberian coal to generate power which would be transmitted 2,500 miles to the industries of European Russia, Soviet engineers were already arguing the case for superconducting cables. Electric power is one of the fields of Anglo-Soviet co-operation under a new technology agreement and it looked as if there might be an opening for British ideas and knowledge there.

REASSEMBLED MEAT.—A delight for the restaurateur, if not for his customer, seemed promised by a new product described in a British patent. The ordinary joint of beef was not designed by Nature with carving in mind. Roasted it causes trouble to cooks and carvers and the amount thrown away causes trouble to the restaurant keeper's pocket. But the patent, taken out by Armour and Company, discloses how to do better than Nature and "reassemble" the meat so that it is in a homogenous block which can be cut as thinly as desired on an ordinary slicing machine. The meat is trimmed of fat and gristle and then cut into lumps weighing about a quarter of a pound each. These are shaken with salt until a creamy layer of protein rises to the surface. The blocks are then pressed together and gently cooked. The protein, it is claimed, binds the blocks and seals in the juices. The meat has the same grain and texture as that from a normal joint and the appearance can be improved so much, it is claimed, that cheap cuts can be made to look like prime meat.

SAXON SETTLEMENT.—The finding of the skeleton of what was at first thought to be a murder victim was the beginning of "one of the most exciting archaeological finds of the century." That was the description given by Miss Vera Evison, Reader in Anglo-Saxon Archaeology at Birkbeck College, London, to the discovery of a fifth century Anglo-Saxon settlement on a hill on the Sussex coast between Brighton and Eastbourne. The 30 acre site at Harbour View, Bishopstone, Seaford, was found when a building worker uncovered a human skeleton and the police were called in to investigate the supposed murder. Excavations went on for six months before any public announcement of the find was made to avoid attracting treasure seekers. By that time a total of 118 graves had been found with possible temple sites. Silver inlaid buckles, brooches and buckles of the "quoit" style and weapons and spears of an unknown type were all recovered. A temple site is believed to have been revealed by the finding of the post holes of a large

Saxon timber building within the cemetery, beside a Bronze Age barrow used for the earliest Saxon graves. In the remains of three huts were bronze fittings, pottery, kitchen waste and coins. More huts were visible and due to be examined during the summer holiday "dig" season. An aerial survey was planned to indicate the full extent of the site, on agricultural land on which it was scheduled to build 300 seaside bungalows. One great value of the site was that the graves appeared to be in chronological order as they spread across the hill and therefore gave a reliable dating sequence for the fifth century.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAP SORTER.—A British invention which proved itself by picking out diamonds found a real money-making application during the year—sorting scrap. It was expected to revolutionize the scrap metal business, helping the balance of payments by saving valuable foreign bought metals. Exports of the machine were already earning foreign currency more directly. One complete plant was sold to the U.S.A. within weeks of the machine going into production at the Warrington factory of U.S.I. Engineering and orders were received from Norway and Sweden.

The scientifically-minded Steptoes of Britain, America, Scandinavia and the other countries which take the machine will be making use of the "fluidized bed" system of separation developed at the Ministry of Technology's Warren Spring laboratories. The bed consists of a layer of material in the form of very small, spherical grains. If air is passed through the layer in sufficient quantity to keep the grains separate the bed behaves like a fluid, heavy objects will sink in it, light ones will float. The first use of the machine was for reclaiming copper from scrap and reject cables. This copper was already worth £25 million a year before devaluation. The cable was passed through a granulator, a giant mincing machine, and chopped into small pieces which, after processing, fell to the fluidized bed. The copper sank to be swept away to one side of the machine while the covering was ejected on the other. The old system for reclaiming copper by burning cables is now falling foul of the pollution laws. Though burning in air can produce obnoxious gases from modern plastic coverings some still goes on, illicitly, with scrap merchants taking a lorry-load of cable and some paraffin to a quiet spot. Sometimes things go wrong as when the wind changed direction during a cable burning operation in the Pennines and a number of sheep were poisoned. Modern burning equipment uses forced airflow and after-burning but this makes the operation more expensive and can burn away up to one-tenth of the copper. It may still produce noxious gases, of the sort that prevent vegetation growing around copper refineries.

Different metals can be separated by choosing a "fluid" in which one will float while another will sink and the specific gravity of the fluid can be varied not only by changing the material of which the spherical grains are made but also by changing the rate of air flow. One triumph of the new machine was to separate the aluminium from the copper in a mass of old radiators with copper tubes and aluminium fins. Normally the aluminium, itself worth £100 a ton, would have had to be destroyed to get the copper. Aero-space cables, containing silver, have been reclaimed, an impossible job using burning because highly lethal gases would have been produced. New scrap car crushing plants were expected to provide an enormous field for the new machines. The technique could also replace expensive and laborious

hand picking in recovering valuable metals from difficult sources like tungsten in lamp bulbs and copper in switches and telephones.

The original Warren Spring development was for a machine to work at a much earlier stage in the history of metal, to separate ore from rock in countries where water is scarce. This use has still not been taken up. Mr. John Provan, of the Warrington firm, had the bright idea of modifying it for use with scrap when he saw it working at Warren Spring—it was then separating out diamonds to demonstrate its 100 per cent recovery rate. Nine months after that visit the first of the new scrap sorting machines had been made, "an almost unheard of speed of development" according to the National Research Development Corporation, which licensed the invention to the company.

SCIENTIFIC SEAMANSHIP.—Science plays an ever-increasing part in sport, from the electronic timing equipment of the Olympic Games to the physiology of training and the psychology of gamesmanship. But yachting probably provided the first example of an outdoor contest which it could be claimed was won by computer—in indoor games a Russian computer had beaten an American computer at chess. The *Sir Thomas Lipton*, the yacht that finished first in the single-handed transatlantic race during the summer of 1968, followed a course prepared daily by computer for its journey between Plymouth and Newport, Rhode Island. Three and a half minutes operation by a KDF9 machine at the Bureau Division of English Electric Computers Ltd., each day, produced a selection of fastest routes that could be followed that day. On June 8, following one of those routes, the skipper of the *Sir Thomas Lipton*, Geoffrey Williams, logged 390 kilometres, a new record for a day's run by a single-handed sailor.

The computer processed a number of pieces of information to arrive at its recommendation. Stored in its memory were the speed characteristics of the boat in different operating conditions. From the Meteorological Office there came fresh each day an account of wind conditions in the North Atlantic and detailed weather forecasts which projected wind speed and direction at six hourly intervals at points 100 miles apart. Then from the skipper came radioed information about his position, course and speed. During each run of the programme the computer calculated the distance the yacht would sail on 150 different courses, the suitability of the course being determined by the distance from Newport after 52 hours. The six best courses, as decided by the computer, were printed out. They were then checked by the Meteorological Office's own Ship Routing Officer at Bracknell, where a new service for Atlantic shipping has started, the best two or three being transmitted to Williams for his own final decision. It is estimated that if Williams had attempted to make an equivalent evaluation of the weather and its possibilities to the computer's 3½ minute programme it would have monopolized his attention for 24 to 36 hours. Computer experts admitted that his own intuition would have produced the right result on many occasions and, after all, this was the final decision. But there were some occasions, it was claimed, when it would have been necessary to work out all the possibilities to get the right result—and he did win (*Science Journal*).

SOLAR HOT LAKE.—A lake, heated by the Sun, in which the water was so hot that skin divers could not go more than three feet below the surface was found on the shores of the Red Sea by an Israeli team during a survey of the Sinai coast.

The lake, about 20 kilometres south of Eilat, was described in *Nature* by Dr. F. D. Pof of Jerusalem University. The heating is the result of a greenhouse effect. A surface layer of cooler water allows the Sun's radiation to penetrate and heat denser, more saline water beneath, but prevents the heat, so produced, being radiated away, in the same way that greenhouse glass allowed the passage of short-wave solar radiation but tends to trap the warmth of the air inside. In the case of solar lakes which, though rare, are also found in Rumania and on the Pacific coast of the U.S.A., the lower waters become much more saline and so more dense and there is virtually no mixing and no heat loss by convection.

The Sinai lake appeared to have formed like an ordinary lagoon. It was about thirty yards from the shore, separated from the sea by a bank of sand and shells through which the sea water could slowly seep. The incoming less saline water, on the top of the lake, was at a temperature of sixteen degrees Centigrade in February but a yard and a half down the temperature was 40 degrees. This compared with a Red Sea temperature of 22 degrees ten feet down. The salinity at the top of the lake was like that in the open sea but it was double this at the bottom. The lake was being studied during the summer, when temperatures were considerably higher, in the hope that it would provide a model for projects to use the Sun's energy in artificial solar ponds and for novel forms of desalination plants.

SUNSHINE SENSE.—The classic advice "A little of what you fancy does you good—but beware of too much" applies in good measure to sunbathing, according to American researchers. Moderate exposure of the skin to direct sunlight is essential to health but over-exposure can lead not only to painful burns but highly dangerous cancers, warned Drs. Farrington Daniels, Jr., Ian C van der Leun and Brian E. Johnson, specialists in dermatology at the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Centre, writing in *Scientific American*. It was well established that ultraviolet radiation can produce skin cancer. This had been shown experimentally in mice and there was much clinical evidence of the same effect in man. Fair skinned people were particularly prone to develop skin cancers, these cancers occurring mainly in exposed areas of the head and the back of the hands and the affected skin showed other evidence of radiation damage. These signs of damage, commonly found in the "cowboys" of American ranches, sailors and others who spent a great deal of time outdoors, included thinning of the skin, dark blotches and chronic redness of the skin and sometimes yellowing from increase of elastic fibres. Skin cancer, they warned, was an important problem for persons of Northern European descent, particularly the Irish and Scots.

While sunlight is essential for the existence of life on Earth it is potentially lethal to living matter. The dangerous part is at the short-wavelength end of the spectrum from X-rays to ultra-violet. Oxygen in the outer part of the atmosphere absorbs most of the dangerous radiation but enough makes its way to the Earth's surface to cause damage. "Contrary to a common notion, two or three hours on the beach is by no means a short exposure to direct sunlight. People are misled at the beach by the cooling effect of the breeze and water," wrote the American doctors. "Not feeling an intense heating effect from the sun, they do not realize that they are nonetheless being burned by the invisible ultra-violet rays."

■asking in the early morning or late-afternoon sun almost never produces sunburn. This is be-

cause when the sun is low in the sky the greater thickness of the atmosphere its radiation has to pass through scatters the shorter waves. Sunworshippers, particularly those with sensitive skin, would be wise, therefore to do their sunbathing when the sun was not too high.

The suntan pigment, melanin, is the skin's main defence against ultraviolet radiation. Even in an untanned skin melanin serves to protect the genetic material of the cells by concentrating in a cap that screens the nucleus of each cell against ultraviolet radiation. But melanin is not the only defence against sunburn. A tanned skin can suffer from intense exposure and even dark-skinned Negroes can become sunburned when first visiting the beach. Yet an albino skin, with virtually no pigment, can develop some toleration to ultraviolet radiation. These other protections include the horny layer of the skin surface as well as urocanic acid, a substance in the epidermis that is an effective absorber of ultraviolet rays. The importance of sunlight in forming Vitamin D, and the need to supplement it under Britain's dull skies, has been emphasized by the appearance of rickets in the babies of dark-skinned immigrants. In their native climate the mother's milk, plus sunlight, is enough to keep the babies healthy. In the U.K. the babies, often completely swaddled against the cold, need vitamin supplements.

The American researchers commented on the human propensity for using artificial aids against sunlight rather than building up natural defences. Anti-sunburn ointments and lotions fell into three categories, substances which absorbed some of the ultraviolet rays, substances that absorbed all the ultraviolet wavelengths and opaque ointments containing white pigments, such as zinc and titanium oxides, which cut off all the light. But either they did not adhere well or were uncomfortably greasy, apart from doing away with the physical benefits of sunbathing in the last two cases. It was better to build up natural tolerance, gradually, over a period of weeks.

SWEETER THAN SWEET.—The sweetest natural substance, 1,500 times sweeter than sugar, has been isolated in an American laboratory from a Nigerian berry, *Dioscoreoethyllum cumminsii*. In a search for a new sweetening material that did not have the bitter after-taste of present artificial sweeteners, Dr. George E. Inglett, of the United States Agriculture Department's Northern Regional Research Laboratory, had a quite extraordinary success. The newly discovered substance is fifty times as sweet as sodium cyclamate, a widely used artificial sweetener which was getting adverse publicity during the year. As an alternative for the tongue-twisting botanical name of the Nigerian berry the American workers proposed "Serendipity Berry". Surprisingly the fruit is not cultivated nor even used at the moment but it could turn out to be an important commercial crop in tropical countries. (*Science Journal*)

TAMERLANE'S CASTLE.—Ruins discovered on what was once an island, now sunk below the surface, in the middle of the Central Asian lake Issyk-Kul were identified as a fortress prison built by Tamerlane the Great (1336-1405). In that fortress, mediaeval writings record, the lame military genius—Timur-Lenk or Timur the Lame—whose edict ran from China to the Mediterranean and who conquered much of India, held hostage his distinguished captives. Perhaps in the dungeons of this fortress, not too far from Tamerlane's capital, Samarkand, were held some of the kings in Marlowe's play. Issyk-Kul, which lies over 5,000 feet above sea-level, was smaller in those days. The whole area is earth-

quake prone and the castle was probably destroyed and the island overwhelmed and submerged in a disastrous convulsion in the fifteenth century. The sunken castle still showed the remains of building of brick and stone, paved courtyards and clay water conduits. An archaeological expedition, organized by the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, also found much pottery and finely glazed tiles. Other settlements found beneath the now swollen Lake were evidently built round its brink between the sixth and twelfth centuries.

TENDER, TASTY AND TRANQUILLIZED.—A journey halfway around the world and back may seem a little far just to chase a cow around a field but it was done by a British scientist, in the interests of science and the nation's Sunday dinners. The weekend joint is likely to be better, he confirmed, if the cow is not chased immediately before being slaughtered. That may seem a likely, even obvious finding and a rather negative one but something more positive came out of it. This was that pigs could do with a stiff dose of tranquilizer before going to the slaughterhouses. Pork from tranquilized pigs is likely to be better than that from nervous ones.

Professor Maurice Ingram, Director of the Meat Research Institute, which was opened during the year, reported on the journey and work of one of his staff. With cow-chasing in Britain banned by law it was not possible to check here the old belief that if a cow is chased before being slaughtered there may be trouble with the meat. But the Australian journey showed that this is so and that the more nervous the cow the quicker the meat is likely to go off. Even without being chased an Australian cow is likely to be nervous at the sight of a man for many spend their lives without seeing one until they are herded together for slaughter.

The theory is that extra acid is produced in the muscles of an animal when it is nervous and this acid can reduce the keeping quality of the meat by a third or even a half. A dose of tranquilizer, by cutting down production of acid, can ensure maximum keep time. Pigs, being more nervous animals than cows, are more likely to produce acid and so respond more to tranquilizers administered before slaughter. Tranquillizers can counter another trouble, watery pork. This phenomenon, when the meat has no colour, is flabby and loses its juices is more common on the Continent, but there is danger of it becoming a problem in Britain, said Professor Ingram. Reports from pig-breeding research centres showed that the latest types of pigs are proving to be ten times as likely as older types to produce watery pork. The Landrace breed, the main one used for high production, is one hundred times as likely. Watery pork also seems to be caused by excitability and acid in the muscle and so could also be treated by tranquilizers—provided that objections are not raised on aesthetic grounds or because of chemical effects.

The Institute was also investigating how to make meat tender by reproducing the effect of hanging it without actually putting it through that costly, time consuming operation. Tenderizing is done naturally by enzymes during the hanging process. The Americans use substitute enzymes obtained from breadfruit while the Russians get theirs from figs. British scientists were looking for something better.

THE SEED'S INTERNAL CALENDAR.—“Animal clocks” have been a favourite study for zoologists and physiologists for some time and have led to warnings to statesmen and businessmen about the dangers of rapid jet flights to important conferences. With the human body, like other animal bodies, geared to a twenty-four hour rhythm a quick

change to another part of the Earth's surface could mean that instead of a man having all his wits about him at an important afternoon meeting he could be struggling against the below-par conditions of his worst time of day.

Most work has been on the twenty-four hour rhythm of animals, which persists even in the six months' day or night of the Arctic and Antarctic. But a one year rhythm was noted in plants by Dr. G. Seidman and Dr. W. B. Riggan at the National Center for Air Pollution Control, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and studying this led them to suggest that there is a calendar in the embryo plant within a seed. They found that the sensitivity of plants to car exhaust fumes decreased during the winter months. This appeared to be because the stomata, the small openings mainly on the lower parts of leaves through which plants take in oxygen and carbon dioxide and expel water vapour, are affected by an annual rhythm. The Americans grew runner bean seeds which had been kept at room temperature, planting some each day for a year. Some plants were grown in a normal greenhouse in which temperature, light, atmosphere pressure and humidity varied normally. Others were grown in artificial conditions in a growth chamber in which the periods of light and dark, temperature and so on were kept at a fixed level throughout the year. A similar annual rhythm was found in seeds grown in both conditions, with stomatal opening being least in December. Another finding was that plants grown from November to February did not open their stomata as much as those grown from March to October.

If stomatal opening was a response to normal growing conditions of day length, brightness of light or temperature then those plants grown in the artificial constant conditions of the growth chamber should have shown no variation. Other workers have shown that instructions about germination time and conditions are given to the embryo plant in a seed by the mother plant. Dr. Seidman and Dr. Riggan now suggest that an annual clock or calendar starts marking off the days and months in the embryo when the seed is formed, keeps going as long as the seed remains alive and passes on the annual rhythm to the plant when it germinates.

THE SMELL OF HOME.—A further example of the use of the sense of smell in guiding an animal back to its home territory was reported from the U.S.A. Evidence that salmon smell their way home, discovered at Washington University, was reported in *Whitaker*, 1968. The more recent work, from the other side of the United States, at Stanford University, California, was described in *Science*. It involved newts. Despite the accepted view that newts use the sun to orient their direction of travel, observations by Dr. David Grant and his colleagues indicated that newts can smell the distinctive scent of home from as much as five miles away. The same technique was used as with the salmon. The olfactory nerves of 600 newts were cut and then the newts were released two miles away from their home stream. Only fifteen were recaptured at the stream and in all of these the olfactory nerve was found to have regenerated. When a group of newts that had not been operated on were released at the same spot over 90 per cent. found their way back safely. A second experiment in which the newts' sense of smell was destroyed by chemical means produced similar results.

Frogs, it seems, cannot orient themselves when the sun is hidden, but then they move mostly in fine weather. Newts and salamanders do most of their migrating when the skies are overcast and when it is

raining. Dr. Grant suggests that odour may be an important but not necessarily the only clue in guiding newts home. Although the newts which had lost their sense of smell did not find their way home their movements did not appear to be entirely purposeless; they seemed to be relying on some guidance mechanism, though it appeared ineffective without odour. Because newts can orientate themselves before and after their aquatic breeding season and because their migratory route is over land it seems unlikely that they are attracted by anything in the water, as salmon are. But the odours of patches of forest are distinctive and can carry strongly enough to be picked up by even the human nose at relatively long distances.

THREAT TO BEES.—Bees have good claims to be regarded as the most important of all insects. Even by man's economic standards their activities as pollinators are more valuable than the honey they produce, though the honey is a useful export crop for a number of countries. Dying colonies of bees have been a reproach against the use of general insecticides and so led to an argument in favour of systemic insecticides, compounds which are taken up by the plant's sap and which prove poisonous to sucking insects such as greenfly or leaf-eating larvae. But evidence from Rothamsted Experimental Station, the agricultural research centre near St. Albans, during the summer, cast doubt on the assumption that these compounds are safe for bees. At least one of the systemic insecticides was found to be able to get into the nectar of some flowers collected by honeybees to feed their grubs or make into honey for winter stores. Experiments showed that nectar from fuchsia, nasturtium and beans, grown in pots and given a large dose of dimethoate killed honeybees and fruit flies. The dimethoate content reached a peak four days after treatment and a level one hundred times that of another systemic compound, phorate. When the dimethoate dose usually used in agriculture was applied to the plants the amount in the nectar reached half a part per million, which meant that bees could accumulate a lethal dose over several days of nectar collecting and that honey could be contaminated. Not only was there a threat in this insecticide to bees but the findings cast doubts on the future reputation of honey, so long regarded as the purest and safest of all sweet foodstuffs.

TORREY CANYON.—A report on the *Torrey Canyon* disaster, from the Plymouth Marine Laboratory, revealed that of the oil released when the supertanker grounded in the Scillies, less reached England than reached France, 13,000 metric tons as against 21,000 tons, and that about half sank in the Bay of Biscay. The report was reserved about the use of detergents in dealing with oil pollution and advocated sinking it by using powdered chalk, with which the French had success, or heavier particles. On the other hand a report from the Government Committee of Scientists, chaired by Sir Solly Zuckerman, favoured burning the oil at sea or, if this is not practicable in future disasters, detergent treatment. More research was needed, it said, on sinking agents. One formula which came out of the Plymouth work was that an oil slick at sea moves at one thirtieth of the velocity of the wind, with a slight adjustment for tide, so, in any future calamity of this type, a check on the movement of the oil should be possible without extensive air searches.

Oil scientists at a meeting of the Institute of Petroleum were dubious about the effects of bombing and burning, a was attempted with the *Torrey Canyon*. Eventually, it was argued, it would

just result in the release of more oil from a stricken tanker. It was reported that a special polyurethane foam for absorbing oil spills had been developed. This was easily made aboard ship by mixing two liquids which produced a hundred-fold expansion in approximately one minute. The foam, a bread-like material, could be easily shredded into small pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch size—the smaller the size of the shreds the quicker it worked but the pieces had to be big enough to be picked up by nets from the sea. The foam absorbed 100 times its own weight of oil, was cheap, £5 worth absorbing one ton of oil, and could be re-used after the oil had been squeezed out. Against this it was reported that the 700,000 gallons of detergents sprayed on the *Torrey Canyon* slicks cost over £400,000 and dispersed perhaps some 10,000 tons of oil. Other work by oil scientists had shown another, possibly much cheaper way of dealing with oil by sinking it without using the costly materials usually recommended for this which run out at about the same price as detergent. The suggested system was to dredge sand from a sandbar, treat it to make it oleophilic and then spread it over the oil. The cost should be about £2 a ton and laboratory tests had shown that a large dredger could deal with 10,000 tons of oil in two days.

One form of marine life does not object to oil, it turns out. One hundred species of marine bacteria can feed on it and find it so attractive that they multiply at an incredible rate in its presence. One bacterium can produce billions of offspring in a single day with an oil meal to hand. But for the bacteria to get to the oil it has to be spread in a relatively thin film and not allowed to form the lumps which, for some unexplained reason, it usually produces after some hours in the sea.

TREATING "CORONARIES" BY SLEEP.—The oldest of all medical treatments, sleep, was shown to be able to save the lives of victims of that modern killer, coronary thrombosis, in an experiment in the Intensive Care Ward of Charing Cross Hospital, London. It succeeds, according to Dr. P. G. Nixon, reporting in the *Lancet*, because it reduces pain and fear immediately and completely. Half the deaths from coronary thrombosis follow irregular beatings of the heart as disturbances in the electrical impulses in the heart muscle, which control the rate of heartbeat, lead to a fatal condition known as ventricular fibrillation. Often, however, the abnormal heartbeat is not due directly to the effects of the clot of blood on the heart muscle but to the intense pain and sense of doom which comes with the coronary attack. In this and similar conditions of stress the body manufactures chemical substances which themselves accentuate any abnormal heart rhythm. Lessening the pain by morphia often results in the disappearance of heart irregularities as the patient becomes tranquil but morphia, whatever its effect on the pain, does not get rid of the mental stress. Sleep, however, can and does.

In the experiment 59 patients, all admitted within 24 hours of a coronary attack, were put to sleep by the intravenous administration of drugs. As they slept their heart activity was recorded continuously. Three times a day they were allowed to waken to take liquid food and to exercise their legs to prevent the formation of further clots. The sleep therapy was discontinued when the patient awakened rested, free from anxiety and pain and showed no abnormal heart rhythm. This was after an average of two and a half days sleep, the extremes being one day and seven. None of the 59 patients developed the arrhythmia of the heart which usually results in the death of 14 per cent. of coronary patients even when treated in hospital.

THE NATIONAL PARKS

The ten National Parks described below in their order of designation have been established in England and Wales—the legislation noted on p. 369 does not apply to Scotland. These areas are not public property and visitors are not free to wander over private land within the Park boundaries. They have been marked out for special care aimed at two prime purposes: to preserve and enhance their natural beauty, and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

Peak District National Park (542 sq. miles).—Mainly in Derbyshire but extending into Staffordshire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and the City of Sheffield. In the south and east are limestone uplands, and finely wooded dales with swift, clear rivers and unspoilt stone villages. Northwards, moorlands, edged by gritstone crags, attract hill walkers and climbers. There are information centres at Edale, Castleton and at Buxton (just outside the Park) and an information caravan tour of the Park.

Lake District National Park (866 sq. miles).—In Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland. Spectacular mountain scenery with wooded lower slopes enhanced by lakes and tarns. The area includes England's highest mountains (Scafell Pike, Helvellyn and Skiddaw) and largest lakes. Walking and rock-climbing are the principal recreations, but there are fishing, swimming, sailing, boating and winter sports as well. There are information centres at Ambleside and Windermere and two information vans tour the Park.

Snowdonia National Park (845 sq. miles).—In Caernarvonshire and Merioneth and a small section of Denbighshire in North Wales. A wild mountainous region, traversed by high passes, offering some of the finest rock-climbing and mountain walking for both beginner and expert. The main valleys, often finely wooded, hold a lake (or llyn) and are watered by rivers with cascading falls. There are information centres at Bala, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Dolgellau, Llanberis and Llanrwst and an information van tours the park.

Dartmoor National Park (365 sq. miles).—In Devon, the highest area of high moorland in southern England, famous for its granite "tors" often weathered into strange shapes. Fine hanging oak woods adorn the river valleys which lead up into the Moor. The Park is rich in prehistoric relics and offers fine walking and riding. An information van is sited at Two Bridges during the summer months.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (225 sq. miles).—A spectacular section of Britain's coastline, where rocky cliffs alternate with bays and sandy coves. In the north is Mynydd Prescelly, abounding in prehistoric relics. The Park includes the fine estuary of Milford Haven, Tenby, the Cathedral of St. David's, and Carew and other Norman castles. There are information centres at Tenby, St. David's and Haverfordwest.

North York Moors National Park (553 sq. miles).—In the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Park stretches from the Hambleton Hills in the west to the coastline above Scarborough. On the coast sheltered bays and sandy beaches alternate with headlands harbouring villages such as Staithes and Robin Hood's Bay. The heart of the Park offers tracts of open moorland, intersected by beautiful wooded valleys. Mount Grace Priory and the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland are within the Park.

Yorkshire Dales National Park (680 sq. miles).—An area of upland moors, cut by deep valleys, in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the Park includes some of the finest limestone scenery in Britain: Kilnsey Crag in Wharfedale, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Malhamdale. In the Park also are Swaledale and Wensleydale, the three peaks of Ingleborough, Whernside and Pen-y-Ghent, and

many relics of the past such as the Roman fort at Bainbridge and Bolton Abbey in Wharfedale. There is an information centre at Clapham and an information van tours the West Riding area of the Park.

Exmoor National Park (265 sq. miles).—Mainly in Somerset but extending into Devonshire, this is a moorland plateau seamed with finely wooded combes. The well-known coastline between Minehead and Combe Martin Bay is exceptionally beautiful. In the east are the Brendon Hills. There are information centres at Minehead and at the Lyn and Exmoor Museum, Lynton.

Northumberland National Park (398 sq. miles).—A region of hills and moorland, stretching from Hadrian's Roman Wall in the south to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish Border. The area is rich in historic interest. There are information centres at Ingram and Once Brewed and an information van tours the Park.

Brecon Beacons National Park (519 sq. miles).—The most recent National Park, established in 1957, is centred on "The Beacons" with its three peaks: Corn Du, Cribyn and Pen-y-Fan, rising to nearly 3,000 feet. Bounded in the east by the Black Mountains in Monmouthshire, its western boundary rests on the Black Mountain in Carmarthenshire. The Usk valley, Llangorse Lake, Brecon Cathedral, Carreg Cennen Castle and Llanthony Abbey are all within the Park. There are information centres at Abergavenny and Brecon, a mountain centre near Libanus and a van tours the Park.

AREAS OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY

Generally these are smaller in extent than the National Parks. No special arrangements for their administration are laid down and there is no special provision for the development of facilities for open-air recreation. The areas so far designated are:—

Anglesey (84 sq. miles).—Except for breaks around the urban areas and in the vicinity of Wylfa, the designated area extends along the entire coastline with its many isolated stretches. The rugged cliffs, sandy bays, small coves and miles of soft dunes are famed for their beauty, as also are the Menai Straits, separating the island from the mainland.

Cannock Chase (26 sq. miles).—This is an area of high heathland in Staffordshire, relieved by varied scenery in which parklands adjoin farms, woodlands and pleasant villages. Deer continue to roam over the Chase.

Clitheroe Harbour (29 sq. miles).—Well known for its small boating and sailing facilities, the area extends from Hayling Island in the west to Apple-dram in the east and contains the whole of Thorney Island.

Chilterns (309 sq. miles).—The well-known chalk downlands from Goring in South Oxfordshire northeastwards through Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to Dunstable and Luton, including the outlying group of hills beyond Luton. Contains several National Trust properties and Whipsnade Zoo.

Cornwall (360 sq. miles).—Comprising a number of separate areas including Bodmin Moor and some of the finest and best-known coastal scenery in Britain. Most of the Land's End peninsula; the coast between St. Michaels Mount and St. Austell with Falmouth omitted; the Fowey Estuary and

Rame Head are all included: in north Cornwall most of the coast to Bedruthan Steps, north of Newquay, and between Perranporth and Godrevy Towns.

Cotswolds (582 sq. miles).—Contains the great limestone escarpment overlooking the Vales of Gloucester and Evesham. The remainder is high undulating country and narrow wooded valleys traversed by shallow rapid streams. Noted for its beautiful villages.

East Devon (103 sq. miles).—The area comprises the fine stretch of coastline between Orcombe Rocks, near Exmouth and the Dorset area near Lyme Regis, with Sidmouth, Beer and Seaton omitted. Inland Gittisham Hill, East Hill and Woodbury and Aylebeare Commons are all included.

North Devon (66 sq. miles).—Comprising three sections of fine coastline—the whole of the Hartland peninsula; from Bideford Bar to the western limits of Ilfracombe, and from east of Ilfracombe to the boundary of the Exmoor National Park. Clovelly, Braunton Burrows, Woolacombe and Combe Martin ■■■ all included.

South Devon (128 sq. miles).—It includes the magnificent coast between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, ■■■ National Trust property; Salcombe, Slapton Sands and Dartmouth, and the four estuaries and valleys of the Yealm, Erme, Avon and Dart.

Dorset (400 sq. miles).—This is the largest area so far designated. It includes the whole of the coastline between Lyme Regis and Poole, with the Isle of Portland and Weymouth omitted, and stretches inland to include the Purbeck Hills and the downs, heaths and wooded valleys of the Hardy country.

Forest of Bowland (310 sq. miles).—A fine tract of high open moorland running westward from near Settle and Bolton by Bowland in the Pennines, to Caton and Scotton in Central Lancashire. A small outlying area east of the River Ribble includes Pendle Hill and Pendleton Moor.

Gower (73 sq. miles).—Partly in the County of Glamorgan and partly in Swansea, South Wales, the area is known for its beautiful coastline, its rocky limestone cliffs, sandy bays and coves and for its wooded ravines stretching inland.

East Hampshire (151 sq. miles).—The area stretches from the outskirts of Winchester to the Hampshire-Sussex border at a distance of about 10 miles inland from the south coast.

South Hampshire Coast (30 sq. miles).—14 miles of coastline on the northern shores of the Solent, between Hurst Castle and Calshot Castle, south-east of Fawley, with the central part of the area extending inland up the Beaulieu River for about six miles, including a beautiful part of the New Forest. Along much of the coast woods of oak and Scots pine stretch down to the water's edge, while at the western end are some attractive salt marshes.

Leyn (60 sq. miles).—An isolated peninsula in

North Wales of unique character, still largely unspoilt by the hand of man.

Malvern Hills (40 sq. miles).—The area embodies the whole range of the Malvern Hills in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester. Such well-known features as the Worcestershire Beacon, North Hill, the Herefordshire Beacon, and Midsummer Hill, a National Trust property, are within the area.

Norfolk Coast (174 sq. miles).—With coastal scenery ranging from salt marsh and mudflats, sand-dunes and shingle ridges to sea cliffs, this area includes six miles of the south-east coast of the Wash, an almost continuous coastal strip three to five miles in depth from Hunstanton to Bacton, with a further small strip between Sea Palling and Winterton-on-Sea. The area, which is rich in wild-life, also includes part of the Sandringham Estate.

Northumberland Coast (50 sq. miles).—Low cliffs and rocky headlands with active fishing villages comprise this area which stretches from just south of Berwick to Amble. It includes Holy Island, with the oldest monastic ruins in the country; the Farne Islands, and the great castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth.

Quantock Hills (38 sq. miles).—The main feature of this area in Somerset is the range of red sandstone hills rising to a height of 1,260 feet at Will's Neck above Crow Combe.

Shropshire Hills (300 sq. miles).—This area includes the fine landscape around Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc, the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge from which it extends north-east to the Wrekin and the Ercall.

Solway Coast (41 sq. miles).—A stretch of beautiful coastline from above Maryport to the estuaries of the Rivers Eden and Esk (with Silloth omitted) backed by the Solway Plain and noted for its historic and scientific interests.

Surrey Hills (160 sq. miles).—The Hog's Back and the ridge of the North Downs from Guildford to Titsey in the east are within this area, as are Leith Hill, Hindhead Common, the Devil's Punch Bowl; the well-known villages of Abinger, Shere, Hambleton and Chiddingfold; Box Hill and Frensham Ponds.

Sussex Downs (379 sq. miles).—The area includes the chalk escarpment of the South Downs from Beachy Head to the West Sussex/Hampshire border, with such well-known features as Firle Beacon and Chanctonbury Ring, and stretches down to the coast between Eastbourne and Seaford. In the west the boundary adjoins the East Hampshire and Surrey Hills areas.

Isle of Wight (73 sq. miles).—A number of separate areas comprising unspoiled stretches of coastline, the Yar Valley, the high downland behind Ventnor and the fine chalk downland ridge east of Newport to Culver Cliff and Foreland.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The Beaufort Scale of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0-17, each representing a certain strength or velocity of wind at 10 m. (33 ft.) above ground in the open.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots	Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots
■	Calm	1	1	9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
■	Light air	2-3	2-3	10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
■	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6	11	Storm	64-72	56-63
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10	■■■	Hurricane	73-82	64-71
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-16	13	—	83-92	72-80
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-22	14	—	93-103	81-89
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27	15	—	104-114	90-99
7	High wind	32-38	28-33	16	—	115-125	100-108
8	Gale	39-46	34-40	17	—	126-130	109-118

WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1967-1968

(1967) August—Temperatures reached 30° C. (86° F.) at Southend and Herne Bay on the 1st. Over most of the country, however, the first four days were generally cool, with occasional showers on the 1st and 2nd and thundery showers, but long sunny periods, on the 3rd and 4th. The 5th was dry and sunny, but rain spread from the west during the evening. During the next few days temperatures rose steadily, but further rain-belts spread across the country. Unusually intense rains occurred on the 8th in the Forest of Bowland and adjacent Lune valley, with falls exceeding 3 in. in 2 hours and reaching 4·6 in. in 90 mins. The flood damage in the Rossendale Valley was estimated at half a million pounds. Further thunderstorms occurred over a wider area on the 9th, 10th and 11th. The 12th was cooler with showery weather. Dry weather prevailed on the 13th until the evening, when rain spread from the west, with scattered thunderstorms on the 14th, and heavy rains in southern England on the 15th. Heavy rains occurred in the north of Scotland on the 15th and 16th. The 17th was sunny, but rain reached north-west England during the night and spread to much of the country on the 18th, clearing south-east England during the afternoon of the 19th. Temperature fell to -0.6° C. (31° F.) at Balmoral (Aberdeenshire) during the night 18th-19th. An anticyclone, covering Scotland on the 19th, spread over the country on the 20th to give a spell of fine sunny weather until the 28th, apart from widespread coastal fog on the 23rd and 24th. Some rain occurred in the north after the 25th. Showers also occurred in the north on the 29th and in the west and north on the 30th and 31st, although mainly dry weather continued in the south-east. Over the country as a whole August was rather cooler, drier and less sunny than usual.

September—During the first five days a series of fronts and depressions crossed the country from the west bringing stormy weather and sunny breaks, but generally cooler weather. At Tiree, in the west of Scotland, the total rainfall reached 3 in. Gusts exceeding 80 m.p.h. were recorded at Portland Bill and Holyhead on the 5th. On the 6th and 7th pressure rose over the country to give sunny periods, although showers continued until the 8th. The 8th and 9th were generally dry and sunny, after the clearance of overnight fog. Rain occurred in the west of Scotland on the 9th and spread to most of the United Kingdom during the 10th and 11th. At Aberporth, near Cardigan, 2·4 in. of rain occurred in 36 hours during this developing depression. Temperature reached 21.7° C. (71° F.) at Grantown-on-Spey on the 10th. The 12th became fine and sunny, while the 13th and 14th gave 10 hours of sunshine in many western districts, but dull weather and thundery rains in south-east England. The 15th and 16th were cloudy and dry. The night, 16th-17th, became clear with low temperatures, followed by widespread fog in the Midlands, parts of eastern and southern England and also in eastern Scotland. Rain spread from the west on the 17th and again during the night 18th-19th, when there were heavy falls in the Mourne Mountains. North-westerly winds on the 20th and 21st brought cooler, brighter weather to most districts, but a fall of 3·46 in. in the Wirral on the 20th resulted in local flooding. The 22nd was sunny. Cloudy weather persisted during the remainder of the month, with widespread rains, especially on the 24th and 25th and, with southerly winds, steadily rising temperatures. Southend reported 24.4° C. (76° F.) on the 28th. At Lerwick, Shetland, the month was the dullest September since 1921.

October—On the 1st 4·21 in. was recorded at Bryn Gwynant (Snowdonia) and on the 3rd heavy rains occurred in the Lake District and Wales. The 4th and 5th were mainly dry and cool. Further heavy rains occurred on the 6th in the Lake District and in central and south-west Scotland. With south-west winds temperature rose on the 6th and by the 8th reached 21.1° C. (70° F.) at Southampton, while the night 8th to 9th was the mildest October night in London for 6 years. Unusually heavy falls on the 8th and 9th resulted in flooding in south-west Scotland and the Lake District. At Great Langdale (Westmorland) about 6 in. fell within 24 hours. Flooding also occurred in North Wales on the 10th. Cooler westerly winds spread to most districts on the 11th, with rain in south-east England on the 12th. The 12th and 13th were generally sunny. Stormy wet weather, with gales in the west, returned on the 14th and on the 15th temperature fell sharply in Scotland. A further depression moving across the Midlands on the 16th brought much rain to England and Wales, 5·48 in. being recorded in Brecon Beacons and more than 2 in. in parts of the Midlands, where widespread flooding occurred. Gales were widespread in England and Wales on the 16th and 17th. The 18th was cold, dry and sunny, but milder weather with south-west winds spread to much of the country on the 19th. There was continuous rain in the south-east on the 21st. Dry weather prevailed in the south, 22nd to 24th, but it was unsettled in the north. With a depression moving eastwards to the north of Scotland gales were widespread on the 25th and 26th, with heavy rains on the 25th. On the 27th stormy weather returned with widespread rains and a gust of 94 m.p.h. at Portland Bill. The 28th and 29th were cooler, the 30th was sunny in the south, but rain spread from the west late in the day and reached most districts on the 31st.

November continued the unsettled, stormy weather of October. Gales were widespread on the 1st and 2nd, gusts of 75 m.p.h. being recorded at Ballykelly (Londonderry) and Brawdy (Pembroke) on the 1st and of 89 m.p.h. at Portland Bill on the 2nd. More than 2 in. of rain occurred in Northern Ireland and southern England on the 1st. Thunderstorms developed on the 2nd. Following a brighter day the 4th was wet in southern England and amounts in the Upper Tees Valley for the 4th-5th exceeded 4 in. By the 5th winds from the north-west spread over the country, but the 7th became dry and sunny in south-east England. On the 8th a ridge of high pressure spread southwards to give a generally mild spell until the 14th, temperatures reaching 16.7° C. (62° F.) at stations in southern England on the 11th. Fog was, however, widespread during the nights 7th-8th, 8th-9th over the Midlands. Depressional rains occurred in the north, especially in north-west England on the 10th.

By the 15th northerly winds spread over the country and anticyclonic weather developed to give a spell of quiet, cold weather, with hazy sunshine and night-fogs, especially from the 20th-24th in the Midlands and northern districts. Temperature fell to -8.3° C. (17° F.) near Rugby on the 18th. On the 24th rain spread southwards over the country to give on the 25th the first measurable rain for 11 days at many places in southern England. Higher ground in Wales became snow covered on the 26th and in northern England on the 27th. The last three days were milder but unsettled, with belts of rain crossing the country from the west, followed by sunny periods. The month was on the whole drier, cooler and

sunnier than the average. It was the sunniest November at Southampton since 1925.

December—The 1st and 2nd were generally dull and mild with widespread fog in England and Wales, dense locally. Temperatures reached 14.4°C . (58°F .) in the Durham area on the 1st. Strong winds and rain occurred in northern Scotland on the 3rd and 4th, but much of England and Wales remained dry, with sunny periods. A belt of rain moved southwards across the country on the 5th. From the 6th to 10th the weather was dominated by a cold airstream from the north, with widespread frosts at night but sunny days. Temperature fell to -13.3°C . (8°F .) at Wallingford (Berkshire) on the 9th and to -14.4°C . (6°F .) at Carnwath (Lanarkshire) on the 10th. Snow fell over much of the country during the 6th to 11th, being heavy on the 8th and 9th in the north and west, and along the south coast, where some roads were blocked. Little snow remained by the 12th, except on high ground, but the rain and rapid thaw resulted in flooding in the west. The 12th to 14th were mainly dry, apart from fog and coastal drizzle. On the 15th northerly winds and rain spread across the country and the 16th was generally cold but sunny. Cold weather continued on the 17th until mild south-westerly winds brought rain to south-west England. Further rain occurred in southern England during the night, 18th to 19th. The 19th and 20th were generally dry and cold. With winds from the south-west on the 21st temperatures rose to reach 14.4°C . (58°F .) at Gillingham (Kent) on the 22nd. Cold front rain spread across the country on the 23rd and with winds from the north-west showers occurred on the 24th and 25th, while there was more continuous rain in the south-east. The 26th and 27th were generally dry with decreasing temperatures. Northerly winds during the last four days brought showers, which fell as snow in the east.

Year 1967.—The mean temperature was close to the 1931-60 average over Scotland, slightly above over England and Wales and slightly below over Northern Ireland. It was the warmest year over England and Wales since 1961 and over Scotland since 1964. Over the country as a whole the three months January to March were milder than any similar period since 1961. Rainfall exceeded the 1916-50 average by 3.1 in. over England and Wales; 3.4 in. over Scotland and 2.6 in. over Northern Ireland. The total excess of the three years 1965-67 amounted to 11.3 in., 6.1 in. and 9.6 in. respectively over England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. River flooding was more frequent than usual in 1967. The deficiencies in the very dry year 1964 were 7.8 in., 6.7 in., and 4.9 in. over these three countries. The outstanding features of the rainfall of 1967 were the wet March in Scotland; the very wet May; the dry summer, June to August; the wet September and October, followed by the dry November and December; and the intense rains of August 8 when severe flooding occurred in Lancashire, especially near Wray. The total duration of bright sunshine was 104, 99 and 97 per cent. over England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively. Over England and Wales 1967 was the sunniest year since 1962 and over Scotland since 1963. Sunshine exceeded the average over the country generally in January, February, March, June, October, November and December, while in July the excess was confined mainly to England and Wales. The sunniest stations included Eastbourne, Shanklin and Bognor Regis, with 2,010, 1,988 and 1,920 hours of bright sunshine respectively. The sunniest stations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland were Dale Fort (Milford Haven), Dunbar (on the

south-east coast) and Kilkeel (Down) with 1,708, 1,715 and 1,506 hours respectively.

January (1968)—On the 1st and 2nd rain and snow spread slowly across the country; severe snowstorms occurred in the north of Scotland on the 3rd. On the 4th and 5th cold weather, with snow showers, continued in the north, but temperatures reached 14°C . (57°F .) in parts of Devon. The south-westerly winds brought heavy rains to the south-west on the 6th and again during the night, 8th to 9th, with widespread flooding. Snow fell in central England and lay in places to a depth of one foot by the 9th. Anticyclonic weather persisted during the 10th and 11th and temperatures fell to 14.4°C . (6°F .) at Cromer on the 13th. On the 13th mild south-westerly winds spread from the Atlantic, with heavy rains, preceded by snow in eastern districts, followed by widespread flooding in parts of Wales and south-west England. A deepening depression moving eastwards on the 14th brought strong winds to northern districts, a gust of 134 m.p.h. being recorded on Great Dun Fell (Westmorland) while more than 2 in. of rain fell in parts of western Scotland. Extensive gale damage, with some loss of life, occurred in central Scotland, especially in Glasgow. Further disturbances brought a renewal of gale force winds and heavy rains on the 16th and 18th. On the 19th an anticyclone developed over the English Channel and covered the British Isles on the 22nd. Dry, dull, weather prevailed with fog at night in the Midlands and eastern England. Fog persisted all day on the 22nd in parts of Scotland. As the anticyclone moved westwards rather mild north-westerly winds spread to much of the country, which by the 27th brought long periods of rain. The anticyclone drifted eastwards on the 28th and Ross-on-Wye recorded 8.2 hours of bright sunshine. From the 28th to 31st mild south-westerly winds prevailed, temperature reaching 14°C . (57°F .) in places on the 30th.

February—The 1st was generally one of the few mild days of the month. By the evening winds became north-westerly, bringing initially thunderstorm rains and then snow showers, which spread to most of the country by the 2nd and 3rd. A deepening depression from Iceland on the 4th brought snow and strong winds, many roads in Scotland and northern England becoming blocked. Snow lay 6 in. deep over much of Scotland and 2-4 in. deep over northern England, temperatures of -8°C . (18°F .) being recorded ■ far south ■ Bournemouth. Further snow fell during the next few days; a fall of 12-18 in. on the 6th in the Midlands caused traffic dislocation. Freezing fog persisted in parts of central and north-west England throughout the 8th. On the 9th weather became less cold and the 10th and 11th were dry and sunny in the north-west with rain in the south-east. On the 12th sleet or snow occurred over the Midlands and in the north, with rain in the south, and at Penzance temperature reached 12.8°C . (55°F .) The 13th was dull but milder weather became more widespread. With winds from the east the 14th was wet in the south-east, but sunny in the north-west. An anticyclone developed over the country on the 14th and fine weather was widespread until the 19th, when much of the country became dull and rain spread to the south-west. Fog persisted in the Midlands during the 19th and 20th, while rain and snow occurred in southern England on the 21st and 22nd. In Scotland sunny periods and snow showers occurred during the 18th to 22nd, temperature falling to -18.3°C . (-1°F .) on the 21st at Braemar (Aberdeenshire). From the 23rd most of the country experienced dry, cold, anticyclonic weather with sunny periods, the 28th was

milder with increasing southerly winds and by the 29th rain spread from the Atlantic to western Scotland.

March—The 1st and 2nd were generally dry with widespread night frosts, temperature falling to -9.4°C . (15°F .) in the northern Pennines on the 1st. Dry, sunny weather was widespread during the 3rd to 5th, but rain occurred in the north. There was a rise of temperature on the 4th, with gales from the north-west in Scotland on the 5th. Colder weather returned on the 6th and 7th with strong winds from the north and snow showers in Scotland and eastern England. A ridge of high pressure moved southwards across the country on the 8th bringing dry, sunny weather. Rain reached Scotland on the 9th, spreading to the Midlands on the 10th and eastern districts on the 11th, but the south-east experienced sunny periods from the 9th to 12th. On the 13th places along the coast of north Devon recorded their first measurable rain for 28 days. Unsettled stormy weather continued generally until the 25th and over much of Scotland, Northern Ireland and north of England until the 29th. Gales were widespread from the 16th to 23rd. Thunderstorms occurred in eastern England on the 15th and in Scotland on the 17th. The gales of the 17th with snow and hail caused snowdrifts which blocked many roads in Scotland. On the 17th and 18th dust storms occurred in East Anglia. There were heavy rains in the north-western half of the country between the 24th and 29th, on the 26th amounts exceeded 6 in. in the Western Highlands. During the 25th to 29th a large anticyclone developed to the south of the country, bringing southerly winds to southern and central England. Temperatures reaching 25°C . (77°F .) in parts of Norfolk on the 29th. Night frost resulted in large diurnal ranges of temperature, amounting to 25°C . (45°F .) at Cardington (Bedfordshire). By the 30th winds veered to the north-west giving more normal temperatures with rain at times.

April—The 1st was dull with some rain. On the 2nd northerly winds spread over the country bringing snow, which lay to a depth of 2 in. over much of the Midlands. On Great Dun Fell in the northern Pennines a temperature of -11.4°C . (6°F .) was recorded and at Beer (Devon) temperature fell 10°C . (18°F .) in 2 hours. The cold northerly winds continued until the 5th, with widespread snow and sleet showers and severe night frosts. An anticyclone spread from the south on the 6th to give long periods of sunshine over England and Wales, although snow showers continued over Scotland. As the anticyclone moved northwards most of the country experienced cold, dry, sunny weather until the 14th, but in Scotland temperature rose above average after the 9th. Warm, unsettled weather prevailed from the 15th to 22nd with frontal rains spreading across the country. Thunderstorms occurred in eastern England on the 17th and 18th, while a more intense thunderstorm on the 21st resulted in flooding in the south-west. The 21st and 22nd were unusually warm in central and eastern England, afternoon temperatures reaching 25°C . (77°F .) in places, including London. An anticyclone spread from the south to give mainly dry, sunny weather from the 23rd to 26th, but the 23rd temperatures fell rapidly by some 7°C . (13°F .) from that of the previous day. Sea-fog occurred along the south coast on the 22nd and 23rd, and fog was fairly widespread on the 25th. Light frontal rains reached the south-west on the 26th and spread to much of the country on the 27th. The 28th was generally showery and the 29th and 30th cold and wet. The total sunshine was above average over

most of the country apart from south-east Scotland and south-west England.

May—The weather of the first four days was generally cold and unsettled, with widespread thunderstorms, especially on the 4th. Heavy rains occurred in Scotland, but places in the south of England recorded 10 hours of sunshine each day. As the depression moved to the north-east of the country winds from the north prevailed, with thunderstorms in England and Wales on the 5th and 6th and heavy rains in Scotland on the 5th. The northerly winds continued over Scotland and the north of England during the 7th and 8th bringing snow showers, while heavy rains occurred over southern England. Temperature on the 8th fell to -5.6°C . (22°F .) near Norwich and to -7.8°C . (18°F .) in the Cairngorms. Cold unsettled weather continued from the 9th to 11th, but the 12th was fine and sunny in the south, as a ridge of high pressure crossed southern England. Temperature continued below average over Scotland on the 13th, while the southern half of England had further rains and average temperature. Sea fog affected south and west coasts on the 14th and 15th, while the remainder of the south continued mild and the north cool. During the 16th to 18th the west was generally dry and sunny, but northern winds brought cold weather to eastern districts. The period, 19th to 23rd, was mainly cloudy with a few showers, apart from the south-west where sunshine exceeded 14 hours on most days. By the 23rd temperature rose to about normal. On the 24th frontal rains with local thunderstorms occurred in south-west England and these outbreaks continued during the 25th to 27th. The remainder of the month was mainly sunny and warm, temperatures reaching 24.4°C . (76°F .) at Southampton on both the 28th and 29th. Most of the country had less sunshine than usual and in parts of eastern Scotland it was the coldest May this century.

June—Surface winds were initially light and variable with warm, sunny weather on the 1st and scattered thunderstorms in the Midlands and south-east on the 2nd and 3rd. As much as 3.3 in. fell in 140 mins. on the 3rd near Ely (Cambridgeshire) and local flooding occurred in the Midlands and eastern England. Scattered thunderstorms spread to eastern Scotland on the 4th. Rains occurred in southern England on the night 5th-6th, but the 6th was generally sunny. Westerly winds brought rain to much of the country on the 7th, which continued in south-east England during the 8th. As an anticyclone moved slowly across the country from the south-west dry, warm, sunny, weather prevailed from the 9th to 13th, day temperatures reaching 27.8°C . (82°F .) on the 10th and 11th at places in northern central Scotland. Thunderstorms spread to southern England on the 14th, but Scotland experienced a period of prolonged sunshine from the 8th until the 17th. Sea fog affected southern coastal areas from the 14th to 17th. By the 18th depressions from the Atlantic brought rain to the Western Highlands and later to the southern half of the country. Further depressions brought periods of rain, accompanied by local hail on the 20th, 21st and 23rd. Heavy rains occurred in southern England on the 27th, especially in the south-west, with some flooding in the Midlands, southern and eastern England on the 27th and 28th. As a ridge of high pressure developed over the country on the 29th southerly winds developed and weather became dry and warm in southern England. Temperature reached 28.9°C . (84°F .) near Stratford-on-Avon on the 30th, while thunderstorms developed in the south during the evening. The total sunshine was below average in eastern and southern England, while rainfall exceeded twice the

average in parts of the south-west and near Norwich and Ely.

July.—Early on the 1st, dust varying in colour from white to dark red, was brought down by rain in many parts of southern England between Devon, Essex and Derby, coming originally from Spain or north Africa. Temperature on the 1st reached 33.3°C . (92°F) in London. Thunderstorms in the south-west on the 1st, spread northwards to much of the country on the 2nd and 3rd. Flooding was widespread in the west and Midlands as rivers overflowed, especially in south-east Devon where considerable damage to crops and property was reported. Hailstorms in Devon and South Wales added to the damage. Sunny, dry weather was widespread from the 4th to 6th, but on the 7th rains spread across Cornwall to the Midlands and continued in the east of England on the 8th. The 9th was generally sunny. On the 10th another depression brought heavy thunderstorm rains to ■■■■■

unusually large area extending from the neighbourhood of the Severn Estuary to the Wash, the rain clearing East Anglia on the 11th. Flooding occurred in many areas between Exeter, Birmingham and Peterborough, seven people being reported drowned and hundreds of bridges washed away. As much as 175 mm. (6.9 in.) fell at Chew Stoke, to the south of Bristol. On the 12th and 13th showers spread from the west, while thunderstorms caused local flooding in the Midlands and East Anglia. Northerly winds on the 15th and 16th brought cooler, showery weather. An anticyclone developed over the country on the 17th and dominated the weather for the remainder of the month, but rain occurred in the north of Scotland on the 20th and 21st. Thunderstorms developed in many districts on the 22nd and 23rd. North-east winds brought cool, dry weather until the 31st, when thunderstorms occurred in southern England, with some flooding in Essex.

General Values, 1965-68 (June)

Month	Rainfall (inches)				Temperature at Sea- Level ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)				Bright Sunshine (Hrs. per day)			
	England and Wales		Scotland		England and Wales		Scotland		England and Wales		Scotland	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
Jan.....	3.8	2.2	2.3	3.1	39.6	38.5	41.0	41.0	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.2
Feb.....	0.7	4.8	3.5	1.9	38.8	43.2	43.0	37.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.2
March.....	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	42.4	44.8	45.9	44.6	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.0
April.....	2.5	4.1	1.9	2.6	47.3	45.9	46.9	47.3	4.9	3.1	4.2	5.9
May.....	2.5	2.8	5.4	2.9	53.4	52.9	51.4	50.3	5.4	7.1	5.2	5.0
June.....	2.8	3.3	1.6	3.4	58.3	60.1	58.1	58.8	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.3
July.....	3.8	2.9	2.5	—	57.7	59.5	62.6	—	3.7	5.3	6.4	—
Aug.....	2.8	4.0	3.0	—	59.7	59.5	61.0	—	5.5	5.4	4.9	—
Sept.....	5.6	2.0	3.8	—	55.0	58.3	57.4	—	3.7	4.6	3.9	—
Oct.....	1.2	5.2	6.5	—	52.9	51.8	52.7	—	3.5	2.7	3.1	—
Nov.....	4.3	3.3	3.0	—	41.7	43.2	43.2	—	2.4	1.7	2.2	—
Dec.....	6.3	4.2	3.1	—	41.7	43.0	41.2	—	1.7	1.3	1.8	—
YEAR.....	39.1	40.3	38.7	—	49.1	50.2	50.5	—	3.7	3.6	4.1	—
Jan.....	6.2	3.1	4.9	5.0	37.2	37.4	40.1	39.0	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.2
Feb.....	1.6	5.1	5.5	3.2	40.1	39.0	42.4	36.1	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.6
March.....	3.2	4.9	6.9	5.3	40.1	43.2	42.8	42.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9
April.....	4.2	2.8	2.6	3.1	45.1	41.9	45.5	44.8	5.3	4.2	4.7	5.3
May.....	3.6	4.4	5.1	4.5	50.0	49.8	48.2	46.9	3.9	6.1	4.9	4.7
June.....	4.6	6.1	2.6	2.7	55.6	56.5	55.0	55.8	4.6	3.6	6.9	6.3
July.....	5.0	2.9	3.8	—	54.0	56.5	57.6	—	4.3	5.4	4.0	—
Aug.....	4.7	4.7	3.8	—	55.9	55.4	57.2	—	4.7	4.6	4.2	—
Sept.....	6.8	4.5	5.5	—	53.1	55.0	54.7	—	2.4	2.9	3.0	—
Oct.....	5.3	5.6	9.2	—	49.8	47.8	48.2	—	2.6	2.3	2.8	—
Nov.....	4.4	5.9	4.8	—	38.8	40.6	42.4	—	1.9	1.6	1.5	—
Dec.....	6.2	8.7	4.6	—	37.6	39.0	40.1	—	1.2	1.0	1.2	—
YEAR.....	55.8	58.7	59.3	—	46.4	46.8	47.7	—	3.1	3.0	3.3	—

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The maximum shade temperature of the air on record is 136°F . (57.8°C) at San Louis, Mexico, on Aug. 11, 1933; the extreme lowest recorded temperature is in Antarctica e.g., -127°F . (-88.3°C) at Vostok on Aug. 24, 1960. In the upper air temperatures as low as -143°F . (-97.2°C) have been recorded—e.g. over Halley Bay, Antarctica, on Aug. 9, 1959 at about 27 kms.

The wettest place in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent. usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 905 inches.

U.K.: The maximum shade temperature recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100.5°F . (38.1°C) at Tonbridge, Kent (July 22, 1868). The lowest shade temperature is -17°F . (-27.2°C) at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895).

The greatest rainfall recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). Annual totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Stye, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The smallest annual total is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

**TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE
AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Mean Temperature of the air (°C.), Rainfall (inches) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1967, to June 1968, and the calendar year 1967. Also height of Climatological Station above mean level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert °C. to °F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32).

Altitude ft.	1967												
	July			August			September			October			
	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	
Aberporth.....	436	15.0	3.6	5.4	14.7	2.1	5.1	13.1	5.9	4.9	10.7	6.8	2.2
Aberystwyth.....	452	14.9	5.4	5.1	14.9	2.5	4.9	13.1	6.1	4.6	10.5	8.9	2.3
Aldergrove.....	225	16.8	4.0	3.2	14.1	3.9	4.2	12.7	4.5	4.1	9.3	5.4	2.6
Ambleside.....	151	15.1	7.7	—	15.1	5.9	—	13.1	10.2	—	9.7	19.9	—
Balmoral.....	927	12.5	0.9	—	11.9	2.9	—	10.0	2.5	—	6.4	4.3	—
Bath.....	388	17.2	2.3	—	15.9	1.4	—	14.0	5.4	—	11.2	6.0	—
Birmingham.....	526	17.1	1.2	6.5	15.9	1.4	4.1	13.7	2.8	3.4	10.7	5.0	2.9
Bournemouth.....	130	16.6	1.1	8.4	16.1	2.2	6.7	14.5	4.0	4.8	12.1	6.6	3.1
Buxton.....	1007	14.8	2.6	6.6	13.7	4.0	4.7	11.5	4.6	3.1	8.7	8.2	2.9
Cambridge.....	41	18.1	2.2	6.8	16.5	1.2	4.9	14.1	1.4	3.7	11.4	5.8	3.4
Cardiff.....	202	17.3	3.6	—	16.2	2.5	4.8	14.3	5.8	4.0	11.5	9.5	2.3
Cirencester.....	443	16.9	1.8	6.9	15.5	1.9	5.5	13.4	4.6	3.8	10.1	6.5	2.8
Cromer.....	178	17.1	1.2	7.5	15.9	1.6	5.3	14.1	2.0	—	10.7	3.3	—
Douglas.....	284	13.8	6.1	5.1	14.3	3.4	6.4	13.0	5.9	5.1	10.0	8.9	2.9
Dovercourt.....	11	17.5	1.6	7.5	15.9	2.0	5.7	14.4	2.0	4.7	11.3	2.6	3.4
Dumfries.....	140	14.1	4.7	4.3	14.3	3.7	4.6	12.5	5.2	3.9	9.3	8.6	3.5
Dundee.....	147	14.7	1.4	4.9	14.7	2.2	5.0	12.7	3.1	3.2	9.3	3.2	3.9
Durham.....	336	14.9	2.7	5.2	14.7	4.5	4.6	12.5	2.1	3.4	9.5	3.4	3.5
Eastbourne.....	23	17.5	0.5	10.0	16.7	3.9	7.5	15.3	4.0	5.0	13.0	5.7	4.0
East Malling.....	122	17.5	0.5	7.9	16.1	2.5	6.0	14.1	2.7	4.0	11.9	3.5	3.5
Edinburgh.....	438	14.7	2.0	5.3	14.7	2.2	4.7	12.5	2.5	4.2	9.3	4.0	4.3
Falmouth.....	167	15.7	2.0	5.4	15.1	2.6	5.4	13.8	4.8	5.1	11.5	6.8	3.5
Glasgow.....	351	13.7	3.4	3.5	14.2	2.8	4.7	12.4	3.6	3.3	8.7	8.1	3.3
Hastings.....	149	17.5	0.9	8.8	16.6	2.8	6.6	15.1	4.0	4.2	12.7	5.2	3.6
Huddersfield.....	325	16.7	1.6	6.1	15.3	6.0	3.6	13.1	3.7	3.1	10.3	5.5	3.5
Hull.....	8	17.7	0.8	6.8	16.5	2.8	4.7	14.3	1.8	3.9	11.3	3.5	3.6
Ilfracombe.....	25	16.8	3.5	6.1	16.3	4.5	5.3	15.1	5.4	5.3	12.4	11.3	2.2
Inverness.....	13	14.3	1.0	4.5	14.3	2.9	4.5	13.1	2.3	3.4	9.1	3.0	3.3
Lincoln.....	22	16.9	1.3	6.4	15.7	3.6	4.4	13.3	1.4	3.8	10.7	3.5	3.9
Liverpool.....	198	16.2	3.2	6.4	15.3	4.3	4.8	13.7	4.4	4.4	10.8	5.2	3.0
Llandrindod Wells.....	772	15.3	3.9	4.9	14.7	3.2	3.9	12.5	5.8	3.5	9.6	9.0	2.0
London (Kew).....	18	18.9	2.2	7.9	17.3	1.6	6.0	14.9	2.3	4.0	12.1	3.6	3.1
Manchester Airport.....	248	16.5	2.3	5.9	15.7	3.3	4.6	13.7	3.0	3.9	10.5	4.7	3.0
Margate.....	51	18.6	0.3	8.7	17.3	1.2	6.4	15.7	2.2	4.7	12.8	3.3	4.1
Morecambe.....	24	16.2	5.2	5.3	15.9	5.4	4.9	13.9	5.0	4.2	10.7	11.0	2.7
Newquay.....	176	15.9	1.4	5.7	15.8	2.0	5.6	14.3	4.1	5.8	12.1	6.0	2.9
Nottingham.....	192	17.7	1.5	6.4	16.5	2.4	4.0	13.9	1.4	3.4	11.1	4.2	3.3
Oxford.....	208	17.9	3.0	7.6	16.5	1.7	5.4	14.3	2.3	3.9	11.5	4.8	3.1
Penzance.....	62	15.9	1.9	5.4	15.7	3.8	6.1	14.5	4.7	5.6	12.3	7.7	3.8
Plymouth.....	119	16.3	2.2	6.1	15.9	2.5	6.2	14.3	4.2	5.2	11.8	5.9	3.1
Prestwick.....	51	14.3	2.7	4.4	14.1	2.3	4.9	12.5	4.2	4.1	9.5	7.2	3.2
Ross-on-Wye.....	223	17.2	0.8	6.2	16.0	2.8	5.0	14.1	3.2	3.9	11.3	5.3	2.9
Sandown.....	13	17.5	0.9	9.2	16.9	2.5	6.4	15.4	4.0	4.8	12.9	5.2	3.4
Scarborough.....	118	16.7	1.8	6.5	15.5	3.3	5.1	13.5	2.7	3.7	10.5	3.0	3.7
Scilly.....	158	16.1	1.2	5.4	16.3	4.5	6.0	14.5	4.6	6.1	12.4	5.8	3.8
Sheffield.....	429	17.1	1.6	5.7	16.0	2.8	3.8	13.3	2.5	3.0	10.8	4.5	3.6
Shrewsbury.....	184	16.9	1.2	6.4	15.9	1.1	5.0	13.7	3.1	4.2	11.0	3.4	3.1
Skegness.....	15	17.7	1.6	8.6	15.9	1.2	5.7	14.2	1.5	5.0	11.3	3.6	3.3
Southampton.....	65	18.1	1.0	8.0	17.1	2.6	6.1	15.2	4.1	4.0	12.5	7.1	3.0
Southend.....	90	19.2	1.5	7.5	17.9	1.4	6.4	15.7	2.1	3.9	12.5	1.5	3.2
Stornoway.....	11	12.6	2.5	3.1	13.0	2.5	4.0	11.8	4.5	3.0	8.1	8.7	3.2
Tiree.....	29	13.1	3.8	3.2	13.5	2.1	4.6	12.7	6.1	3.7	9.3	7.8	2.5
Torbay.....	26	16.7	2.5	7.6	16.3	1.8	7.0	14.8	5.3	5.2	12.1	6.8	3.4
Weston-super-Mare.....	28	17.6	1.8	6.9	16.5	1.6	6.1	14.9	4.2	4.3	12.1	6.2	2.4
Weymouth.....	16	16.9	1.7	8.1	16.5	2.2	7.2	15.1	4.1	4.7	12.3	7.1	3.1
Worthing.....	25	17.7	0.5	8.8	16.8	2.2	6.9	15.4	1.5	4.6	12.6	4.5	3.7
York.....	66	16.5	2.1	6.8	15.5	3.2	4.4	13.5	2.2	3.4	10.7	3.2	3.5

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (°C.), Rainfall (inches) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1967 to June, 1968, and the calendar year 1967. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert °C. to °F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1967						1967						1968					
	November			December			Year			January			February					
	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain in.	Sun hrs.			
Aberporth.....	6.6	2.5	2.6	6.2	2.6	1.2	9.5	38.0	4.1	5.7	3.5	0.9	3.1	1.2	3.9			
Aberystwyth.....	6.1	3.2	2.8	4.8	5.0	1.5	9.3	46.8	3.9	5.0	0.9	4.6	2.6	1.2	3.3			
Aldergrove.....	5.7	3.4	2.3	4.6	3.7	1.4	8.9	38.9	3.4	5.0	3.7	1.1	2.1	1.8	3.4			
Ambleside.....	4.2	5.6	—	3.7	5.4	—	9.0	96.7	—	4.0	7.5	0.9	1.7	2.2	3.5			
Balmoral.....	2.9	3.6	—	2.1	1.8	—	6.3	34.8	—	0.9	3.9	—	—	2.8	2.8			
Bath.....	5.7	1.4	—	4.5	1.9	—	9.9	34.5	—	4.7	2.5	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.0			
Birmingham.....	5.5	1.7	1.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	9.7	30.2	3.7	4.4	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9			
Bournemouth.....	6.5	2.0	3.2	5.2	2.2	2.1	10.3	34.7	5.0	5.2	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.9			
Buxton.....	3.5	3.9	1.4	2.8	5.1	0.9	7.8	49.4	3.5	3.0	7.1	0.5	0.3	2.4	2.5			
Cambridge.....	5.3	1.7	2.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	10.0	24.9	—	4.0	1.6	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.4			
Cardiff.....	6.2	2.9	2.4	5.5	4.2	—	10.5	49.7	—	5.7	4.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	—			
Cirencester.....	5.3	2.1	2.5	3.7	3.2	2.2	9.3	37.0	4.2	3.3	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.2			
Cromer.....	5.9	2.6	—	4.1	2.5	—	9.5	23.0	—	3.6	1.9	—	2.3	1.6	1.6			
Douglas.....	6.5	3.4	2.1	5.6	4.0	2.0	9.1	50.5	4.3	5.4	6.8	1.2	—	1.9	3.2			
Dovercourt.....	5.9	2.3	1.9	3.9	1.7	2.0	9.8	21.4	—	3.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.8			
Dumfries.....	5.1	2.2	2.1	4.1	1.6	2.0	8.7	45.9	3.7	4.1	2.6	1.3	1.0	2.3	2.7			
Dundee.....	5.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	1.0	2.4	8.9	24.6	3.9	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.8			
Durham.....	4.7	3.2	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.3	8.6	28.3	3.8	3.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.4			
Eastbourne.....	7.3	3.3	3.0	5.1	3.6	2.1	10.8	24.9	5.5	4.7	3.2	1.8	3.8	2.7	3.2			
East Malling.....	5.7	2.5	2.4	4.2	2.0	1.7	10.1	27.9	4.6	3.9	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.8			
Edinburgh.....	5.9	1.8	2.4	4.5	1.2	1.9	8.9	25.1	4.1	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.6			
Falmouth.....	8.1	2.9	2.5	7.1	3.7	1.4	10.5	41.6	4.2	7.1	4.1	1.2	4.3	2.7	2.7			
Glasgow.....	5.2	2.7	1.3	4.2	2.6	1.9	8.5	42.7	3.3	3.7	3.2	1.2	0.9	2.2	2.7			
Hastings.....	7.0	3.0	2.8	4.6	2.6	2.0	10.5	32.6	4.9	4.1	3.0	1.6	3.5	2.4	3.2			
Huddersfield.....	4.7	3.5	1.6	4.3	1.6	1.6	9.4	37.7	3.5	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.3	2.0			
Hull.....	5.5	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.4	1.6	10.0	23.0	—	4.3	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.4			
Ilfracombe.....	8.1	2.9	2.5	7.5	3.4	1.5	11.1	48.8	4.3	6.8	4.1	1.0	4.3	1.9	3.0			
Inverness.....	6.1	1.8	1.7	4.9	1.6	1.2	9.0	23.8	3.5	3.2	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.4	3.2			
Lincoln.....	4.3	3.1	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.6	9.2	26.0	4.2	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.6			
Liverpool.....	5.9	2.8	2.0	5.3	2.0	2.0	9.8	33.0	4.2	5.3	2.7	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.5			
Llandrindod Wells.....	4.3	2.7	1.7	3.7	3.8	1.2	10.9	46.1	3.3	3.8	4.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.3			
London (Kew).....	6.5	1.4	2.3	5.0	2.1	1.8	10.9	25.4	4.5	5.0	2.3	1.4	3.4	1.0	2.3			
Manchester Airport.....	5.1	2.2	1.9	4.5	2.4	1.8	9.6	32.1	3.9	4.5	3.4	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.9			
Margate.....	7.4	2.6	2.4	5.1	1.8	2.0	10.9	19.7	4.9	4.7	1.7	1.4	3.5	2.1	2.4			
Morecambe.....	4.9	3.5	1.6	4.3	2.8	2.0	9.6	51.2	3.8	4.6	3.9	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.3			
Newquay.....	7.9	3.6	2.0	7.6	3.3	1.2	10.7	35.7	4.2	7.3	3.2	1.0	4.3	1.4	3.5			
Nottingham.....	5.7	1.6	1.7	4.2	1.3	1.7	9.9	22.7	3.6	4.3	1.6	1.0	2.5	0.8	1.8			
Oxford.....	5.9	1.1	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.3	10.3	27.5	4.4	4.7	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.9			
Penzance.....	8.8	4.2	2.4	8.0	4.5	1.4	11.1	45.5	4.6	8.1	4.1	1.2	4.9	3.1	3.2			
Plymouth.....	7.6	2.6	2.5	6.6	3.5	1.7	10.7	37.0	4.4	6.5	3.5	1.1	3.9	3.0	3.3			
Prestwick.....	5.9	2.4	1.5	4.9	2.9	1.5	8.8	36.8	3.7	4.7	3.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.4			
Ross-on-Wye.....	5.9	1.5	2.3	4.9	2.5	2.1	10.1	31.0	4.1	5.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.6			
Sandown.....	7.5	2.9	3.1	5.7	3.6	1.8	10.9	34.3	5.2	5.3	3.1	1.5	3.9	3.0	3.0			
Scarborough.....	5.8	3.1	2.0	4.4	1.9	1.5	9.5	28.2	4.0	4.5	1.6	1.1	2.9	1.8	2.0			
Scilly.....	9.3	3.5	2.1	8.5	2.8	1.5	11.3	38.7	4.6	8.3	3.2	1.1	6.1	3.2	2.7			
Sheffield.....	5.3	2.8	1.7	4.3	1.8	1.7	9.7	31.6	3.6	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1			
Shrewsbury.....	5.0	1.5	2.0	4.1	2.3	1.7	9.7	24.2	4.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.3			
Skegness.....	5.5	1.7	2.2	3.5	2.1	2.1	—	22.7	4.6	3.9	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.7			
Southampton.....	6.9	2.1	3.1	5.1	3.0	1.7	11.1	37.3	4.7	5.1	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.2	2.8			
Southend.....	6.7	1.5	1.8	4.3	1.7	2.1	10.9	19.3	4.5	3.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.4			
Stornoway.....	6.3	4.7	1.2	4.4	5.0	0.8	8.5	51.9	3.4	4.1	4.7	1.1	2.3	2.3	3.4			
Tiree.....	7.4	4.7	1.2	5.9	4.1	0.6	9.0	49.9	3.6	5.6	4.5	1.0	3.3	1.9	3.3			
Torbay.....	7.7	1.9	2.6	6.7	2.4	2.3	11.0	—	5.1	7.0	2.3	1.2	4.2	2.9	2.9			
Weston-super-Mare.....	6.5	2.1	2.3	—	—	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	1.1	2.5	1.6	2.3			
Weymouth.....	7.5	2.1	3.1	5.8	2.4	1.9	10.8	34.8	5.0	6.1	3.3	1.3	3.9	2.6	2.9			
Worthing.....	6.7	3.4	3.3	4.8	2.6	1.9	10.6	29.2	5.2	4.3	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.3	3.2			
York.....	4.7	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.5	—	9.3	24.7	—	4.1	1.5	—	1.9	1.1	—			

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° C.), Rainfall (inches) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July 1967, to June, 1968, and the calendar year 1967. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert ° C. to ° F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1968											
	March			April			May			June		
	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun	Temp.	Rain	Sun
	°C.	in.	hrs.	°C.	in.	hrs.	°C.	in.	hrs.	°C.	in.	hrs.
Aberporth	6.2	1.9	4.2	7.5	3.6	6.3	9.1	1.9	5.6	13.3	2.7	7.4
Aberystwyth	5.6	2.3	3.6	7.5	2.4	5.7	8.9	3.2	5.2	13.7	4.2	6.4
Aldergrove	5.7	2.4	3.1	7.5	1.8	6.3	8.5	2.7	5.1	13.7	2.0	7.0
Ambleside	5.4	11.8	2.6	8.1	4.0	4.9	9.5	3.7	4.3	14.7	3.1	6.2
Balmoral	3.5	1.7	—	4.9	2.8	—	5.5	3.8	—	11.5	0.6	—
Bath	6.3	1.0	4.5	7.7	1.9	5.4	10.2	3.2	5.3	14.8	3.1	—
Birmingham	6.5	1.1	3.3	8.1	3.0	5.0	9.9	4.9	4.0	14.9	6.0	6.0
Bournemouth	7.0	1.0	5.5	8.0	2.4	6.5	10.5	2.4	6.8	15.0	3.5	6.9
Buxton	4.8	4.3	2.9	6.4	3.1	6.0	7.9	5.1	4.3	13.1	4.0	6.3
Cambridge	6.9	0.6	4.2	8.9	1.7	5.2	10.7	1.2	4.8	—	3.0	5.7
Cardiff	7.1	2.4	4.3	8.3	2.7	4.8	10.9	3.8	4.0	15.7	5.7	—
Cirencester	6.1	1.2	4.3	7.9	2.9	5.9	9.7	2.9	4.3	14.9	3.9	6.3
Cromer	6.3	0.9	3.8	8.4	1.0	6.1	9.3	2.0	4.9	13.9	3.2	6.0
Douglas	—	3.8	4.0	6.7	2.3	5.3	8.7	3.6	6.2	13.5	2.9	8.0
Dovercourt	6.5	1.0	3.9	8.1	1.1	6.3	10.3	1.2	5.3	14.5	1.7	5.3
Dumfries	5.5	4.3	3.4	7.3	2.7	5.4	8.7	3.5	3.8	13.8	2.1	6.6
Dundee	5.8	1.1	3.4	7.0	2.6	5.2	7.7	4.7	4.0	13.2	1.3	6.1
Durham	5.9	1.2	3.5	7.2	1.9	6.0	8.1	1.9	3.9	13.5	2.0	6.6
Eastbourne	7.1	0.8	5.2	8.3	2.8	6.8	10.7	2.1	7.1	14.5	1.7	7.1
East Malling	6.9	1.0	4.6	8.2	2.5	6.0	10.3	1.5	5.8	14.7	1.9	5.7
Edinburgh	6.0	1.8	3.5	7.1	2.2	5.2	8.2	5.8	4.2	13.6	1.2	6.8
Falmouth	7.1	2.1	4.8	7.7	3.2	—	10.0	3.4	6.5	14.1	4.7	6.6
Glasgow	5.3	4.0	2.9	7.1	2.2	5.2	8.5	4.2	4.1	13.9	1.4	6.6
Hastings	6.7	0.8	4.6	8.5	2.6	6.0	10.7	1.9	6.2	14.5	1.7	6.5
Huddersfield	6.4	4.1	2.9	7.8	2.3	4.8	9.5	4.2	3.4	14.5	2.3	5.9
Hull	7.1	1.2	3.3	8.7	2.3	6.5	10.1	2.4	5.3	15.0	2.5	6.6
Ilfracombe	7.3	2.5	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness	5.7	2.7	3.0	7.6	1.3	5.0	8.2	4.3	4.6	13.5	1.5	6.0
Lincoln	6.1	0.8	3.9	7.7	1.8	6.8	9.5	1.7	5.5	14.5	1.8	6.7
Liverpool	6.3	1.2	3.4	8.3	2.3	6.3	10.1	2.8	5.7	14.7	2.6	7.1
Llandrindod Wells	—	4.2	3.3	—	2.6	4.8	9.1	4.1	4.1	13.9	3.8	5.6
London (Kew)	7.6	0.9	4.6	9.3	2.2	6.2	11.3	2.5	5.4	16.2	2.0	5.6
Manchester Airport	6.2	2.3	3.1	8.5	1.8	6.3	9.8	3.0	4.8	15.1	2.6	6.3
Margate	7.1	0.4	4.6	9.2	0.9	7.0	10.9	1.3	5.8	14.9	1.6	6.3
Morecambe	5.9	3.7	3.4	8.5	2.3	6.4	10.2	2.4	5.1	15.3	4.8	7.3
Newquay	7.2	1.9	4.7	8.2	3.0	6.4	10.1	2.1	6.2	14.1	4.1	6.0
Nottingham	6.7	0.6	3.1	8.8	1.9	5.1	10.3	2.1	3.8	15.4	2.0	6.0
Oxford	7.2	0.8	4.8	8.7	1.8	6.1	10.5	2.6	5.0	15.6	2.7	6.9
Penzance	7.7	2.6	5.3	8.3	3.6	6.0	10.5	3.0	7.1	14.5	5.2	6.5
Plymouth	7.5	1.8	5.0	8.3	3.5	5.9	10.5	3.0	5.9	15.1	5.4	6.1
Prestwick	5.5	3.7	3.4	8.5	2.3	6.4	10.2	3.1	5.3	13.3	1.4	7.2
Ross-on-Wye	6.8	1.6	4.2	8.2	2.2	5.3	10.1	2.5	4.6	15.3	2.2	6.5
Sandown	7.3	0.9	5.7	8.5	2.5	6.6	11.2	2.1	7.3	15.5	2.5	7.3
Scarborough	5.6	1.6	3.2	—	1.4	6.7	8.9	2.1	5.2	13.8	2.0	7.2
Scilly	8.1	1.6	5.0	8.9	1.7	6.5	10.9	1.9	7.6	14.4	4.6	6.3
Sheffield	6.5	2.4	3.2	8.4	2.1	5.1	9.8	3.3	3.2	14.9	2.2	5.8
Shrewsbury	6.1	1.2	3.6	7.6	1.8	4.9	9.6	2.9	4.6	14.5	2.5	6.5
Skegness	6.5	0.9	4.3	8.1	1.7	7.1	—	2.6	5.7	14.1	2.2	6.5
Southampton	7.7	0.9	5.0	9.3	2.5	6.5	11.9	2.6	6.3	16.2	4.3	6.4
Southend	7.1	1.0	3.6	9.3	1.7	—	11.6	1.4	5.6	15.9	1.6	5.7
Stornoway	5.5	4.0	3.0	6.5	1.4	5.5	7.5	1.3	6.4	11.9	2.6	6.1
Tiree	6.1	4.0	2.5	7.5	1.3	—	8.5	2.2	6.5	12.1	1.8	7.4
Torbay	7.5	1.6	5.1	8.5	2.3	6.0	10.9	3.3	6.5	15.2	5.6	7.3
Weston-super-Mare	6.9	1.1	4.8	8.5	3.3	5.9	10.9	2.9	5.1	15.6	3.5	6.6
Weymouth	7.3	0.8	5.0	8.6	2.6	7.0	11.1	2.2	6.8	15.2	3.4	6.9
Worthing	7.0	0.9	5.1	8.4	3.4	6.8	10.9	2.2	6.8	15.1	2.4	6.8
York	6.7	1.3	—	8.1	1.3	—	9.7	2.5	—	—	2.0	—

Weather Record, August, 1967

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	
	Max.	Min.				
1	25.8	14.8	4.3	5.4	4.5	
2	18.5	14.8	4.3	0.4	—	
3	20.0	10.7	7.5	1.1	11.2	
4	18.9	10.2	6.5	—	13.1	
5	19.8	9.5	4.9	0.5	9.0	
6	20.5	12.7	3.5	—	1.5	
7	24.3	10.6	7.0	—	11.2	
8	23.4	16.2	5.3	0.8	4.0	
9	23.6	14.5	6.0	—	11.0	
10	23.9	13.8	4.5	—	7.4	
11	21.5	14.2	8.8	2.3	3.7	
12	17.1	11.3	9.4	—	1.8	
13	18.7	13.1	7.2	5.0	2.8	
14	20.4	13.4	10.6	1.2	2.0	
15	16.7	12.9	5.1	4.3	0.4	
16	19.4	10.4	9.0	3.6	6.8	
17	20.0	11.9	8.3	—	8.8	
18	21.7	13.8	9.8	10.7	1.1	
19	18.2	14.2	5.9	5.6	0.1	
20	21.0	10.3	1.9	—	13.0	
21	22.6	9.4	4.7	—	12.5	
22	23.9	14.2	7.3	—	11.2	
23	24.6	15.2	1.7	—	5.4	
24	20.3	15.6	1.7	—	—	
25	24.0	13.4	1.8	—	5.0	
26	23.7	13.9	1.7	—	8.3	
27	25.1	15.1	1.0	—	3.9	
28	25.0	12.6	3.4	—	9.3	
29	21.0	14.4	5.7	—	6.8	
30	20.6	10.6	5.0	—	7.7	
31	21.1	14.6	8.5	—	3.6	
Total ..	—	—	—	40.9	187.1	
Mean ..	21.5	13.0	5.6	—	—	
Temp. [°] F.	70.7	55.4	—	—	—	
Average..	70.5	55.6	6.2	57	188	

Weather Record, September, 1967

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	
	Max.	Min.				
1	22.0	15.4	7.0	2.5	1.2	1
2	19.9	15.4	9.7	—	7.5	2
3	18.1	13.9	13.3	3.2	2.8	3
4	19.3	11.5	11.3	5.1	9.4	4
5	17.6	12.5	18.7	—	7.5	5
6	18.0	10.6	8.2	—	9.8	6
7	17.0	9.7	2.9	0.1	1.8	7
8	17.6	7.2	4.3	—	8.4	8
9	18.8	5.6	0.7	—	7.5	9
10	17.3	11.1	2.0	—	0.1	10
11	17.4	11.4	2.7	0.4	0.4	11
12	19.5	10.4	8.3	—	7.9	12
13	18.4	12.5	8.2	3.2	0.1	13
14	16.0	13.5	8.5	7.7	—	14
15	16.7	14.5	6.7	—	—	15
16	15.7	12.9	4.0	—	—	16
17	19.5	12.5	2.5	11.7	3.9	17
18	17.8	12.2	3.7	1.9	4.2	18
19	16.8	11.2	9.3	0.1	6.0	19
20	16.5	9.8	6.3	—	6.0	20
21	16.1	6.0	3.4	2.4	8.4	21
22	17.8	8.4	5.7	—	6.0	22
23	16.1	7.8	4.0	0.4	0.4	23
24	18.2	12.0	5.3	0.6	0.2	24
25	19.0	12.2	3.7	10.4	1.0	25
26	21.5	15.8	8.2	—	3.8	26
27	18.9	11.3	4.6	1.5	5.1	27
28	21.2	13.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	28
29	17.6	14.8	6.2	5.0	—	29
30	17.4	11.5	10.0	—	6.1	30
Total ..	—	—	—	57.2	120.5	.. Total
Mean ..	21.5	13.0	5.6	—	—	.. Mean
Temp. [°] F.	70.7	55.4	—	—	—	Temp. [°] F.
Average..	70.5	55.6	6.2	57	188	.. Average

Weather Record, October, 1967

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	
	Max.	Min.				
1	16.7	11.4	12.7	1.2	1.2	
2	15.5	11.9	10.5	—	7.3	
3	15.3	8.8	13.8	8.3	1.2	
4	14.7	8.3	10.0	—	5.4	
5	13.2	8.8	5.4	2.1	3.1	
6	18.0	9.5	8.3	—	3.8	
7	19.4	14.5	10.7	0.2	4.9	
8	20.5	12.5	8.8	—	0.2	
9	17.8	16.1	10.5	—	1.0	
10	17.1	14.4	8.9	0.3	0.1	
11	16.1	14.9	8.7	5.2	—	
12	14.3	10.1	1.7	0.7	0.1	
13	14.8	9.5	9.3	—	7.1	
14	15.1	9.2	14.2	6.8	—	
15	14.0	10.0	10.3	4.4	4.9	
16	16.5	9.8	10.7	19.7	—	
17	12.8	11.3	16.5	—	4.3	
18	10.1	4.5	4.7	—	8.3	
19	14.0	6.2	8.7	6.3	1.2	
20	17.3	10.3	7.5	—	1.3	
21	14.7	13.0	3.5	5.5	0.1	
22	14.2	8.0	3.2	—	7.5	
23	14.5	3.2	5.9	—	9.5	
24	13.4	9.5	5.7	—	1.0	
25	14.9	10.0	10.6	0.8	0.3	
26	14.5	9.6	14.5	0.5	8.0	
27	13.0	6.8	12.6	8.0	2.1	
28	9.7	7.5	10.0	5.5	0.7	
29	11.0	5.3	5.8	4.8	5.0	
30	10.5	2.3	4.5	5.7	6.7	
31	9.0	6.5	8.7	4.4	0.6	
Total ..	—	—	90.4	96.9	—	
Mean ..	14.6	9.5	8.9	—	9.3	.. Mean
Temp. [°] F.	58.3	49.1	—	—	48.7	Temp. [°] F.
Average..	57.6	45.3	6.6	57	97	.. Average

Weather Record, November, 1967

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	
	Max.	Min.				
1	12.2	3.7	7.6	12.9	—	1
2	10.0	6.1	10.6	1.7	3.1	2
3	10.2	6.2	9.3	7.7	3.3	3
4	8.6	5.6	4.6	3.1	—	4
5	6.7	5.0	8.3	1.1	0.1	5
6	8.7	5.6	10.0	—	0.7	6
7	10.4	0.4	3.8	—	4.6	7
8	10.3	0.6	2.7	—	5.4	8
9	8.4	0.7	2.9	1.1	0.7	9
10	9.7	1.8	4.7	—	1.4	10
11	15.4	8.6	10.5	—	3.3	11
12	9.8	5.8	2.5	—	0.1	12
13	12.7	2.5	5.0	3.0	—	13
14	10.7	9.2	4.9	0.5	0.2	14
15	8.6	1.0	5.3	0.5	5.6	15
16	7.8	5.1	6.4	—	1.2	16
17	7.3	1.8	4.0	—	5.0	17
18	8.5	0.5	3.9	—	6.8	18
19	8.8	3.6	8.1	—	3.8	19
20	9.3	7.5	6.7	—	—	20
21	8.5	4.1	6.7	—	4.3	21
22	8.9	2.1	4.7	—	4.8	22
23	8.0	5.6	3.8	—	—	23
24	6.5	4.3	3.7	—	0.3	24
25	6.8	4.4	4.0	0.8	—	25
26	5.3	0.0	3.1	0.5	5.7	26
27	8.5	0.8	4.3	0.3	—	27
28	12.1	8.2	9.2	1.2	0.8	28
29	9.5	6.3	7.3	—	5.4	29
30	11.1	4.8	2.7	0.4	1.6	30
Total ..	—	—	—	34.8	68.2	.. Total
Mean ..	14.6	9.5	8.9	5.7	—	.. Mean
Temp. [°] F.	58.3	49.1	—	38.8	—	Temp. [°] F.
Average..	57.6	45.3	6.6	57	97	.. Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Mean Wind Speed in knots at 50 ft. above ground (100 knots = 110.5 m.p.h.); Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in.

Weather Record, December, 1967

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	11.8	9.2	3.0	0.1	—
2	11.2	10.2	2.0	—	—
3	11.3	8.6	4.5	—	1.6
4	8.0	2.0	6.0	—	6.3
5	11.0	3.6	9.1	3.3	2.7
6	6.8	6.8	8.3	2.7	0.1
7	2.6	0.0	9.2	1.7	6.1
8	—0.6	-2.3	3.8	1.2	—
9	1.6	-6.3	4.1	1.9	1.8
10	3.0	-0.8	7.2	—	1.9
11	1.8	-1.9	4.7	4.4	1.4
12	7.2	1.6	3.3	0.2	—
13	8.3	5.0	0.9	—	4.7
14	8.3	4.5	2.5	—	—
15	8.7	5.8	8.3	1.5	—
16	6.7	6.0	6.7	—	4.2
17	2.3	-2.4	3.3	0.3	5.4
18	5.1	-2.2	3.3	15.6	4.0
19	5.1	4.3	7.5	—	1.8
20	1.0	-3.6	1.6	0.3	0.1
21	8.6	-0.5	8.6	0.7	—
22	12.4	7.5	11.6	4.7	—
23	13.2	11.7	13.2	2.9	2.6
24	9.6	7.5	7.5	4.0	0.1
25	8.1	5.7	10.3	2.2	—
26	7.5	5.5	6.8	—	2.6
27	10.0	2.5	6.1	1.6	—
28	6.8	5.5	7.8	—	5.9
29	4.8	3.1	11.9	—	0.2
30	5.7	-0.2	6.3	0.7	0.6
31	3.8	2.0	8.0	3.8	2.0
Total ..	—	—	—	53.8	56.1
Mean ..	6.8	3.2	6.4	—	—
Temp. °F.	44.2	37.8	—	—	—
Average ..	45.7	37.4	7.6	52	40

Weather Record, January, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	Day
	Max.	Min.				
1	2.7	0.5	3.2	7.6	—	1
2	5.0	0.8	3.8	4.8	0.3	2
3	8.7	1.4	7.4	1.7	2.0	3
4	2.4	0.1	5.1	3.3	—	4
5	10.9	2.0	7.9	4.6	—	5
6	6.4	4.2	7.3	6.1	3.3	6
7	5.2	1.3	11.5	—	3.4	7
8	1.8	-1.2	4.5	15.9	0.1	8
9	1.6	0.5	15.4	1.3	—	9
10	0.3	-5.2	8.0	6.2	5.1	10
11	1.3	—	—	—	5.9	11
12	0.4	-3.6	1.6	2.0	—	12
13	4.4	-4.2	9.7	5.5	—	13
14	12.1	4.4	15.5	0.3	—	14
15	11.3	10.4	14.9	0.2	4.5	15
16	11.6	7.5	14.8	0.6	—	16
17	9.6	8.1	14.9	—	3.6	17
18	10.4	5.0	7.7	3.1	—	18
19	10.8	7.6	3.4	—	0.1	19
20	9.8	8.7	1.0	—	—	20
21	7.0	3.9	2.8	—	—	21
22	4.4	1.8	1.6	—	—	22
23	2.4	0.6	3.7	—	—	23
24	7.1	2.2	8.7	0.3	3.8	24
25	9.3	5.5	7.8	—	—	25
26	10.4	9.0	9.7	—	0.7	26
27	8.9	6.1	7.7	1.3	1.2	27
28	5.8	5.2	5.8	—	5.7	28
29	7.4	-0.5	7.1	0.1	1.5	29
30	10.7	7.3	11.7	—	—	30
31	10.2	9.2	11.7	0.2	—	31
Total ..	—	—	—	—	57.8	43.2 .. Total
Mean ..	6.8	3.2	6.4	—	—	.. Mean
Temp. °F.	44.2	37.8	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
Average ..	43.7	35.2	8.1	55	46	.. Average

Weather Record, February, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	7.7	2.0	8.2	5.3	—
2	7.1	3.4	5.6	0.7	1.0
3	3.4	-0.5	5.7	—	0.3
4	4.9	-4.1	9.9	3.1	4.1
5	6.9	2.8	8.6	8.2	2.3
6	6.0	0.9	8.0	1.2	—
7	5.2	3.0	3.3	—	2.0
8	6.9	0.2	5.3	1.1	4.4
9	5.1	3.0	5.7	0.2	—
10	5.5	3.8	5.7	0.2	—
11	5.4	2.5	11.1	0.5	1.1
12	7.0	2.8	3.6	0.2	—
13	8.6	6.1	6.3	7.6	—
14	6.1	5.8	11.6	—	—
15	3.9	0.5	6.1	—	0.7
16	5.2	0.8	3.0	—	2.7
17	6.5	1.0	4.1	—	2.4
18	7.0	-1.0	0.9	—	3.1
19	5.1	-1.0	6.2	—	—
20	5.0	-0.8	3.1	—	2.6
21	4.1	1.5	8.5	1.3	—
22	3.9	2.2	12.6	—	0.1
23	2.5	1.8	13.9	—	0.4
24	2.7	1.0	13.3	—	0.7
25	2.7	-0.9	12.0	—	9.1
26	5.4	-1.0	9.3	—	6.6
27	6.2	1.0	10.8	—	7.4
28	5.1	2.7	7.9	—	3.0
29	5.9	0.7	6.8	—	3.9
Total ..	—	—	—	24.3	68.2
Mean ..	5.4	1.4	7.5	—	—
Temp. °F.	41.7	34.5	—	—	—
Average ..	44.6	35.1	8.3	39	64

Weather Record, March, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine	Day
	Max.	Min.				
1	2.9	0.5	5.4	—	—	1
2	7.5	0.0	4.7	—	5.1	3
3	10.5	0.3	5.9	—	5.4	4
4	11.9	2.9	8.0	0.1	3.1	5
5	6.3	5.2	16.1	1.3	1.2	6
6	4.5	3.0	15.9	—	—	7
7	8.3	2.2	6.9	—	6.3	8
8	10.8	4.5	5.9	—	5.2	9
9	10.1	2.6	6.1	0.2	1.4	10
11	11.7	6.0	8.6	1.1	1.6	11
12	10.6	5.4	5.6	—	5.9	12
13	10.9	6.5	8.2	0.2	2.0	13
14	8.8	5.2	8.4	0.9	4.5	14
15	8.0	5.2	9.6	0.3	4.3	15
16	10.8	-0.2	11.8	2.8	7.1	16
17	10.6	4.8	16.0	0.3	8.9	17
18	10.8	4.4	14.6	—	9.3	18
19	11.4	4.1	14.9	—	2.2	19
20	11.3	8.0	13.9	5.7	5.4	20
21	8.8	4.3	10.2	1.8	2.1	21
22	10.7	2.0	8.5	2.2	9.1	22
23	13.0	5.9	20.6	—	0.1	23
24	15.9	10.6	14.2	2.8	3.3	24
25	11.7	7.6	14.1	—	4.0	25
26	14.4	4.6	9.3	—	10.9	26
27	15.6	6.0	8.9	—	10.1	27
28	20.7	2.7	3.2	—	8.1	28
29	19.7	9.4	5.0	—	8.6	29
Total ..	—	—	—	—	8.6	31
Mean ..	5.4	1.4	7.5	—	—	.. Mean
Temp. °F.	41.7	34.5	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
Average ..	44.6	35.1	8.3	39	64	.. Average

Weather Record, April, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	12.8	6.9	13.1	2.4	1.0
2	4.1	4.1	10.0	3.4	0.6
3	8.4	0.5	8.0	0.6	8.2
4	9.6	1.0	4.0	—	6.6
5	8.5	0.0	5.8	—	10.2
6	9.5	-0.2	3.3	—	10.9
7	7.7	1.6	6.6	—	0.8
8	9.4	-1.7	2.7	—	9.7
9	12.3	0.5	2.2	—	6.6
10	8.1	2.8	6.4	—	4.3
11	8.5	1.8	9.0	—	8.8
12	10.4	2.0	7.5	—	10.4
13	10.2	4.0	10.2	—	5.0
14	12.9	4.0	11.1	—	11.9
15	16.7	4.5	7.3	0.7	7.9
16	14.8	9.7	7.0	3.5	0.1
17	14.5	9.0	8.3	9.6	0.7
18	19.6	10.3	5.8	9.1	7.0
19	16.9	7.7	8.4	—	7.8
20	22.1	11.3	3.2	—	6.3
21	23.2	11.7	6.7	—	10.8
22	16.5	7.2	2.5	4.4	4.1
23	16.4	8.5	6.6	—	6.0
24	16.4	7.3	2.7	—	9.6
25	20.0	5.3	2.1	—	10.6
26	18.5	4.2	4.2	—	12.8
27	17.4	9.8	8.5	3.3	0.4
28	15.8	8.8	8.2	7.5	4.8
29	11.7	7.5	5.5	4.3	0.6
30	11.0	5.0	4.9	7.6	1.5
Total ..	—	—	—	56.4	186.0
Mean ..	13.5	5.2	6.4	—	—
Temp. °F.	56.3	41.4	—	—	—
Average..	55.8	41.5	8.1	46	160

Weather Record, May, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	14.8	6.2	4.5	0.6	4.5
2	16.3	5.4	3.9	1.5	9.1
3	15.4	6.9	3.3	—	2.6
4	15.7	5.4	2.8	13.0	4.3
5	14.4	7.3	9.3	—	13.4
6	14.7	3.9	6.8	0.1	9.8
7	9.2	6.4	5.3	0.4	0.2
8	9.6	5.7	6.8	—	—
9	15.6	8.6	5.6	0.6	0.8
10	13.9	8.8	13.1	4.7	1.4
11	14.0	7.3	7.0	2.8	6.6
12	14.3	5.2	7.2	—	11.2
13	16.2	11.1	13.0	—	0.2
14	17.7	6.6	5.1	—	8.7
15	18.6	11.4	7.7	0.2	4.2
16	12.4	10.7	6.4	—	0.2
17	13.4	7.2	3.4	2.1	6.1
18	9.1	6.4	3.3	13.7	—
19	12.1	4.0	4.7	—	7.5
20	11.6	3.2	4.7	—	4.9
21	11.0	7.0	4.5	—	0.1
22	12.1	6.5	3.0	—	0.2
23	16.3	5.8	1.8	—	6.2
24	19.5	6.3	7.2	1.3	8.4
25	15.9	12.2	4.7	1.4	0.4
26	17.8	8.3	5.5	0.5	2.2
27	18.9	11.0	4.0	—	3.6
28	20.5	7.4	3.3	—	14.1
29	21.3	8.8	5.9	—	13.8
30	19.2	11.0	8.3	—	8.7
31	22.3	7.4	4.3	—	3.7
Total ..	—	—	—	64.0	167.1
Mean ..	15.3	7.3	5.6	—	—
Temp. °F.	59.5	45.1	—	—	—
Average..	62.4	46.4	7.4	46	198

Weather Record, June, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	24.3	8.1	3.6	—	10.9
2	22.8	13.6	4.9	—	4.5
3	19.8	11.7	4.3	2.5	—
4	19.7	13.0	3.9	2.1	0.9
5	18.8	13.7	4.8	8.4	2.5
6	18.2	11.2	5.7	—	7.7
7	16.7	9.4	6.5	1.6	1.1
8	16.8	9.8	5.3	0.1	2.4
9	20.7	10.6	2.3	—	11.7
10	21.7	10.0	3.9	—	8.5
11	19.2	13.6	6.0	—	3.4
12	21.6	12.8	7.7	—	14.9
13	22.8	10.2	11.9	—	13.7
14	23.7	12.1	7.3	0.5	6.5
15	24.7	12.8	2.2	—	7.0
16	19.0	13.4	4.8	0.3	0.1
17	21.0	12.0	2.4	—	4.3
18	23.6	13.5	2.0	0.8	2.5
19	22.3	13.3	5.5	—	2.7
20	18.2	11.0	7.6	2.2	10.4
21	19.3	10.7	9.5	2.5	10.3
22	16.7	11.6	11.0	4.2	—
23	17.7	12.2	8.7	2.7	7.0
24	17.3	10.3	8.6	0.6	0.9
25	18.1	15.0	13.5	2.5	—
26	19.6	11.8	11.0	1.4	7.1
27	20.2	13.7	11.8	1.2	1.6
28	20.8	14.3	8.6	3.1	2.6
29	22.5	13.6	3.9	—	6.6
30	26.8	9.3	3.6	1.1	12.1
Total ..	—	—	—	51.7	166.4
Mean ..	20.5	11.9	6.4	—	—
Temp. °F.	68.9	53.4	—	—	—
Average..	68.5	52.5	7.2	44	213

Weather Record, July, 1968

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.			
1	32.2	19.5	5.6	—	12.5
2	26.1	18.6	9.3	—	10.0
3	19.6	11.1	9.0	—	15.3
4	20.8	9.2	2.6	—	4.0
5	23.2	11.2	3.7	—	11.5
6	21.1	12.5	4.1	—	5.1
7	20.8	10.4	2.5	2.9	2.9
8	22.7	13.4	6.5	—	2.5
9	22.2	14.6	3.9	6.6	—
10	17.2	14.5	7.3	23.7	—
11	17.2	12.2	7.7	0.5	2.7
12	21.0	10.5	3.5	—	8.0
13	21.3	13.2	3.2	16.8	1.1
14	20.6	11.7	4.4	2.0	6.0
15	18.4	12.4	7.3	0.9	1.5
16	18.4	11.3	6.5	8.8	2.9
17	17.0	12.4	9.1	—	1.6
18	19.4	9.8	3.3	—	7.8
19	21.2	11.5	2.0	—	10.1
20	22.7	13.2	4.3	—	4.0
21	21.6	16.0	2.5	—	2.6
22	24.2	16.8	3.5	9.1	2.2
23	17.1	13.4	8.5	0.5	2.5
24	17.0	12.7	5.3	—	2.3
25	21.1	9.7	3.6	—	2.3
26	16.7	11.5	4.5	—	2.6
27	17.6	13.1	3.0	—	2.7
28	19.5	12.0	5.3	—	5.5
29	18.9	13.4	7.7	—	1.6
30	22.0	12.7	7.9	—	5.6
31	19.4	13.8	6.4	0.1	—
Total ..	—	—	—	71.9	146.8
Mean ..	—	—	—	—	—
Temp. °F.	—	—	—	—	—
Average..	—	—	—	—	—

See footnote, p. 1065

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing some 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 8s. od. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

- Abelard-Schuman, 8 King Street, W.C.2.
 Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan (Ian), Terminal House, Shepperton, Mddx.
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Angus & Robertson, 54 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1.
 Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arco, 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.
 Arlington Books, 15 Duke St., S.W.1.
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.R.
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
 Arrow Books, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Athlone Press, ■ Gower St., W.C.1.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cassell, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Baker (John), 5 Royal Opera Arcade, S.W.1.
 Barker (Arthur), 5 Winsley St., W.1.
 Barrie & Rockliff: The Cresset Press, ■ Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Bingley (Clive), 16 Pembridge Rd., W.11.
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, 5 Fitzhardinge St., W.1.
 Blackwell (Basf), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh and Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2.
 Blandford Press, 167 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Blond (Anthony), 56 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Boardman (T. V.), 52 Poland St., W.1.
 Bodley Head, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
 Bowes & Bowes, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
 Brockhampton Press, Salisbury Rd., Leicester.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Brython Press, 350 Stanley Rd., Liverpool.
 Burke Pub. Co., 14 John St., W.C.1.
 Burns & Oates, 25 Ashiley Place, S.W.1.
 Business Dictionaries, 39 East St., Epsom, Surrey.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Calder & Boyars, 18 Brewer St., W.1.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.
 Caxton Publishing Co., 44 Hill St., W.1.
 Centaur Press, Fontwell, Arundel, Sx.
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 C.M.S., 157 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1.
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.r.
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
 Clark (Jas.) & Co., 7 All Saints Passage, Cambridge.
 Cleaver-Hume Press, Little Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Clonmore & Reynolds, 29 Kildare St., Dublin.
 Clowes (Wm.), 14 Lower Regent St., S.W.1.
 Collier-Macmillan, 10 South Audley St., W.r.
 Collingridge, Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
 Corgi Books, Bashley Rd., N.W.10.
 Country Life, Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Darton, Longman & Todd, 64 Chiswick High Rd., W.4.
 David & Charles, South Devon Ho., Railway Stn., Newton Abbot, Devon.
- Davies (Peter), 15 Queen St., W.1.
 Davis (R. Hart-), 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.
 Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Deane (H. F. W.), 32 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Deutsch (A.), 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Dickens Press, 161 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
 Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.
 Dryad Press, Northgates, Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Educational Prods., 17 Denbigh St., S.W.1.
 Elek, ■ All Saints St., N.r.
 Elliot Right Way Books, Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.
 Encyclopædia Britannica, 18 Regent St., S.W.1.
 English Universities Press, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Fleetway Publications, Farrington St., E.C.4.
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.r.
 Foulis (G. T.), 50A Bell St., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
 Foulsham & Co., Yeovil Rd., Slough, Bucks.
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Four Square Books, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.1.
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Frewin (Leslie), 15 Hay's Mews, W.r.
 Gale & Polden, Wellington Press, Aldershot.
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 151 Strand, W.C.2.
 Geographia, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
 Hachette, 4 Regent Place, W.r.
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hamlyn (P.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., a Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 18a High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Harvill Press, 30A Pavilion Rd., S.W.1.
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann (Wm.), 15 Queen St., W.r.
 Hely Thom, 33 Botanic Rd., Dublin.
 Hill (Leonard), The Tower, Shepherd's Bush Rd., W.6.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
 Hodge & Co., ■ Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hollis & Carter, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
 Holmes-Macdougall, 30 Royal Terr., Edinburgh.
 Hughes & Son, 29 Rivulet Rd., Wrexham.
 Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, 86 Tavistock Pl., W.C.1.
 Jarrold & Sons, Cowgate, Norwich.
 Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Jenkins (Herbert), a Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Johnson Pubns., 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.

Kaye & Ward, 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Kelly's Directories, Neville House, Eden St., Kingston, Surrey.
 Kimber (Wm.), 6 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Kimpton (Henry), 134 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Lawrence & Wishart, 46 Bedford Row, W.C.2.
 Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
 Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 48 Grosvenor St., W.1.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 52 Poland St., W.1.
 Lutterworth Press, 4 Bouvierie St., E.C.4.
 Macdonald & Co., 52 Poland St., W.1.
 Macdonald & Evans, 8 John St., W.C.1.
 MacGibbon & Kee, 1-3 Upper James St., W.1.
 McGraw-Hill, Shoppenhangers R.d., Maidenhead, Berks.
 Machinery Pub. Co., New England St., Brighton, 1.
 MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow.
 Macmillan & Co., 4 Little Essex St., W.C.2.
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 May Fair Books, 14 St James's Pl., S.W.1.
 Mayflower, 229 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Methuen & Co., 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.
 Mowbray, 35 Pembroke St., Oxford.
 Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Museum Press, 39 Parker St., W.C.2.
 National C.E.C., Robt. Denholm House, Nutfield, Surrey.
 Nelson (T.), 36 Park St., W.1.
 New Authors, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Newman Neame, 4 Fitzroy Sq., W.1.
 Newnes (G.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.
 Nisbet & Co., Digsell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.
 Nonesuch Library, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
 Novello & Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
 Odhams Books, 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.
 Oldbourne, 54 Poland St., W.1.
 Oliphants, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 Owen (Peter), 12 Kendrick Mews, S.W.7.
 Oxford Univ. Press, 37 Dover St., W.1.
 Pall Mall Press, 5 Cromwell Pl., S.W.7.
 Pan Books, 33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
 Parrish (Max), 52 Poland St., W.1.
 Paul (Kegan), 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.2.
 Paul (Stanley), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Pearson (C. A.), 42 The Centre, Feltham, Mddx.
 Pelham Books, 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.2.
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
 Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.
 Phaidon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—President, Peter du Sautoy (Faber & Faber, Ltd.); Secretary, R. E. Barker.

BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked and continuing increase in book exports in recent years. The totals for the years 1956 to 1967 are shown below:

Year	Total value of Books produced	Total value of Books exported
	in U.K.	from U.K.
1956.....	56,659,484	20,870,594
1957.....	60,456,095	22,505,440
1958.....	63,608,654	23,817,453
1959.....	66,945,183	25,393,960
1960.....	75,426,683	29,833,866
1961.....	£78,911,506	£31,738,057

Year	Total value of Books produced	Total value of Books exported
	in U.K.	from U.K.
1962.....	81,376,301	34,493,754
1963.....	90,142,709	39,043,851
1964.....	98,189,220	43,225,649
1965.....	104,876,998	46,123,190
1966.....	119,578,145	51,417,786
1967.....	£125,782,262	£53,838,418

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1967

This table, from *The Bookseller* of December 30, 1967, shows the books published in 1967 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 1s. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Transla- tions	Limited Editions
Aeronautics.....	205	29	1	—
Agriculture and Forestry.....	303	66	1	—
Architecture.....	239	57	7	—
Art.....	711	102	60	8
Astronomy.....	59	12	—	—
Bibliography and Library Economy.....	367	106	4	3
Biography.....	841	160	40	1
Chemistry and Physics.....	700	90	32	—
Children's Books.....	2,352	494	93	—
Commerce.....	667	156	7	—
Customs, Costume, Folklore.....	58	17	3	—
Domestic Science.....	274	60	—	—
Education.....	709	114	1	—
Engineering.....	1,011	185	26	—
Entertainment.....	233	44	10	1
Fiction.....	4,163	1,777	177	5
General.....	70	24	—	—
Geography and Archaeology.....	318	93	3	—
Geology and Meteorology.....	119	16	7	—
History.....	1,466	420	53	3
Humour.....	119	18	—	—
Industry.....	741	199	11	—
Language.....	380	57	3	—
Law and Public Administration.....	642	159	—	—
Literature.....	1,092	329	58	—
Mathematics.....	492	62	30	—
Medical Science.....	1,231	313	22	—
Military Science.....	90	17	3	—
Music.....	185	48	4	3
Natural Sciences.....	709	145	19	—
Occultism.....	106	16	7	1
Philosophy.....	323	81	29	—
Photography.....	86	22	8	—
Plays.....	279	41	28	19
Poetry.....	551	69	31	30
Political Science and Economy.....	1,986	406	55	—
Psychology.....	279	54	7	—
Religion and Theology.....	1,376	247	123	2
School Textbooks.....	1,857	203	23	—
Science, General.....	107	30	4	—
Sociology.....	541	88	—	—
Sports and Outdoor Games.....	370	98	8	—
Stockbreeding.....	171	41	6	—
Trade.....	293	69	—	—
Travel and Guidebooks.....	603	187	15	—
Wireless and Television.....	145	39	3	—
Totals.....	29,619	7,060	1,043	89

COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the *Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Board of Trade*, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2.

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1956, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. No registration nor other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act. Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of a work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films

and television and sound broadcasts. Libraries entitled to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom are the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 20s. for a Book, or 5s. for Fine Art; certified copies 10s. in either case. The fee for a search is 5s.

ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS

- Advertiser's Annual.—Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. (May). 77s.
- Advertising Agency Personnel and Data.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (May). 30s.
- "Aeroplane" Directory of British Aviation.—Temple Press Books, Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. (Mar.). 50s.
- Amateur Gardening Annual.—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. (Oct.). 7s. 6d.
- Angler's Annual.—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. (Nov.). 5s.
- Annual Charities Digest.—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. (Jan.). 18s. 6d.
- Annual Register of World Events.—48 Grosvenor St., W.1. (May). 126s.
- Antiques in Britain.—13, High St. Wendover, Bucks. (Jan.). 21s.
- Archaeological Journal.—London Museum, Kensington Place, W.8. (May). 52s. 6d.
- Architects' Year Book.—2 All Saints St., N.1. (Every eighteen mths.). 126s.
- Astronomical Ephemeris.—H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Oct.). 35s.
- Automation Data.—College of Production Technology, Ashford, Kent. 42s.
- Aviation Year Book.—4 Mill St., Hanover Sq., W.1. (Jan.). 42s.
- Bailey's Hunting Directory.—1 Lower Grosvenor Place, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. (Oct.). 50s.
- Banker's Almanac & Year Book.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Feb.). 168s.
- Benn's Hardware Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec.). 106s.
- Bloodstock Breeders Review.—26 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 126s.
- Boat World Annual.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.). 17s. 6d.
- Boxing News Annual.—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 10s.
- Branded Textile Merchandise & Trade Marks Directory.—33-39 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15s.
- Brassey's Annual.—14-16 Lower Regent St., S.W.1. 84s.
- Brewers Almanack.—19 Briset St., E.C.1. 105s.
- Brewery Manual.—258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Mar.). 50s.
- British Books in Print.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 190s.
- British Commonwealth & International Trades Index.—Sell's House, 39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 55s.
- British Film & Television Year Book.—142 War-dour St., W.1. (Jan./Feb.). 50s.
- British Plastics Yearbook.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6os.
- Brown's Nautical Almanack.—52 Darnley St., Glasgow S.R. (Sept.). 36s.
- Building Societies Yearbook.—2-3 Burdon St., E.C.4. (July). 70s.
- Camping and Sports Equipment Year Book.—4 Spring St., W.2. 25s.
- Caravan Sites and Mobile Home Parks.—Heathcock Ct., Strand, W.C.2. (Feb.). 4s.
- Carpet Annual.—222 Strand, W.C.2. (Sept.). 50s.
- Catholic Directory.—25 Ashley Place, S.W.1. (Dec.). 35s.
- Chemical Industry Directory & Who's Who.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 80s.
- Church of England Year Book.—Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. (Dec.). 42s.
- Church of Scotland Year Book.—121 George St., Edinburgh. (Dec.). 10s.
- Clean Air Year Book.—Field House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. (May). 3s.
- Commercial Grower Handbook & Diary.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 65s.
- Commercial Television Yearbook & Directory.—Mercury House, 103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. 45s.
- Commonwealth Universities Year Book.—36 Gordon Square, W.C.1. (Aug.). 160s.
- Congregational Year Book.—Memorial Hall, Farrington St., E.C.4. (Sept.). 45s.
- Connoisseur Yearbook.—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. (Nov.). 30s.
- Corn Trade Year Book.—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 40s.
- Cotton and Man-made Fibres Year Book.—Mercury House, Acton Sq., Salford, 5. 50s.
- Coventry Evening Telegraph Year Book and Who's Who—Coventry Newspapers Ltd., Corporation St., Coventry. (Jan.). 21s.
- Cricketer Spring Annual.—178-202 Great Portland St., W.1. (April). 12s. 6d. and 16s.
- Cricketer Winter Annual.—178-202 Great Portland St., W.1. (Nov.). 12s. 6d. and 16s.
- Debrett's Peerage.—Neville House, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames. 315s.
- Diplomatic Service List.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 30s.
- Directory of Directors.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Apr.). 80s.
- Dod's Parliamentary Companion.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (May) 25s.
- Do-it-Yourself Annual.—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. (Jan.). 35s.
- Education Authorities' Directory and Annual.—98 Kingston Road, S.W.19. (Jan.). 54s. 6d.
- Electrical Contractor's Yearbook.—145 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. (Oct.). 30s.
- Electrical & Electronic Trader Year Book.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35s.
- Electrical and Electronics Trades Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 126s.
- Europa Year Book.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2 vols., 280s.
- Exporters Year Book.—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. (Dec./Jan.). 105s.
- Fabric & Clothing Trades Index.—299-301 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1. (Mar.). 42s.
- Finishing Directory & Handbook.—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. (Jan.). 48s.
- Fire Protection Yearbook & Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Nov.). 30s.
- Fisheries Year Book & Directory.—222 Strand, W.C.2. 40s.
- Food Processing & Packaging Directory.—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. Biennially (July). 70s.
- Food Trades Directory.—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 105s.
- Frozen Food Yearbook.—17 John Adam St., W.C.2. (Oct.). 20s.
- Fruit Annual & Directory.—222 Strand, W.C.2. (Dec.). 40s.
- Furnishing World Buyer's Guide.—103-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Jan.). 12s. 6d.
- Furnishing Trade, Directory to the.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 90s.
- Games & Toys Yearbook.—30-31 Knightrider St., E.C.4. (Dec.). 30s.
- G. B. Commart.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (July). 60s.
- Gas Industry Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 70s.
- Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue.—391 Strand, W.C.2. 35s.
- Girls' School Year Book.—4-6 Soho Square, W.1. (May). 25s.

- Government & Municipal Contractors Register.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.). 30s.
- Guild of Agricultural Journalists Year Book.—Howard St., W.C.2. 42s.
- Guinness Book of Records.—8 Baker St., W.1. (Irreg.). 15s.
- Hard's Yearbook of Clothing Industry.—9 Gough Sq., Fleet St., E.C.4. (Mar.). 50s.
- Harpers Directory & Manual of Wine & Spirit Trades.—22 Cousin Lane, E.C.3. 40s.
- Hollis PR Contact Directory.—3 Old Orchard, Sunbury-on-Thames. (Oct.). 10s. 6d.
- Horse & Hound Yearbook.—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. (Winter). 21s.
- Horseman's Year.—14 St. James's Place, S.W.1. (Nov.). 30s.
- Hospitals Yearbook.—75 Portland Place, W.1. (Nov.). 95s.
- Hotel and Catering Blue Book and Diary.—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 35s.
- Hydraulic Handbook.—Crown House, Morden, Surrey. 126s.
- Independent Schools Year Book.—4 Soho Sq., W.1. (Mar.). 25s.
- Industrial Finishing Yearbook.—65-66 Turnmill St., E.C.1. (Jan.). 45s.
- Insurance Directory & Yearbook.—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 63s.
- International Antiques Yearbook.—Blue Star House, Highgate Hill, N.19. 25s.
- International Model.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (Jan.). 67s. 6d.
- International Register of Wire Rod & Strip.—28 Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton. (Dec.). 40s.
- International Shipping & Shipbuilding Directory.—154 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 116s.
- International Who's Who.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.). 160s.
- International Yearbook & Statesmen's Who's Who.—103-110 Waterloo Rd., S.W.1. 189s.
- Iron & Steel Works of World.—46 Wigmore St., W.1. 160s.
- Ironmonger Directory of Branded Hardware.—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. (July). 10s.
- Jane's All The World's Aircraft.—Potter Row, Great Missenden, Bucks. (Nov.). 168s.
- Jane's Fighting Ships.—Potter Row, Great Missenden, Bucks. (Oct.). 168s.
- Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems.—Potter Row, Great Missenden, Bucks. 42s.
- Jane's World Railways.—Potter Row, Great Missenden, Bucks. (Dec.). 168s.
- Jewish Year Book.—25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.4. (Jan.). 30s.
- Journal of Commerce Annual Review.—6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. (Jan.). 10s.
- Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes.—2 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. 126s.
- Kelly's Post Office London Directory.—2 Arundel St., Strand, W.C.2. (Dec.). 100s.
- Kemp's Directory.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Sept.). 100s.
- Kemp's International Film & T.V. Directory.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (May). 42s.
- Kempe's Engineers Year Book.—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 100s.
- Klme's International Law Directory.—107 St. Alban's Rd., Watford, Herts. (June). 21s.
- Kine & T.V. Yearbook.—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Spring). 42s.
- Kompas Register of British Industry & Commerce.—R.A.C. House, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon. 315s.
- Law List.—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (May). 57s. 6d.
- Laxton's Building Price Book.—2 Arundel St., Strand, W.C.2. 45s.
- Leather and Leathergoods Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Alt. years, Mar.). 100s.
- Libraries, Museums & Art Galleries Yearbook.—33 Store St., W.C.1. 95s.
- Library Association Yearbook.—7 Ridgmount St., Store St., W.C.1. (May). 40s.
- Lloyd's Calendar.—Leadenhall St., E.C.3. (Oct.). 18s. 6d.
- Local Government Annual and Official Directory.—1 Norwich Street, E.C.4. (April). 20s.
- Local Government Manual & Directory.—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. & 7-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (Feb.). 100s.
- London Directory & International Register of Manufacturers, Wholesalers, & Shippers.—338 Kilburn High Rd., N.W.6. (Jan.). 110s.
- Low's Handbook to Charities of London.—9-11 Tottenham St., W.1. (Irreg.). 5s.
- Manufacturers' Manual.—Worcester Press, Worcester. (Jan.). 63s.
- Manufacturers & Merchants Directory.—2 Arundel St., W.C.2. 120s.
- Marconi's International Register.—English Electric House, Strand, W.C.2. (Nov.). 63s.
- Marks (Retail) Yearbook.—Union St., Oldham. 12s.
- Mason's Publishers.—13-14 Homewell, Havant, Hants. (Feb.). 60s.
- Master Printers Annual.—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (Jan.). 40s.
- Medical Annual.—Stonebridge Press, Bristol 4. (June). 50s.
- Medical Directory.—104 Gloucester Place, W.L. (Apr.). 140s.
- Medical Register.—44 Hallam St., W.1. (Mar.). 140s.
- Mercantile Yearbook and Directory.—258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Feb.). 84s.
- Metal Handbook.—46 Wigmore St., W.1. 50s.
- Middle East.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 120s.
- Mining Journal Annual Review.—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. (May). 30s.
- Mining Yearbook.—Vintry House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4. (May). 67s.
- Modern Publicity.—Blue Star House, Highgate Hill, N.18. (Sept.). 63s.
- Motor Industry of Great Britain.—Forbes House, Halkin St., S.W.1. (Oct.). 55s.
- Motor Ship Reference Book.—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 63s.
- Municipal Yearbook & Pub. Utilities Directory.—3 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2. (Oct.). 147s.
- Music Trade Directory.—64A Lansdowne Rd., E.18. (June). 17s. 6d.
- Nautical Almanac.—H.M.S.O. Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Oct.). 17s. 6d.; 20s. 6d.
- Newspaper & Magazine Personnel & Data, Directory of.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (Jan.). 42s.
- Newspaper Press Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 126s.
- Nuclear Energy Yearbook.—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 42s.
- Numismatic Chronicle.—British Museum, W.C.1. 82s.
- Oil & Petroleum Yearbook.—Vintry House, Queen St. Place, E.C.4. (Oct.). 67s.
- Old Moore's Almanac.—118-119 Newgate St., E.C.1. (July). 6d.
- Outfitter Directory & Diary.—John Adam House 17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 21s.
- Overseas Media Guide.—Room 404, Daily Mirror Building, E.C.1. (Mar.). 5s.
- Packaging Review Data Book.—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.1. 63s.

- Paint Trade Manual of Raw Materials.—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. (Feb.) 58s. 6d.
- Paper Makers' & Merchants Directory of all Nations.—Mercury House, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 50s.
- Paper Trade Directory of Great Britain, Commonwealth, and Dominions.—29 Oakhill Road, Ashtead, Surrey. (Jan.). 25s.
- Paper Trade Directory of the World, Phillips'.—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (Jan.). 70s.
- Fatou's List of Schools and Tutors.—63 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. (Feb.). 12s. 6d.
- Pears Cyclopedias.—26 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.2. 21s.
- Penrose Annual.—12 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Apr.). 63s.
- Perfumery & Essential Oils Record.—84-6 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Feb.). 40s.
- Photography Year Book.—46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 42s.
- Plastics Manual.—11A Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 84s.
- Ports of the World.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (June). 126s.
- Poster Advertising Directory.—48 Russell Sq., W.C.1. 21s.
- Printing & Allied Trades Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 80s.
- Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book.—4-6 Soho Square, W.1. (Mar.). 35s.
- Publishers in the United Kingdom and their Addresses.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Feb.). 8s.
- Pumping Manual.—Crown House, Morden, Surrey. 100s.
- Quin's Metal Handbook.—46 Wigmore St., W.1. 50s.
- Raceform Annual.—10 Storey's Gate, S.W.1. (Dec.). 20s.
- R.A.C. Guide & Handbook.—85 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Mar.). 17s. 6d.
- Reeds Nautical Almanac.—39 St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4. (Oct.). 35s.
- RIBA Directory.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, W.1. (Oct.). 168s.
- Ridley's Wine & Spirit Handbook.—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. (June). 7s. 6d.
- RTRA Year Book.—5 Winsley St., W.1. (Jan.). 25s.
- Rubber Trade Directory of Great Britain—Davis House, 69-77 High St., Croydon. (Nov.). 95s.
- Ruff's Guide to the Turf.—27 Floral Street, W.C.2. (Dec.). 63s.
- Saivation Army Year Book.—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. (Nov.). 7s. 6d.
- Scottish Episcopal Church Year Book and Directory.—13 Drumsheugh Gdns., Edinburgh 3. (May.). 15s.
- Scottish Law Directory.—12 Bank St., Edinburgh. 40s.
- Scottish Law List.—27 Thistle St., Edinburgh 2. (May.). 21s.
- Self Service and Supermarket, Annual Directory and Survey.—Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. (Feb.). 45s. [30s.
- Sell's British Aviation.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey.
- Sell's British Exporters Register & National Directory.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 60s.
- Sell's Building & Civil Engineers Trades List.—30 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 60s.
- Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. 97s. 6d.
- Ship & Boat Builder Annual Review.—229-243 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.6. (Apr.). 80s.
- Shoe Trades Directory & Diary.—84 Great Eastern St., E.C.2. 40s.
- Shop Equipment Annual & Directory.—Crown House, Morden, S.W.19. (Dec.). 35s.
- Skinner's Cotton & Man Made Fibres Directory of the World.—St., Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Dec.). 100s.
- Skinner's Hosiery & Knit Goods Directory.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (May). 60s.
- Skinner's Wool Trade Directory of the World.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Aug.). 100s.
- Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics Yearbook & Buyers Guide.—Boswell House, 9 Gough Sq., E.C.4. (Mar.). 40s.
- Specification.—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Nov.). 55s.
- Spon's Architects' & Builders' Price Book.—167 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Oct.). 45s.
- Stage Yearbook.—19-21 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 31s. 6d.
- Statesman's Yearbook.—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. (Aug.). 63s.
- Statistical Handbook.—Steel House, Tothill St., S.W.1. 63s.
- Statistical Review Advertising Directory.—25 Breaths Buildings, E.C.4. 126s.
- Stock Exchange Official Year Book.—St. Alphage House, Fore St., E.C.2. (Mar. and Sept.). 220s.
- Stone's Justices' Manual.—Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2v. 155s.
- Stores of the World Directory.—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 147s. [120s.
- Stubbs Directory.—21 Godliman Street, E.C.4.
- Technical Books in Print.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sept.). 17s. 6d.
- Technical Education, Yearbook of.—4 Soho Sq., W.1. (Mar.). 50s.
- Textile Recorder Annual & Machinery Review.—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester 2. 67s. 6d.
- Theatre World Annual.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. (Nov.). 45s.
- Timber Trades Directory.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Alt. years, June). 75s.
- Times Issuing House Year Book.—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 147s.
- Trader Handbook.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 45s.
- Trades Register of London.—299-301 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. (Jan.). 63s.
- Travel Trade Directory.—Adelphi, John Adam St., W.C.2. (July). 42s.
- Veterinary Annual.—Stonebridge Press, Bristol 4. (Dec.). 63s.
- Whitaker's Almanack.—13 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Dec.). 15s. 27s. 6d., 45s.
- Who's Who.—4 Soho Square, W.1. (Feb.). 168s.
- Who's Who in the Gas Industry.—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. (Mar.). 15s.
- Who's Who in Motor & Commercial Vehicle Industry.—42 Russell Sq., W.C.1. (Jan.). 45s.
- Who's Who in Theatre.—39-41, Parker St., Kingsway, W.C.2. 105s.
- Willing's Press Guide.—3-4 Holborn Circus, E.C.1. (Apr.). 55s.
- Willing's European Press Guide.—3-4 Holborn Circus, E.C.1. (Mar.). 147s.
- Wire Industry Yearbook.—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. (Jan.). 50s.
- Wisden Cricketers' Almanack.—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Apr.). 25s., 30s.
- Woodworker Annual.—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. (Dec.). 21s.
- World Fishing Guide.—229-243 Shepherds Bush Road, W.6. (June). 40s.
- World of Learning.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Jan.). 170s.
- Writers' & Artists' Year Book.—4 Soho Square, W.1. (Feb.). 15s.
- Yachting World Handbook.—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. (Oct.). 42s.

Principal Daily Newspapers

The *Newspaper Press Directory*, 1968-69, shows that there ■■■ published in the United Kingdom 142 daily and Sunday newspapers, 1,245 weekly newspapers, 4,694 periodicals of all types and 1,282 directories and other annuals. Circulation figures at June 30, 1968, are in brackets.

LONDON

The Times (<i>Ind.</i>)	6d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4 (401,315).
Daily Express (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., Fleet St., E.C.4 (3,852,613).
Daily Mail (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4 (2,095,474).
Daily Mirror (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., Holborn Circus, E.C.1 (5,034,236).
Daily Sketch (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4 (914,946).
Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (<i>Cons.</i>)	5d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4 (1,407,328).
Financial Times (<i>Ind.</i>)	8d., 10 Cannon St., E.C.4 (156,150).
Greyhound Express and Sporting Express,	9d., Fleet Lane House, Fleet Lane, E.C.4.
The Guardian (<i>Lib.</i>),	6d., 192 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1 (280,877).
Lloyd's List, 6d., Lloyd's,	E.C.3.
Morning Advertiser (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
Morning Star (Communist)	5d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
Sporting Life, 1s., 92 Long Acre, W.C.2. (71,316).	
The Sun, 5d., 27 Floral Street, W.C.2. (1,065,972).	
Evening News and Star (<i>Ind.</i>)	5d., Carmelite House, E.C.4 (1,181,824).
Evening Standard (<i>Ind.</i>),	5d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (657,050).
ABERDEEN.....	Press and Journal (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d. Evening Express (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.
BARROW.....	North-Western Evening Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. (29,694).
BATH.....	Bath and Wiltshire Evening Chronicle (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d. (32,995).
BELFAST.....	News Letter (<i>Un.</i>) 5d. Telegraph (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d. Irish News (<i>Nat.</i>) 3d.
BIRMINGHAM.....	Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. (73,125). Evening Mail and Despatch (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BLACKBURN.....	Lancs. Evening Teleg. (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BLACKPOOL.....	W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BOLTON.....	Evening News (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BOURNEMOUTH.....	Evening Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BRADFORD.....	Telegraph and Argus (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (226,116).
BRIGHTON.....	Evening Argus (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (101,278).
BRISTOL.....	Western Daily Press (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.
BURNLEY.....	Evening Star (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
BURTON.....	Daily Mail (<i>Un.</i>) 5d.
CAMBRIDGE.....	Daily News (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. (45,363).
CARDIFF.....	South Wales Echo and Evening Express (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Western Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.
CARLISLE.....	Cumberland Evening News (<i>Cons.</i>) 4d.
CHELTENHAM.....	Gloucestershire Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.
COVENTRY.....	Coventry Evening Telegraph (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.
DARLINGTON.....	Northern Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (115,736). Northern Despatch (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. (23,299).

DERBY.....	Evening Telegraph and Express (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
DONCASTER.....	Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
DOUGLAS.....	Isle of Man Times (<i>Cons.</i>) 3d.	
DUNDEE.....	Courier and Advertiser (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Evening Telegraph and Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
EDINBURGH.....	Scotsman (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Evening News and Dispatch (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Scottish Daily Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
EXETER.....	Express and Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Glasgow Herald (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (85,097).	
GLASGOW.....	Daily Record and Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Evening Citizen (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Evening Times (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (194,992). Scottish Daily Express (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Citizen (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
GLOUCESTER.....	Telegraph (<i>Lib.</i>) 4d.	
GREENOCK.....	Evening Telegraph (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
GRIMSBY.....	Evening Press and Star (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
GUERNSEY.....	Evening Courier and Guardian (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
HALIFAX.....	Huddersfield Daily Examiner (<i>Lib.</i>) 4d. Hull Daily Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. IPSWICH.....	East Anglian Daily Times (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Evening Star (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Shropshire Star (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (41,328).
JERSEY.....	Kettering Northants Ev. Tele. (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
KETLEY.....	Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (<i>Ind.</i>) 2d.	
LEEDS.....	Yorkshire Post (<i>Cons.</i>) 4d. Yorkshire Evening Post and News (<i>Cons.</i>) 4d.	
LEICESTER.....	Mercury (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
LINCOLN.....	Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
LIVERPOOL.....	Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Daily Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
LUTON.....	Journal of Commerce (<i>Ind.</i>) 6d. Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
MAIDSTONE.....	Kent Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
MANCHESTER.....	Manchester Evening News & Chronicle (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Sporting Chronicle 6d. (89,449).	
MIDDLESBROUGH.....	Evening Gazette (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d.	
NEWCASTLE.....	Evening Chronicle (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d. Newcastle Journal (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d.	
NEWPORT, MON.....	Evening Chronicle (<i>Cons.</i>) 5d. South Wales Argus (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
NORTHAMPTON.....	Chronicle and Echo (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
NORWICH.....	Eastern Daily Press (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. Eastern Evening News (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
NOTTINGHAM.....	Guardian Journal (<i>Cons.</i>) 4d. Evening Post & News (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
NUNEATON.....	Nuneaton Evening Tribune (<i>Ind.</i>) 3d.	
OLDHAM.....	Evening Chronicle (<i>Lib.</i>) 4d.	
OXFORD.....	Mail (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d. (44,005).	
PAISLEY.....	Daily Express (<i>Ind.</i>) 3d. (17,974).	
PETERBOROUGH.....	Evening Telegraph (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
PLYMOUTH.....	Western Morn. News (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d. Western Evening Herald (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	
PORTSMOUTH.....	Evening News (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
PRESTON.....	Lancashire Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 5d.	
READING.....	Evening Post (<i>Ind.</i>) 4d.	

SCARBOROUGH	Evening News (Ind.)	4d.
SHEFFIELD	Morning Telegraph (Ind.)	4d. (65,475).
	Star (Ind.)	5d. (205,415).
SHIELDS	Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (Ind.)	5d. (37,463).
SITTINGBOURNE	Kent Evening Mail (Ind.)	5d.
SOUTHAMPTON	Southern Evening Echo (Ind.)	5d. (99,975).
STOKE	Evening Sentinel (Ind.)	4d.
SUNDERLAND	Echo (Ind.)	5d.
SWANSEA	South Wales Evening Post (Ind.)	4d.
SWINDON	Evening Advertiser (Ind.)	5d. (33,834).
TORQUAY	Herald Express (Ind.)	4d.
WATFORD	Evening Echo (Ind.)	4d.
WEST HARTLEPOOL	Northern Daily Mail (Ind.)	4d.
WEYMOUTH	Dorset Evening Echo (Ind.)	4d.
WOLVERHAMPTON	Express and Star (Ind.)	4d. (233,240).
WORCESTER	Evening News (Ind.)	4d.
YORK	Yorkshire E. Press (Ind.)	5d. (60,191).

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Independent	Royal Buildings, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth	6d.
Island Sun	—34 David Place, St. Helier, Jersey	6d.
News of the World (Ind.)	—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4.	7d. (6,191,142).
Observer (Ind.)	—160 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.	1s. (902,647).
People (Ind.)	—42, Long Acre, W.C.2.	7d. (5,532,959).
Sunday Express (Ind.)	—Fleet St., E.C.4.	7d. (4,237,545).
Sunday Mail (Ind.)	—Record House, Glasgow	6d.
Sunday Mercury (Ind.)	—Colmore Circus, Birmingham	7d. (225,036).
Sunday Mirror (Ind.)	—Holborn Circus, E.C.1.	7d. (5,137,531).
Sunday News (Ind.)	—7-9 Talbot St., Belfast	6d.
Sunday Post (Ind.)	—44 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow	6d.
Sunday Sun (Cons.)	—Groat Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne	6d.
Sunday Telegraph (Cons.)	—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.	6d. (712,658).
Sunday Times (Ind.)	—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1	1s. (1,460,994).

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

[W.=Weekly; M.=Monthly; Q.=Quarterly.]		
Anglican World	—29 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.1.	Q.—5s. Sub. 25s. per annum.
Baptist Times	—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.	W.—6d.
Breakthrough	—56 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.	Three times a year—6s. per ann.
British Weekly	—52 Queen St., Edinburgh 2.	W.—8d.
Catholic Herald	—67 Fleet St., E.C.4.	W.—6d.
Challenge	—Revenue Buildings, Chapel Rd., Worthing, Sussex	M.—3d.
Christian	—Bush House North East Wing, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.	W.—6d.
Christian Endeavour	—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mx.	Q.—1s. 6d.
Christian Herald	—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex	W.—6d.
Church Illustrated	—29 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.1.	M.—6d.
Church of England Newspaper and Record	—182 Fleet St., E.C.4.	Fri.—8d.
Church of Ireland Gazette	—32 Ann St., Belfast, 1.	Fri.—6d.

Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. W.—6d.
Crusade—30 Bedford Place, W.C.1. M.—1s. 6d.
English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.—6d.
Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Fri.—1s.
Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Sat.—6d.
Jewish Chronicle—25 Furnival St., London, E.C.4. Fri.—9d.

Jewish Gazette—Cheetham Parade, Cheetham Hill Rd., Manchester, 8. W.—3d.

Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8. Fri.—3d.

Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. M.—8d.

Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.—6d.

Sunday—29 Tufton St., S.W.1. M.—1s.

Sunday Companion—Fleetway House, Farrington St., E.C.4. W.—7d.

Tablet—48 Great Peter St., Dublin, S.W.1. W.—1s.

Universe and Catholic Times—Universe House, 22 Fleet St., E.C.4. Fri.—6d.

War Cry—101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. Sat.—3d.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

[W.=Weekly; M.=Monthly; Q.=Quarterly.]		
Achievement	—43-43 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.	M.—3s. 6d.
Aeromodeller	—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts	M.—2s. 6d.
African World	—21-2 St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4.	M.—1s. 6d.
Air Pictorial	—142 Sloane St., S.W.1.	M.—2s.
Amateur Gardening	—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.	W.—9d. (220,680).
Amateur Photographer	—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.	W.—2s.
Amateur Soccer	—36 Broadway, S.W.1.	M.—2s. 6d.
American	—2 Arundel St., W.C.2.	W.—1s.
Angler's Mail	—8-9 Long Acre, W.C.2.	W.—10d. (102,782).
Angler's World	—5 Argyll St., W.1.	M.—2s. 6d.
Angling	—167 Fleet St., E.C.4.	M.—2s. 6d.
Angling Times	—Park House, Park Rd., Peterborough	W.—9d.
Animals	—21-22 Great Castle St., W.1.	M.—3s. 6d.
Antiquaries' Journal	—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10.	Twice a year—40s. p.a.
Antique Collector	—16 Stratton Ground, S.W.1.	Five times a year—40s. p.a.
Apollo	—10 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.	M.—12s. 6d.
Argosy	—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4.	M.—3s. 6d.
Art and Antiques Weekly	—2 Arundel St., W.C.2.	1s. 6d.
Art and Artists	—16 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1	M.—7s. 6d.
Asian Review	—2 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.	Q.—50s. p.a.
Audio and Record Review	—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2.	M.—2s. 6d.
Australia & New Zealand Weekly	—69 Fleet Street E.C.4.	Sat.—1s.
Autocar	—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.	W.—2s.
Birds and Country Magazine	—79 Surbiton Hill Park, Surrey.	Q.—2s. 6d.
Blackwood's Mag.	—6 Buckingham St., W.C.2.	M.—3s. 6d.
Books & Bookmen	—and John O'London's Books of the Month—16 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1.	M.—4s.
Bowls News	—19 Harcourt St., W.1.	Alt. W.—6d.
Boxing News	—92 Fleet St., E.C.4.	W.—1s.

- Brain—Macmillan (Journals) Ltd., Little Essex St., W.C.2. Q.—20s.
 Brides—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. Alt. M.—3s. (79,000).
 British Book News—The British Council, 65 Davies St., S.W.1. M.—2s. 6d.
 British Recruitment Services, Directory of—5 Winsley St., W.1. Twice a year—42s. p.a.
 Burlington Mag.—258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. M.—10s.
 Buses Illustrated, Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—3s.
 Cage and Aviary Birds—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. W.—9d.
 Caravan—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. M.—2s. 6d. (47,261).
 City Press—4 Moorfields, E.C.2. W.—6d.
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. 45s. p.a.
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. Three times a year—50s. p.a.
 Coal News—Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. M.—3d.
 Coins and Medals, Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. M.—2s. 6d. (22,746).
 Competitors Journal—167 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—6d.
 Connoisseur—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. M.—12s. 6d.
 Contemporary Review—36 The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. M.—5s.
 Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. Q.—3s. 6d.
 County Life—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. W.—3s. 6d. (49,315).
 Countryman—The Cranford Press, Watling St., Bletchley, Bucks. Q.—30s. p.a.
 Cricketer—178–202 Gt. Portland St., W.1. Fortnightly (May–Sept.)—2s. 6d.
 Cricket Quarterly—95 Willingdon Rd., Eastbourne. 7s. 6d.
 Criminologist—9 Old Bailey, E.C.4. Q.—8s. 6d.
 Current Literature—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. M.—20s. p.a.
 Cycling—16 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—1s. 6d.
 Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Advertiser—27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 6d.
 Dance and Dancers—16 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. M.—4s.
 Dancing Times—18 Hand Court, W.C.1. M.—3s.
 Disc and Music Echo—161–166 Fleet St., E.C.4. W.—1s.
 Dog World—Idle, Bradford. W.—1s. 4d.
 Do It Yourself—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. M.—1s. 9d. (234,420).
 Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. Q.—2s.
 Drive—Berkeley Sq. House, Berkeley Sq., W.1. Q.—2s. 6d.
 Eagle—Odhams Press Ltd., 8–9 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—7d. (145,514).
 Economic Journal—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. Q.—15s.
 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. Q.—15s.
 Economist—25 St. James's St., S.W.1. W.—2s. 6d.
 Edinburgh Gazette (Official)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. Twice a week—1s. 6d.
 Elan—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—4s.
 Elizabethan—Ashford Rd., Staines, Middx. M.—2s.
 Encounter—Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1. M.—5s.
 English Historical Review—48 Grosvenor St., W.1. Q.—21s.
 Eugenics Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. Q.—17s. 6d.
 Exchange and Mart—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, Surrey. W.—8d. (369,256).
 Family Circle—10–16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—1s. 3d. (1,112,028).
 Farm and Country—10–16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—5s.
 Fashion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—4s.
 Field—8 Stratton St., W.1. W.—2s. 6d.
 Films and Filming—16 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. M.—4s. 6d.
 Fishing—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough, Northants. M.—2s. 6d.
 Freethinker—103 Borough High St., S.E.1. W.—6d.
 Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. W.—1s.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—Paulton House, 8 Shepherdess Walk, N.R. W.—2s.
 Garden News—8 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. W.—9d.
 Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. Q.—17s. 6d.
 Geographical Magazine—Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, W.C.1. M.—5s.
 Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. W.—1s. 3d.
 Golf Monthly—94 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. M.—2s. 6d.
 Good Health—Stanborough Press, Ltd., Alma Park, Grantham. Alt. M.—2s.
 Good Housekeeping—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. M.—2s. 6d. (187,126).
 Good Motoring—2 Ellis St., Sloane St., S.W.1. M.—1s. 6d.
 Gramophone—379 Kenton Road, Kenton, Mx. M.—2s.
 Greece and Rome—Oxford U. Press, Press Rd., N.W.10. Twice a year—25s. p.a.
 Guide—17–19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. W.—9d.
 Guider—17–19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. M.—1s.
 Harper's Bazaar—Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. M.—5s.
 Health & Strength—5 Camberwell Church St., S.E.5. Alt. W.—2s. 6d.
 Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. Alt. M.—3s. 6d.
 Hibbert Journal—40 Museum St., W.C.1. Q.—3s. 6d.
 History—59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11. Three times a year—12s. 6d.
 History Today—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. M.—3s. 6d.
 Homefinder—199 Strand, W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.
 Homemaker—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—1s. 6d.
 Homeopathy—27A Devonshire St., W.1. M.—1s. 6d.
 Homes and Gardens—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—3s. (226,344).
 Home Sewing and Knitting—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. Six times a year—2s. 6d.
 Honey—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—as. 6d.
 Horse and Hound—67 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—1s. 6d. (58,842).
 House and Garden—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. M.—4s. (69,000).
 Ideal Home—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—3s. (247,173).
 Illustrated London News (Ind.)—Elm House, 10–16 Elm St., W.C.1. W.—3s.
 In Britain—64 St. James's St., S.W.1. M.—33s. p.a.
 International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Q.—10s.
 Intro—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. W.—1s. 6d.

- Jewish Woman—199 Piccadilly, W.1. M.—2s.
June—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. W.—7d.
Kennel Gazette—1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. M.—3s.
King—2 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. M.—7s. 6d.
Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 2s. 6d
Lady—39-40 Bedford St., W.C.2. W.—1s.
Land and Liberty—177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. M.—2s.
Lawn Tennis—142 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—2s.
Liberal News Commentary—8-10 High St., Haverhill, Suffolk. W.—8d.
Light (Psychic)—16 Queensberry Place, S.W.7. Q.—3s.
Light Craft—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. M.—2s. 6d.
Light Horse—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. M.—2s.
Listener and B.B.C. Television Review—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. W.—9d.
Living—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. M.—1s. 3d.
Local Government Chronicle (Ind.)—11-12 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. W.—1s. 6d.
London Gazette (Official)—First Avenue House, Warwick Court, Holborn, W.C.1. Three times a week—2s.
London Magazine—58 Frith Street, W.1. M.—5s.
London Quarterly—25-35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
London Weekly Advertiser—Classified House, New Bridge St., E.C.4. 6d.
Look and Learn—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. W.—1s. 3d.
Look of London—2 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. W.—2s. 6d.
Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Q.—2s. 5s.
Mayfair—72-78 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—5s.
Meccano Magazine—13-15 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead. M.—2s. 6d.
Medical News—24 Store St., W.C.1. W.—6d.
Melody Maker—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. W.—1s.
Men Only—167-170 Fleet St., E.C.4. M.—3s. 6d.
Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. M.—3s.
Mind—49 Broad St., Oxford. Q.—7s. 6d.
Ministry of Labour Gazette (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. M.—3s. 6d.
Model Boats—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.
Model Cars—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.
Model Girl—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. M.—2s. 6d.
Model Railway Constructor—Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—2s. 6d.
Model Railway News—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. M.—2s. 6d.
Modern Caravan—Heathcock Ct., Strand, W.C.2. M.—2s.
Modern Languages—2 Manchester Sq., W.1. Q.—7s. 6d.
Modern Railways—Terminal House, Shepperton. M.—3s. 6d.
Monthly Digest of Statistics (Official)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 7s. 6d.
Mother—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. M.—as. 6d. (118,171).
Motor Cycle News—Newspaper House, Broadway Peterborough. W.—9d.
Movie Maker—46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. M.—3s. 6d.
Municipal Engineering—4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. W.—1s. 6d.
Municipal Journal (Ind.)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. W.—2s.
- Municipal Review—36-38 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.1. M.—1s.
Museums Journal—87 Charlotte St., W.R.1. Q.—1s.
Music and Letters—Oxford University Press, Press R.d., N.W.10. Q.—7s. 6d.
Music and Musicians—16 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. M.—4s. 6d.
My Home and Family—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. M.—2s. 6d.
My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.
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- Industrial Society—48 Bryanston Square, W.1. *M.*—8s.
- Insurance Mail, 44 Fleet St., E.C.4. *M.*—1s. 6d.
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St., E.C.4. *W.*—2s. 6d.
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- Library Review—98–100 Holm St., Glasgow. *Q.*
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- Litho-Printer—5 Winsley St., W.r. *M.*—3s. 6d.
- Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. *W.*—1s. 6d.
- Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. *Daily*—
Subs. only.
- Local Government Finance—1 Buckingham Place,
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- Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St.,
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- Maker-Up—42 Gerrard St., W.1. *M.*—5s.
- Management Accounting—63 Portland Place, W.1.
M.—3s.
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Place, Wrotham, Kent. *M.*—4s.
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M.—2s. 6d.
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Square, E.C.4. *M.*—1s. 9d.
- Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square,
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M.—40s. p.a.
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week.—2s. 6d.
- Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester. 3.
M.—4s.
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W.—140s. p.a.
- Mining Magazine—15 Wilson St., Moorgate,
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 Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. M.—105s. p.a.
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 Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. M.—3s.
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 Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. M.—2s.
 Wool Record—St. Alphege House, Fore St., E.C.2. W.—2s.
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 World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. W.—8d.
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 Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
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 Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 The Barrier Miner (Broken Hill)—35 Dover St., W.1.

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 Thomson House, 200 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.
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 Portadown Times—54-55 Wilton Rd., S.W.1.
 Strabane Weekly News—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Constitution—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Courier—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Herald (Omagh)—Drayton House, Gordon St., W.C.1.

U.S.A.:—

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 Christian Science Monitor—Africa House, 64-78 Kingsway, W.C.2.
 New York News—Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
 New York Times—5 Winsley St., W.1.
 New York Wall Street Journal—Printing House Square, 162 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

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American (1919), 95 Piccadilly, W.1.	A. Saynes	£30	£33	Americans in London.
American Women's (1899). ■ Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward...	3	15-3	American Women in London.
Anglo-Belgian (1954), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Cdr. R. M. Fell, R.N.	10	12	Social.
Army and Navy (1837), 36-39 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	J. Gordon	Nil	10, 10 & 9	Regular officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	G. W. Stainer	10	30	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenaeum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. C. C. Peebles, C.V.O.	50	30	Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1891), ■ Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	M. S. Lindsay	10	£25-10	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1896), 43 Brook St., W.1.	Cdr. C. E. L. Slater, D.S.O., R.N.	30	36	Social: non-political.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	W. E. Usher	10	■	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	R. J. Edmonds	50	40	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. D. A. St. G. Laurie, O.B.E., M.C.	40	38	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	K. J. Hunn.	Nil	40	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1897), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	Capt. G. G. Wilson, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	20 & 10	30-3	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	R. B. Baker	10	20	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	M. R. D. Lord	30	35-15	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (Hon.)	30	25	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 59-61 Pont St., S.W.1.	Brig. P. B. Cuddon, C.B.E., M.C.	■	6-3	Social: Roman Catholic.
Chemical (1918), ■ Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	M. S. Lindsay	Nil	£20, 15 & 7	Social.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	B. L. Morgan, M.B.E. (Hon.).	15	10	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	A. C. Woollard	200	40	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3	C. Lazenby	25	28	Oxford and Cambridge Graduates.
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Constitutional (1883), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Major P. G. A. Ennor ..	Nil	£30	Social and Political.
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Devonshire (1875), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	E. G. Roberts	Nil	30	Social.
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Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	30	Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	15, 5 & 3	12, 5 & ■	Agricultural Interests.
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Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	50	40	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat (1916), 179 New Bond St., W.1.	S. Pinhey	£2	10 & 6	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers' (1893), 2a Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Wing Cdr. D. L. Prichard, D.S.O.	Nil	4	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room (1877), 9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	R. Gosse (Hon.)	3	15	Dramatic Profession.

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Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen ...	G. £75	G. £37	Bankers, Merchants, Social.
Guards (1810), 26 Charles St., W.r.	A. P. Blackie.....	15	£30	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	C. J. L. Reynolds.....	£40	£30	Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash, Bowls, Social.
Irish (1948), 82 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.	F. C. Caulfield (<i>Hon.</i>)...	1	8	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	W. A. Jolly.	£30	£40- £20	Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	£25	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1-4 Clarges St., W.r.	C. A. Binney.....	Nil	10	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), c/o National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, W.r.	Miss M. P. Darvall (<i>Hon.</i>)	1	3	Mountaineering.
Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Sq., W.r.	A. H. Paine.....	10	25, 16 & 10	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), 83 Perham Road, W.14.	E. J. Morten (<i>Hon.</i>) ...	Nil	8	Fencing.
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	A. J. Tressidder (<i>Hon.</i>)	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D.	£5	£9	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	G. Sumner.....	5	12, 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), c/o The Army and Navy Club (<i>q.v.</i>)	Brig. J. V. McCormack, O.B.E., M.C. (<i>Hon.</i>)	Nil	14 & 10	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	Nil	25 & 13	Liberal and Social.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.r.	Cdr. C. H. Tyers, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	Nil	25 & 12	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F. Social.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.r.	R. N. Rapson, M.V.O.	25	25-3	
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	J. Harper	Nil	38, 20 & 10	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 18b Charles St., W.r.	H. E. Pretzman	50	30	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	Nil	£7 10s.	Social.
Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	T. H. McArthur	3 & 1	15-1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.r.	H. L. Bugbee.	Nil	25-5	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie.....	25	22 & 18	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash-Racquets.
Railway (1899), 112 High Holborn, W.C.1.	D. R. A. Whitnell (<i>Hon.</i>)	1	3 & 1½	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	25, 15 & 10	£36	Social.
Roehampton (1901), Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples.....	25	40	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets, Croquet, Swimming.
Royal Aero (1901), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, W.r.	R. A. S. Ames.....	10	25	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1917), 128 Piccadilly, W.r.	E. A. Jeffreys	Nil	6	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.A.F., W.R.A.F., etc.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.r.	Sqn. Ldr. H. C. Room, M.B.E.	Nil	5-1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N...	20 & 10	26-10	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 42 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.r.	A. P. Gray (<i>Hon.</i>)....	6	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.r.	Lt.-Cdr. L. A. d'E. Lloyd, M.B.E., R.N.	Nil	12, 5, 2	Officers of R.N., R.M., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., and members of yacht clubs.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul, O.B.E.....	G. £6	G. 10, 5 & £5 20	Off-shore Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1901), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	V. S. Gregg (<i>Hon.</i>)	Nil	Nil	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	J. Finch	50 & 25	40-2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Society (1781), 1 Albion Mews, W.2.	C. B. Edwards (<i>Hon.</i>) ..	5	5	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry	2	3	Exhibiting Art Club only.
St. James' (1859), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	P. K. Hiller	25	50	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's (1870), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	L. H. Coleman.....	Nil	30	Conservative and Social.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	F. J. Bates.....	Nil	Various	Racing.
Savage (1857), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	A. Wykes (<i>Hon.</i>)	20	25 & 12½	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1	(vacant).	20	30	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss M. F. Lindsay ...	£2	5 & 4	Social and residential.
Sesame Pioneer and Lyceum, 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss C. Sutton.....	Nil	15-5	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	Col. J. C. D. Coke, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.M.	Nil	5-2	Ski-ing and Social.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1913), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	J. R. Roca.....	Nil	15- £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	J. E. H. Wise (<i>Hon.</i>)	£2-1	10 & 5	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall.....	30	33	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 5 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1	Lt.-Cdr. A. G. C. Franklin, R.N.	30	40	Racing and Social.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	Miss N. K. Allen.....	■	8-2	Ladies; Nursing Services and Social.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan.....	£20	£30	Regular Officers.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	G. Moore.....	Nil	38	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Wards (1877), Compter House, 4-9 Wood Street, E.C.2.	F. N. Steiner.	1	4	Freemen, Liverymen, Ward Club members in City: Civic.
University Women's (1886), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Mrs. D. N. L'E. Malone.	■	10-9	University Graduates.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	7 & 5	Red Cross and St. John.
Victoria (1860), 150-162 Edgware Road, W.2.	G. Baillie	25	35	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N. (ret.)	Nil	£1 10s.	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. A. St. C. Davson (<i>Hon.</i>)	3	12, 6 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb.....	£50	40	Social: Non-political.
Wig and Pen (1908), 229-230 Strand, W.C.2.	R. A. Brennan.....	3	5	Law and Journalism.
Writers' and Press Club Ltd., c/o The Arts Theatre Club, 6 Great Newport Street, W.C.2.	Mrs. W. Ewing (Administrator).....	Nil	5	Writers, Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1856)	Farnborough Road	G. Nil	G. Various	A. E. Jones.
Bath (Bath and County) (1858)	21-22 Queen Square	Nil	13	*R. A. L. Belben.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895)	25 Queen Square	x	5 &	*Miss G. Hughes.
Birmingham—			£3 10s.	
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	75 Harborne Road	Nil	12	J. R. Dixon.
(Conservative) (1887)	Winston Churchill House, Ethel Street	Nil	30	*J. R. Bettinson.
(Midland) (1868)	5 Ethel Street	Nil	25	*F. B. Murray.
(Midland Conservative) (1882)	Waterloo Street	Nil	24	*J. B. Boyd.
(St. Paul's) (1859)	34 St. Paul's Square . . . . .	..	25	*R. J. Allen.
(Union) (1856)	87 Colmore Row	Various	Various	*R. H. Vernon.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street	5	5 & 2	*J. McM. Moore.
Blackburn (District & Union) (1849)	1 West Park Road	Nil	7½	*J. M. Walker.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870)	35 Mawdsley Street	Nil	9	*J. R. Haslam.
Bradford (The Club) (1870)	41 Bank Street	■	20	*W. E. B. Holroyd; G. R. Turner.
(Union) (1857)	Piece Hall Yard	10	25	*C. P. Wightman.
Bridport and West Dorset (1925)	12 South Street	Nil	5	*W. Gibson.
Bristol (Clifton) (1882)	22 The Mall	Nil	16, 7, & 3	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885)	Marsh Street	10 & 5	16-2½	Cdr. E. Aldington, R.N.
(The Bristol Club) (1888)	38a Corn Street	Nil	17-8½	*H. Nancarrow
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square	Nil	10	*E. F. Scudamore.
Buxton (Union) (1887)	St. John's Road	3 & 1	11-2½	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1855)	Park Street	2	3	*R. Phillips.
(Hawks) (1871)	Jesus Lane	£2 10s.	£9	*M. J. Winbolt-Lewis.
(Union) (1815)	Bridge Street	1	5	R. F. Thompson (Chief Clerk).
(University Pitt)	Jesus Lane	4	12	W. N. Selwyn.
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road	3	5 & 4	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	■ Westgate Street	20	22	*W. H. Williams.
(Exchange Club) (1876)	Exchange Buildings	5	11	T. B. Phillips.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1923)	Wyndham Arcade	Nil	4½	*C. J. Cox.
Carlisle (Border) (1862)	9 Portland Square	5	5	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870)	24 Lowther Street	Nil	10	*N. M. Phillips.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade	Nil	18-	*C. J. W. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor) (1866)	3 Vicars Lane	Nil	£1 12s.	A. H. Jolliffe, O.B.E., M.C.
(City) (1807)	St. Peter's Church Yd.	10-2	10-2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1872)	38 East Street	Nil	5 & 3	*L. A. W. Strudwick.
Colchester (The Club) (1874)	67-69 Culver Street	Nil	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John Street	Nil	3 & 1	*C. S. Paige.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road	■	5	*Capt. N. Wood.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884)	6 Birmingham Road	4	6	*S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890)	52 Old Elvet	Nil	6, 3 & 2	*Cdr. D. A. Bickmore, R.N.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872)	Hartington Place	Nil	12½	*J. B. Neal.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900)	Dresden House	4	6 & 3	*W. Cope.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1870)	Southernhay House	£4	£14	*L. G. Coles.
Falmouth (The Club) (1829)	Western Terrace	1	4	*R. J. Hold.
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874)	136 Sandgate Road	3	8-4	*Col. F. R. W. Hunt, O.B.E.
Guildford (County) (1882)	158 High Street	5-Nil	10-5	K. F. M. Loughnan.
Halifax (The Halifax Club) (1868)	Fountain Street	10	18	*D. McD. Lumsden.
Harrogate (The Club) (1857)	36 Victoria Avenue	5	15 & 5	*C. L. Leslie.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street	3	3½	*T. G. Jones.
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1818)	Remenham Village, Henley	10 & 5	■ & 6	*J. D. Cazes, D.F.C.
(Phyllis Court) (1906)	Marlow Road	Nil	20	D. C. Ferguson.
Hove (The Club) (1882)	28 Fourth Avenue	Nil	15	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (Huddersfield and County Conservative) (1891)	Church Street	Nil	7, 4 & 3½	*H. M. Dyson.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Jersey (United) (1848)	Royal Sq., St. Helier	G. £6	G. £7 10s.	*H. G. L. Amy.
(Victoria) (1853)	Beresford St., St. Helier.	6, 3 & Nil	10 & 5	*H. A. Ham.
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1844)	50 Bedford Street	Nil	12	*J. Camkin; H. Wolton (joint).
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849)	3 Albion Place	Nil	20	J. W. Bosomworth.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880)	1 Pocklington's Walk	3	11	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club) (1873)	9 Welford Place	25	20	R. J. Sparrow.
Liverpool (Artists) (1898)	Eberle Street	10	12	*G. W. Thomas.
(Athenaeum) (1797)	Church Alley	Nil	£25-5	*H. C. Parkman.
(Lyceum) (1801)	1 Bold Street	5	20	*G. F. Harnden.
(Old Hall & Exchange) (1909)	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	£10	20	*P. W. Bullivant.
(Palatine) (1836)	5 Union Court	20	25	*S. D. Rathbone.
(Racquet) (1874)	102 Upper Parliament Street	Nil	20-6	*R. L. Packer.
(University) (1895)	■ Mount Pleasant	Nil	16 (max.)	*W. D. Herring; S. R. Whipple, D.F.C. (joint).
Manchester (The Manchester Club) (1867)	81 King Street	Nil	20	J. Elliott.
(The Old Rectory) (1912)	90 Deansgate	5	17	*J. E. Wilkinson.
(St. James's) (1961)	Charlotte Street	■	31	*M. Pattinson; R. J. Skelton (joint).
Newbury (South Berks) (1881)	5 Bridge Street	Nil	6	*A. L. Osborne.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Conservative & Unionist) (1882) (Union) (1862)	29 Pilgrim Street	Nil	21 & 9	J. B. Dunford.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873)	Westgate Road	Nil	25	B. Collins.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864)	George Row	5-2½	15-4	W. Parry.
Nottingham (Borough) (1893)	17 Upper King Street	7	£18-£5	Hon. C. Fellowes.
(Nottinghamshire) (1840)	26 Market Street	Nil	20-5	S. Hobson.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863)	Bottle Lane	Nil	15	*Lt.-Col. G.A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
(Frewen) (1863)	121 High Street	5	12	*B. Jefferson.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884)	98 St. Aldate's	5	6	*W. H. Miller.
(Union Society) (1823)	O.U.D.S., Oxford	Nil	6s.	T. Maby.
(Vincent's) (1863)	Frewin Court	£1	£12 10s.	L. W. Crawte (Steward).
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1867)	1a King Edward Street	£4	15	*R. H. Phillips.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	21 Priestgate	£2	10 & ■	P. W. Boundy.
Preston (Conservative) (1878)	25 Pembroke Road	Nil	4	*Capt. H. S. P. Watch, Q.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Reading (Athenaeum) (1842)	Guildhall Street	Nil	5-2½	*N. M. Brewer.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) (1880)	28 Friar Street	10 & 5	10-3	R. E. Beasley.
Ripon (City Club) (1930)	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road	Nil	9	F. W. O. Nutt.
(Ripon Club) (1863)	3 Water Skelgate . . . . .	..	2	*I. L. Stephenson.
Rochester (Castle) (1865)	Market Square	4	6	Lt.-Cdr. W. H. H. Stevenson, R.N.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866)	3 Esplanade	5	15 & 4	*B. H. Dyer.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895)	35 North Street	1	4	*F. P. Cronin.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex) (1893)	Rye	■	6 & 4	*J. L. S. Vidler.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1898)	Warrior Square	1	10	*S. G. Bradbury.
Sheffield (St. James's) (1942)	5 West Street	Nil	5	*G. Green.
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1870)	St. James's Row	Nil	18	Miss P. V. Turner.
Southwold (The Blyth Club) (1829)	The Square	5	10	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899)	8a High Street	2	6-3	*W. R. Monk.
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Abbey Bridge	3 & 2	5 & 4	R. St. J. Sutton.
Torbay (The Paignton Club) (1882; (Torbay) (1906)	Trowlock Island . . . . .	..	4	A. L. Bennett.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	The Esplanade	1	5	*J. R. Turnbull.
Winchester (Hampshire Club)	Hyde Road	3	4	F. Greenwood.
(1857)	40 London Road	Nil	6 & 4	*Mrs. I. H. Barnes.
Worcester (Union and County)	32 Southgate Street	Nil	12	*R. Dudley-Utting.
Yeovil (Ivel Club) (1884)	40 Foregate Street . . . . .	..	■	*J. D. Schooling;
York (Yorkshire) (1839)	Frederick Place	3 & 1	6 & 2	E. C. Lancey (joint).
(City) (1876)	17 Museum Street	Nil	26 & 13	F. H. Godfrey.
	4 Museum Street	2	10	*F. C. Beckwith.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Scotland				
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place	£10	18 & 9	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872)	Savoy Park Hotel	Nil	£6	*Col. W. W. McHarg, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865)	C/o Red Hackle Club, 25 South Ward Road	10	18	A. G. Adamson.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825)	3 Queensferry Street ...	10	22	
(Ladies' Caledonian) (1908)....	13-14 Charlotte Square.	10	15-9	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(New) (1787)	10 S. St. Andrew Street.	25	22	Miss P. D. Bremner, Maj. G. E. Thomas.
(Queen's) (1897)	7 Frederick Street	10	15 & 14	Mrs. H. E. Oliver.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877)	112 Princes Street	Nil	£25-£10	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
(University Union) (1889)	Teviot Place	£3	Nil	M. S. da Costa.
Glasgow (Art) (1867)	185 Bath Street	15 & 5	18 & 8½	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative) (1880)	33 Bothwell Street ...	18 & 8	25-7	D. Cameron.
(Kelvin) (1897)	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	8	16	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899)	11 Blythswood Square ..	25 & 7	12 & 6	Maj. R. T. Reid, M.C.
(The Western Club) (1825)....	32 Royal Exchange Sq.	£25	£40-	R. F. MacLauchlan.
Inverness (Highland) (1870)	39 High Street	12	12-6	Capt. J. MacLaren- Marshall, M.C.
Stirling (Stirling and County).... (1877)	5 Melville Terrace.....	10	10	*R. Heathwood.
Northern Ireland				
Belfast (Ulster) (1837)	23 Castle Place	■	25	*J. R. Halpin.
(Ulster Reform) (1885)	4 Royal Avenue	10	23	*J. D. Titterington.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1849) ..	High Street	Nil	5	*B.G.L. Glasgow, O.B.E.

YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
England				
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6-7 Green Edge	5 & 4	5-1	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight	12	8 & 5	Cdr. W. A. R. Cart- wright, R.N. (ret.).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	8-10 Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	3	6	*J. C. B. Smith.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	1 Windsor Crescent....	6	8	*D. P. Elliker.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay	6	12	*Lt.-Cdr. W. S. Ewing, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Corinthian) (1872)	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes.	5	Various	L. R. Billinghurst.
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur	3	5-1	*Cdr. H. Lloyd Wil- liams, D.S.O., V.R.D.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815)	The Castle, Cowes	£150	£50	Maj. J. D. Billon, D.S.C., R.M.
(Royal London) (1838)	The Parade	5	15-5	*Mrs. E. A. Collins.
Dover (Royal Cinque Ports) (1872)	Waterloo Crescent	3	7, 4 & 2½	*H. W. Andrews.
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1894)	Fowey	■	6	*Capt. D. M. Fyfe.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843)	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	6	6	Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence.
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862)	Le Boulevard, St.Aubin, Jersey.	■	3-½	Maj. H. Petch, M.B.E.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866) ...	Kingswear, S. Devon ..	4-1	5-1	*Miss A. M. Hine-Hay- cock, M.B.E.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1800)	Leigh-on-Sea.	4	8	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	2	3	Miss B. Wenmoth.
(Royal Cruising) (1880)	42 Half Moon Street, W.W.1.	6	4	*A. P. Gray.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain	G. 7	15 & 7	Col. J. N. Fraser, M.B.E., M.C.
Penarth (Penarth) (1880)	The Esplanade	■	6	D. E. Morse.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827)	West Hoe	5	6	*Capt. T. W. B. Shaw, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1877)	Madeira Road	■	4	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1875) (Parkstone) (1895).....	Witley Pier, Parkstone Pearce Avenue, Park- stone.	3	5 8	Miss A. Bailey. G. J. G. Pitt.
(Poole Harbour) (1948)	Salterns Way, Parkstone.	6	12	Mrs. E. M. Perry.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)	Sandbanks, Panorama Rd., Poole	15	15	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.
(Yacht) (1865)	New Quay Road, Ham- worthy.	10	5	Lt.-Cdr. R. Kersley, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857) ..	6 West Cliff Mansions..	5	6	J. Baker.
Ryde (Royal Victoria) (1844)	Fishbourne	3	3	*G. A. L. Pentecost.
Southampton: (Royal Air Force) (1932).....	Riverside Ho., Hamble	5	■	Sqn.-Ldr. A. R. Middleton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (ret.).
(Royal Southern) (1837)	Hamble, Hants	16-9	12-7	*P. J. C. Atwell, M.B.E.
(Royal Southampton) (1867)	Northlands Road and Beaulieu.	Nil	Various	Sqn. Ldr. W. C. Marshall (ret.).
(Royal Thames) (1775)	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	50 & 25	40-2	J. Finch.
Southend (Alexandra) (1873)	The Cliffs	2	6	*N. H. Fox.
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)	62 Clarence Parade	2 & 1	7-2	Maj. J. A. Halsey.
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875) ..	Southend, Mumbles	10	9 & 6	*P. G. Cawker.
Torbay (Royal Torbay) (1863)	Beacon Hill	3	6	*R. A. Edwards.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947)	3 The Leas	3-½	5-1	*C. P. Bates.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	6 Charlotte Row	Nil	6	*A. T. Pelley.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860)	Bowness-on-Winder- mere, Westmorland.	18	10- £8 10s.	*W. B. Smith.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	10 & 7	13-3	Gp.-Capt. F. R. Drew, C.B.E.
Scotland				
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868) ..	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	5	12-3	*K. L. Gumley.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire.	5-1½	4-1	R. M. Whyte, 147 Blythswood St., Glas- gow, C.z.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876).....	(None)	2	2	*I. J. Scott, The Little House, Rhu, Dun- bartonshire.
(Mudhook) (1873)	(None)	5	■	*G. T. Dunlop, 14 St. Enoch Square, Glas- gow, C.I.
(Royal Gourock) (1894)	Ashton, Gourock	15-5	£8 10s -2	H. Lindsay, 4 Argyle Street, Greenock.
(Royal Western) (1875)	(None)	■	■	*D. McA.Craig, 45 West Nile St. Glasgow, C.I.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881) ...	Gt. Western Hotel	Nil	2	A. B. Wilson, Fernfield, Crinan, Argyll.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	10	Various	S. L. Revett, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Northern Ireland				
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866)	Clifton Road, Bangor, Co. Down.	10	15	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.

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1963 Aldridge, John.	1955 Machin, Arnold, O.B.E.
1949 Austin, Robert S.	1933*McMillan, W., C.V.O.
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.	1947*Maufe, Sir Edward.
1937†Brockhurst, G. L.	1959*Methuen, Lord.
1955 Buhler, Robert.	1938 Monnington, Sir Walter.
1962 Burn, Rodney J.	1951 Nash, John, C.B.E.
1966 Carr, Henry.	1967 Nimptsch, Uli.
1968 Cowern, Raymond T.	1955 O'Rorke, Brian.
1944 *Cundall, Charles.	1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1955 Dring, William.	1942*Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.	1966 Roberts, William.
1968 Dunstan, Bernard.	1961 Sanders, Christopher C.
1967 Elwes, Simon.	1968 Schilsky, Eric.
1964 Erith, Raymond C.	1963 Sisson, Marshall A., C.B.E.
1953 Eurich, Richard.	1959 Skeaping, John R.
1954 Fifton, James.	1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1933*Flint, Sir W. Russell.	1960 Spence, Sir Basil, O.M., O.B.E., T.D.
1942†Frampton, Meredith.	1959*Spencer, Gilbert.
1965 Freeth, H. Andrew.	1931*Taylor, L. Campbell.
1960 Greenham, Peter G.	1945 Thomson, A. R.
1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E.	1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1965 Hepple, Norman.	1965 Ward, John.
1967 Hillier, Tristram.	1965 Weight, Carel, C.B.E.
1968 Holford, Lord.	1940*Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
1965*Jones, Allan Gwynne, D.S.O.	1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.
1930*Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.	
1936*Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.	
1938 Lawrence, A. K.	
1962*Lowry, L. S.	
1963 McFall, David.	

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1966 Armstrong, John.	1964 Gore, Frederick.
1959 Brathy, John R.	1963 Hayes, Colin.
1968 Brown, Ralph.	1963 Hermes, Miss Gertrude.
1964 Butler, James.	1968 MacTaggart, Sir William.
1962 Casson, Sir Hugh.	1968 Middleditch, Edward.
1968 Clatworthy, Robert.	1960 Rosoman, Leonard.
1965 Coker, Peter.	1966 Sheppard, Richard, C.B.E.
1965 Cooke, Miss Jean E.	1963 Soukup, Willi.
1966 Darwin, Sir Robin, C.B.E.	1967 Tunnard, John.
1962 de Grey, Roger.	1968 Wakeford, Edward.
1964 de Saumarez, Maurice.	1967 Wolfe, Edward.
1953†Durst, Alan L.	
1966 Fry, E. Maxwell, C.B.E.	

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1966 Armour, William.	1964 Miller, James.
1958 Blyth, R. Henderson.	1966 Miller, John.
1944 Bone, Phyllis. M.	1963 Morrocco, Alberto.
1962 Coia, J. A., C.B.E.	1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh.
1956 Crawford, H. Adam	1966 Peploe, Denis.
1962 Donaldson, David A.	1962 Philipson, Robin.
1956 Fleming, Ian.	1956 Schilsky, Eric.
1947 Gillies, William G., C.B.E.	1937 Schotz, Benno.
1967 Gordon, Esmé.	1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1964 Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.	1946 Thomson, Adam B., O.B.E.
1966 Johnston, Ninian.	1957 Thomson, J. Murray.
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.	1954 Whalen, Thomas.
1957 Lorimer, Hew.	1949 Wilson, William, O.B.E.
1946 MacDougal, Leslie Grahame.	
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.	

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- CHIROPODISTS, THE SOCIETY OF**, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, G. C. Jenkins.
- CHOIR SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION** (1921).—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. Thomson, Cathedral Choir School, Ripon, Yorks.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES** (1830), for Clergy and their families only. All correspondence to Secretary, 4 College Hill, E.C.4.
- CHRISTIAN ACTION** (1949), 2 Amen Court, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Nuell.
- CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MOVEMENT** (1965), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. P. Lee-Woolf.
- CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY** (1870), St. Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. S. E. Alford.
- CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING** (1698), Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, Rev. F. N. Davey, M.A., D.D.
- CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, COUNCIL OF** (1942), 41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. W. Simpson, O.B.E., M.A.
- CHURCH ARMY**, P.O. Box 67, 185 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Rev. Preb. D. M. Lynch, M.A.
- CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED** (1818), 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Carter.
- CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION**, 35 Denison House, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. Holmes.
- CHURCH HOUSE** (1888), Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj. G. C. Hackett, M.B.E.
- CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE** (1891), National Headquarters, 58 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*General Secretary*, Maj. H. S. Forbes, M.B.E., M.C.
- CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY** (1799), 157 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Income 1966, £957,406.—*Secs.*, Rev. Canon J. V. Taylor, D.D. (General); Miss N. M. Hill; Rev. B. J. H. de Saram (Africa); Rev. A. C. M. Hargreaves, M.A. (Asia); A. Iliff (Medical); Rev. W. F. Curtis (Home); Miss M. Kluit; G. Hill (Financial).
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY** (1881) (formerly Waifs and Strays), Old Town Hall, Kennington, S.E.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. R. C. M. Beeny.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY** (1899), Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. C. Birtles.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND PENSIONS BOARD** (1926), 53 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Sillito, O.B.E.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S CLUBS**, (1891), 537 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Rear-Adm. J. L. Blackham, C.B.; *Sec.*, Group Capt. J. A. S. Brown.
- CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY** (1836), Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Dudley-Smith.
- CHURCH SOCIETY**, 7 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, K. M. L. Benson.
- CHURCH UNION** (1859), 199 Uxbridge Road, W.12.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. Carter.
- CHURCHES, BRITISH COUNCIL OF** (1942), 10 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. C. K. Sansbury, D.D.
- CHURCHES, COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF**, 83 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. Scott, F.S.A.
- CHURCHES, FRIENDLESS, FRIENDS OF** (1957), 22 Edwardes Square, W.8.—*Hon. Dir.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas; *Hon. Sec.*, L. E. Jones.
- CHURCHES MAIN COMMITTEE** (1941), 2 Great Peter St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.
- CIRCUS PROPRIETORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ASSOCIATION OF**, 24 Denmark Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. Walker.
- CIVIC TRUST FOR THE NORTHWEST**, Century House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester 2.—*Dir.*, G. Ashworth.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1818), Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, R. Freeman, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. G. Watson, C.B.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR** (1934), 4 Camden High Street, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. Smythe.
- CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF**, 19 Surrey Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. R. M. Dryden.
- CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION**.—*Sec.*, M. L. Winspear, Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, S.W.1.
- CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION** (1903).—*Hon. Treas.*, Prof. L. A. Moritz, D.Phil., University College, Cardiff.
- CLASSICAL TEACHERS, JOINT ASSOCIATION OF** (1962), 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Baty.
- CLAY TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF** (1927), 7 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Roberts, F.R.S.A.
- CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY** (1882), 53 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. W. P. Dale.
- CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION** (1749), 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. B. Warters.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF COUNTIES AND OF CLERKS OF COUNTY COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Millard, County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks.
- CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF** (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. McGowan, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries.
- CLERKS OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS, SOCIETY OF** (1926).—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Shawcross, Council Offices, Woking, Surrey.
- CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN INCORPORATED, INSTITUTE OF** (1882), Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. G. Staples.
- CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND** (1877), 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W.2.
- COACHING CLUB** (1871), 65 Medfield Street, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown, O.B.E.

- COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION** (1888). 66 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, R. W. Porcas.
- COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL** (1932), 19 Rochester Row, S.W.1.—*Director*, Sir Campbell Hardy, K.C.B.
- COKE OVEN MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION**, ■ Cliff Street, Mexborough, Yorks.—*Asst. Sec.*, D. H. P. Tiptoft.
- COLLEGE OF THE SEA** (Seafarers Education Service) (1938), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- COMBINED CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION** (1952), 58 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.
- COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF** (1860).—*Pres.*, The Lord Ebbisham, T.D.; *Sec.*, A. C. F. Hey, 68 Queen Street, E.C.4.
- COMMERCE COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHAMBERS OF**, 30 George Square, Glasgow, C.z.—*Chairman*, C. A. Oakley; *Sec.*, R. S. McCulloch.
- COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF** (1881), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, The Lord Erroll of Hale, P.C., T.D.; *Dir.*, W. J. Luxton, C.B.E.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, CHAMBER OF**, (1783), 30 George Square, Glasgow C.z.—*Sec.*, M. Neil.
- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, EDINBURGH CHAMBER OF** (1786), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, D. M. Motat.
- COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR** (BACIE), 16 Park Crescent, Regent's Park, W.1.—*Dir.*, P. J. C. Perry.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION** (1849), Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. B. Auger.
- COMMISSIONAIRES, THE CORPS OF** (1859), founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter; for the employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. Headquarters, Exchange Court, 419A Strand, W.C.2. Outquarters, 124 Donegall Street, Belfast; Room 53, Guildhall Buildings, Navigation Street, Birmingham; 90 Colston Street, Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 230 W. Regent Street, Glasgow; Room 23, 10-12 East Parade, Leeds; 21 Dale Street, Liverpool; ■ St. John Street, Deansgate, Manchester; 10 Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Total strength, 4,200.—*Commandant*, Lt.-Col. R. F. Walter; *Adjutant*, Wing Cdr. E. Holden, D.F.C.
- COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY** (1865), Suite 4, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, I. S. Campbell.
- COMMON WEALTH**, 27 Meadow Walk, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, D. Bannister; *Political Sec.*, W. J. Taylor.
- COMMONWEALTH AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY** (1823), 7 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. H. Crook.
- COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, LTD.**, 100 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, E. Holloway.
- COMMONWEALTH MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, see CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.
- COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION**—see p. 355.
- COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION** (1909), 154 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Brig. L. L. Cross, C.B.E.
- COMMONWEALTH PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION** (1916), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, S. Stanley-Smith.
- COMMONWEALTH SETTLEMENT, CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR** (1925), Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. Oates.
- COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES, ASSOCIATION OF**. General Office, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1; Commonwealth Scholarships and Appointments, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, J. F. Foster, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.
- COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** (1920), 16 King Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Collan.
- COMPOSERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE** (1945), 20 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Yeoman.
- COMPUTER SOCIETY, BRITISH** (1957), 23 Dorset Square, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. G. Makareness.
- CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WORLD MISSION** (1966). Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.—previously the London Missionary Society and the Commonwealth Missionary Society.—*Gen. Sec.*, The Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. E. J. Edwards; Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. A. J. Todman.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (1867), 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, S. A. Cooke, M.B.E.; *Women's National Advisory Committee*.—*Sec.*, Miss B. A. Cribb; *Young Conservative and Unionist National Advisory Committee*.—*Sec.*, R. Boaden.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE**, 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.; *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Michael Fraser, C.B.E.; *Vice-Chairmen*, G. Johnson-Smith, M.P.; R. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., M.P.; Mrs M. K. Macmillan; *Treasurers*, The Lord Chelmer, M.C., T.D.; Sir Tatton Brinton, M.P.; *Dir. of Organization*, R. Webster, D.S.O.
- CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, LTD. ASSOCIATION OF** (1894), 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. G. Waterman.
- CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1913), Abbey House, ■ Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rear-Adm. P. D. H. R. Pelly, C.B., D.S.O.
- CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS:**—
Agricultural Co-operative Association, Ltd. (1956). Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Chief Executive Officer*, J. A. E. Morley, M.B.E.
Co-operative Party, 158 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Graham.
Co-operative Productive Federation (1882), 138 Charles Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, J. Leonard.
Co-operative Union (1869), Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Southern, C.B.E.
Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S.) (1863), 1 Balloon Street, Manchester 4.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson.
Co-operative Women's Guild, Pioneer House, 348 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. K. Kempton.
Fisheries Organization Society, Ltd. (1914), Minster House, 272 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Lord, M.B.E.
International Co-operative Alliance (1895), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, S. K. Saxena.
Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies (1919), 10 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. Webster.
Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society (1905), 28 Rutland Street, Edinburgh 1.—*Sec.*, M. R. Wright, Ph.D.
Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd. (1922), P.O. Box 8, Brynawel, Great Darkgate Street, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, E. R. Thomas.
- COPYRIGHT COUNCIL, BRITISH** (1953), 29-33 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Wreford.

- (THOMAS) CORAM FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN (formerly FOUNDLING HOSPITAL) (1739) AND CORAM NURSERY. All inquiries to 40 Brunswick Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Brown.
- CORONERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Thurston, C.B.E., Coroner's Court, 65 Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
- CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1955). 4-7 Chiswell Street, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, Gp.-Capt. P. H. Wood.
- COST ACCOUNTANTS' ASSOCIATION (1937), 60A Station Road, Upminster, Essex.—*Sec.*, K. D. Gilpin.
- COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 63 Portland Place, W.1.
- COTTON RESEARCH CORPORATION (1921), 12 Chancery House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, M. A. Choyce, O.B.E.
- COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), 7 Swallow Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. F. Taylor, C.B.E.
- COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890) Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E.
- COUNTY PLANNING OFFICERS' SOCIETY, County Planning Dept., Park End Street, Oxford.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. W. Robinson.
- COUNTY SURVEYORS' SOCIETY (1884).—President, F. L. Broughton, T.D., Citadel Chambers, Carlisle; *Hon. Sec.*, Col. W. C. S. Harrison, C.B.E., County Office, Chichester.
- COUNTY TREASURERS, SOCIETY OF (1903), County Hall, Taunton, Som.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Hollinrake.
- CRAFT EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. E. Atkinson, Hillside, Little Weighton, Hull.
- CRAFTS CENTRE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1948), 43 Earlham Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, R. Jones.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. See "ROYAL."
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. F. S. Brian.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ULSTER SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 65-67 May Street, Belfast, I.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Parker.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. See "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), East Wing, Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Rev. M. L. Nicholas.
- CYCLISTS TOURING CLUB (1878), Cotterell House, 69 Meadow, Godalming, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Leslie C. Warner.
- CYMMRODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF (1751).—*Hon. Sec.*, B. G. Jones, 118 Newgate Street, E.C.1.
- DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. O. Hubl.
- DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Sonn.
- DEAF, ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911) AND NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND EX-SERVICEMEN'S FUND FOR THE DEAF, 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. Sydenham.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE (Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act, 1960), 7-11 Armstrong Road, W.3.—*Sec.*, M. Thompson.
- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.
- DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. Office, 90 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Coombs.
- DEAF WELFARE, COLLEGE OF, 321 Green Lanes, Manor House, N.4.—*Princ.*, G. E. Robinson.
- DEAF WELFARE EXAMINATION BOARD.—*Hon. Registrar*, Rev. A. F. Mackenzie, 10 Treves Road, Dorchester, Dorset.
- DECORATORS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1899), Alderman House, 37 Soho Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Allen.
- DEER SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. T. Page, 43 Brunswick Square, Hove, Sussex.
- DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF (1931), 8 Bourdon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Saville, M.B.E.
- DENTAL COUNCIL, GENERAL, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.
- DENTAL HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Irwin, M.A., Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester, 15.
- DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915) Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Milliken.
- DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND (1827), c/o The Red Ensign Club, Dock Street, E.1.
- DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. M. Jerred, M.A., c/o Devon and Exeter Institution, 7 The Close, Exeter.
- DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1888).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. Gunzi, 59 Elms Road, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- DIRECTORS, INSTITUTE OF (1903), 10 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Sir Richard Powell, Bt., M.C.
- DISABLED, BRITISH COUNCIL FOR REHABILITATION OF THE (1944), Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, I. R. Henderson.
- DISABLED, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE (1919), 34 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- DISPENSING OPTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 22 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. G. Aird.
- DISTRESS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF (1860), 55 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss W. F. Piper.
- DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION (1897), (Headquarters and London Nursing Home), Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.8.
- DITCHLEY FOUNDATION, Ditchley Park, Enstone, Oxon.—*Provost*, H. V. Hodson.
- DR. GRAHAM'S HOMES LIMITED (1968) (formerly Dr. Graham's Homes, Kalimpong), 9 Brackendale Gardens, Upminster, Essex.—Chairman, G. W. U. Liddle, M.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. E. d'A. Willis, O.B.E.
- DOGS HOME BATTERSEA, THE (1860), Battersea Park Road, S.W.8. Hours: Weekdays, 9.30 to 5; Claims only on Fridays, 9.30-5; Sundays, 2-4.—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Cdr. B. N. Knight, R.N.
- DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1846), Royal Bank of Scotland, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. M. Clements.
- DOMINION STUDENTS' HALL TRUST, London House, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.
- DOWSERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF (1933).—*Hon. Sec.*, P. B. Smithett, High Street, Eydon, Rugby, Warwickshire.
- DRAINAGE AUTHORITIES, ASSOCIATION OF (1937), 312 Normanton Road, Derby.—*Sec.*, R. C. Treadgold.
- DRAMATISTS, LEAGUE OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, Julia Wootten.
- DRINKING FOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION (formerly Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough

- Association) (1859) 426 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.—*Sec.*, Brig. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD.** ■ Old Queen Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, A. Blake, M.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Evans.
- DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL**, Dover.—*Headmaster*, Lt.-Col. L. Howell.
- DUNKIRK VETERANS ASSOCIATION** (1940).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Robinson, 6 Derwentwater Terrace, Leeds 6.
- DYERS AND COLOURISTS, SOCIETY OF** (1884), Dean House, 19 Piccadilly, Bradford, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Tordoff, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
- EARL HAIG'S (BRITISH LEGION) APPEAL FUND.** See "BRITISH LEGION."
- EARL HAIG FUND (SCOTLAND).** Established for the relief of distress among ex-service personnel of all ranks and their dependants in Scotland. Applicants may apply to either of the following: *North, South and East Area*, 23 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. J. M. Grant, O.B.E.; or *Glasgow and South-West Area*, Fitzroy Place, Glasgow, C.3.—*Sec.*, Lt. G. B. Steel, R.N.R.
- EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY** (1864).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. N. Davis, M.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. W. Burchfield, M.A., 40 Walton Crescent, Oxford.
- EAST AND WEST FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL** (1921) (arranges hospitality for non-European students), 101 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, O. H. Gibson.
- ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY** (Founded in 1839 as the Cambridge Camden Society).—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Chapman, C.B.E., c/o St. Ann's Vestry Hall, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
- EDUCATION COMMITTEES, ASSOCIATION OF**, 10 Queen Anne Street, W.I.—*Sec.*, Sir William Alexander, Ph.D., Ed.B., M.A., B.Sc.
- EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**, Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Brigham.
- EDUCATION, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS IN**, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.I.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. A. Harrison.
- EDUCATION OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. T. Broad, Education Office, County Hall, Hertford.
- EDUCATION OFFICERS' SOCIETY, COUNTY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. P. Milroy, Shire Hall, Gloucester.
- EDUCATION, SCOTTISH COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN**, 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, D. A. Walker, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- EDUCATION THROUGH ART, SOCIETY FOR**, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. W. Thompson.
- EDUCATIONAL CENTRES ASSOCIATION**, Walthamstow Adult Education Centre, Greenleaf Road, E.17.—*Sec.*, Ray Lamb.
- EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS**, 33 Queen Anne Street, W.I.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. A. Harrison.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND** (1847), 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. S. Bryden, M.B.E.
- EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR**, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Bucks.; 79 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Director*, S. Wiseman.
- EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND EXCHANGES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR**, 91 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- ELDERLY INVALIDS FUND (Incorp. 1954)**, 34 King Street, E.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, 10 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- ELECTORAL REFORM SOCIETY** (founded 1884 as Proportional Representation Soc.), 3 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj. F. S. Britton, M.B.E.
- ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN ENGINEERS LIMITED, INSTITUTION OF** (1965), 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1871), Savoy Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dr. G. F. Gainsborough.
- ELectronic AND RADIO ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1925), 8-9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. D. Clifford, C.M.G.
- EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL**, see ARTHRITIS.
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- INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. L. Cockerell, O.B.E., B.A.
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- INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION (British Section).—National Headquarters, 22 Burns Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.-Gen.*, K. Robinson.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 146–150 Minories, E.C.3.—*President*, F. I. Geddes, M.B.E.; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. K. Rice-Oxley.
- INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS (1959), Headquarters, 106 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Chief Administrator*, T. H. Scott.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.
- INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (1920), 91 High Street, Harlesden, N.W.10.—*Sec.-Gen.*, R. Manley.
- INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. See p. 355.
- INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON), INCORPORATED (1888), 126 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—Family social work, 4 special schools, World Blind Centre, information service on all problems connected with child handicap.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Hilton.
- INVALIDS-AT-HOME (1966).—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Pierce, 23 Farm Avenue, N.W.2.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, SOCIETY FOR (1849), 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Irish Superintendent*, Rev. R. J. Coates.

IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, E. O. L. Seccombe.

IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. H. Shackcloth; *Gen. Agent and Solicitor (Ireland)*, Peter W. Dickson.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (1869), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Post, T.D.

JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. S. Bush.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891), 61 Carey Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. E. F. Dobson.

JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 13 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Wilson.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Welfare Board) (1885).

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD (1859), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Ettinghausen, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.

JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Henriques Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein, M.B.E.

JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. W. F. Barker; Rev. G. H. Stevens, M.Th.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*President*, The Dean of Westminster; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Ven. E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D.

JOHN INNES INSTITUTE (1910), Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, E. E. Cheesman, C.B.E., D.Sc. (*Acting*).

JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 92 St. Paul's Road, N.r.

JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, 2-4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.*, N. Walker; *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Farmer.

JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY (1839).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Horsman, 32 Chapel Lane, Wigan, Lancs.

KEEP BRITAIN TIDY GROUP (1954), 27 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Dalrymple.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 14 Palace Court, W.2.—Annual income of about £600,000 divided between several major activities: grants to hospitals both within and outside the National Health Service, in the Greater London Area only; provides education for hospital staffs through its four colleges; provides special services through the Nursing Recruitment Service and Emergency Bed Service. Each year the Fund publishes a number of reports on matters of interest to hospitals. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, The Lord Hayter; *Treas.*, A. H. Carnwath; *Sec.*, G. A. Phalp.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the Commonwealth). About £250,000 is given annually to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. I. M. Clegg, R.N.

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 266 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration

of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, D. S. Miller, C.B.E.

KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Ray House, 6-16 St. Andrew Street (6th Flr.), E.C.4.—To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.

LABOUR PARTY, TRANSPORT HOUSE, SMITH SQUARE, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Nicholas.

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.

LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF (1892), Burnley House, 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Butler.

LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1968-69), E. R. Wheatley-Hubbard; *Sec.*, J. P. Banbury, M.B.E.

LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, 14-16 Bressenden Place S.W.1.

LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, V. G. Saldji.

LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, T. F. Phillips, 14 Alva Street, Edinburgh 2.

LAW AGENTS SOCIETY, SCOTTISH.—*Sec.*, J. W. Barty, 61 High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire.

LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Cherfold Cottage, Nr. Chiddington, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.

LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE (1914-45), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Miss M. Marriott, O.B.E.

LEAGUE OF WELDOERS (incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.

LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1860), 9 St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Forward.

LEPROSY GUILD (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W.10.

LEPROSY MISSION, THE (formerly The Mission to Lepers) (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Harry Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, G. N. Fox.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE (1933), Room 904, 21-33 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes abroad.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.

LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, 36 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.

LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, 36 Smith Square.—*Head of Organization*, P. C. Chittis.

LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (1887), 36 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Hill.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1877), Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. D. Barry.

LIFEBOATS. See "ROYAL NATIONAL."

LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1889), Aldermanry House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, R. W. Boss.

LINGUISTS, INSTITUTE (1910), 9x Newington Causeway, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Smith, O.B.E.

- LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, Burlington House, W.r.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. R. Clapham, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, J. P. M. Brenan (*Botany*); Dr. P. H. Greenwood (*Zoology*); Dr. K. L. Alvin (*Editorial*); *Exec. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.
- LLOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1968), R. Hiscox, O.B.E.; *Deputy Chairman*, H. S. Mance; H. H. T. Hudson; *Principal Clerk*, C. G. Westell. International Insurance Market, Office of *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, *Shipping Index*, *Loading List*, etc.
- LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803). *Lloyd's Building*, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, A. J. Carter.
- LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, A. C. Grover; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, R. M. Turnbull; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, G. Milling; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, W. J. Roberts; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, B. Hildrew; *Exec. Director*, W. C. G. Knowles, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, John Huxster. Office of *Lloyd's Register Book*, *Lloyd's Register of Yachts*, etc.
- LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF (1913). British Section, 36 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Franklin.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, B. J. N. Gleave, 3 Vermont Close, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. A. L. Rudd, Town Clerk, Louth, Lincs.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Chirnside, County Hall, Oxford.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1911), Locomotive House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.Sc.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Kent.
- LONDON AND MIDDLESEX PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. D. N. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.
- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman* (1968-69), Rev. H. A. Jacquet; *Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Plowman, M.A.
- LONDON BOROUGHS ASSOCIATION (1964), City Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dawtry, C.B.E., T.D. (*Town Clerk of Westminster*).
- LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. M. Whyte.
- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898). *Hon. Membership Sec.*, Miss D. Nicholls, 52 Webster Gardens, Ealing, W.5.
- LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, N. Brooks; *Registrar*, H. F. Hoare.
- LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.
- LONDON, GREATER, REGIONAL COUNCIL OF THE LABOUR PARTY, Herbert Morrison House, 195-7 Walworth Road, S.E.17.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, St. Margaret's Mansions, 51-53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Librarian*, S. G. Gillam.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, *see* CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.
- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858).—*Sec.*, R. C. Vernon, M.B.E., Flat 2, 20 Woodborough Road, S.W.15.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 45 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), Maesgwyn, 52 Orchard Close, Normandy, Guildford, Surrey.—*Sec.*, T. W. Hugh-Jones.
- LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 50 Grove Lane, S.E.5.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. N. P. Marks.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See p. 514.*
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR TRUST (incorporating Lord Mayor Treloar College and Florence Treloar School). Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Sec. and Bursar*, Brig. H. W. Forsyth, C.B.E.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton.
- LORD'S TAVERNS, THE, 1 St. James's Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. L. Bennett.
- LUSO BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 1 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw, O.B.E.
- MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION INC. (1955), 5th Flr., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, Parker Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. J. Marsh, C.B.E.
- MARINE ARTISTS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, J. E. Smith, Sc.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2. Ensures as far as possible that no boy is prevented by lack of means from going to sea in the capacity for which he is suited. Advice on training and entry of boys for the sea services.
- MARKET AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Cattle Market, Gloucester.
- MARKETING, INSTITUTE OF (1911), Marketing House, Richbell Place, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, D. A. Chatt.
- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 39 Hertford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Anderson.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.r.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Cdr. the Earl of Stradbroke; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Sqn.-Ldr. D. A. Lloyd, D.F.C., D.F.M.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND: Masonic Girls' School (1792); Masonic Boys' School (1867); Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity

- Fund (1887).—*Sec.*, R. J. Clinton, 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin, 2.
- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.I.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.: *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798), 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2—*Sec.*, A. R. Jole.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788). Schools, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; Offices, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Huckle.
- MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856). The Elm, Chipping Norton, Oxon.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Hall.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871), 22 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. C. C. Coulson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, F. Kellaway; Miss R. K. Tobias.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, G. E. H. Reuter; D. E. Cohen; S. J. Taylor.
- MATHEMATICS AND ITS APPLICATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1964), Maitland House, Warrior Square, Southend, Essex.—*Sec.*, N. Clarke.
- MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 20 Peel Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, E. Eden.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING FEDERATION (1912), 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, = Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Arnold Lindley; *Sec.*, K. H. Platt, C.B.E.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.
- MEDICAL COUNCIL, GENERAL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Registrars*, W. K. Pyke-Lees (*General Council of England and Wales*); A. B. Brown, M.C., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2; Miss M. Hoolan, 20 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. C. Wofinden; *Sec.*, Miss P. F. Cashman.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, H. R. Thompson; *Hon. Sec.*, R. D. Tonkin, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Registrar*, Lt.-Col. E. J. Tucker.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Beryl Corner; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Jean Lawrie.
- MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY (1901).—*Sec.*, J. P. Beaven, 71 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
- MEDICO-Psychological Association, Royal (1841), Chandos House, Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monroe, M.D., Ph.D.
- MEN OF THE TREES (1922), 10 Kings Quay, Emsworth, Hants.—*Sec.*, W. C. Browning.
- MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, for the care and rehabilitation of those recovering from mental illness.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Clifton, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
- MENTAL HEALTH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Appleby, O.B.E.
- MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH FUND (1949), 38 Wigmore Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Maj.-Gen. C. M. F. Deakin, C.B., C.B.E.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS BENEVOLENT FUND, Shipping Federation House, 146 Minories, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Lanham.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857) (Shipmasters in command). Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. Nautilus House, Mariners' Park, Wallasey, Cheshire.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 133 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL, ROYAL, Bearwood College, Wokingham, Berks.—*Headmaster*, P. M. Cunningham.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, R. E. Haerle.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857). Headquarters, Hostel and Registered Office, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool 2. Indian and Pakistani Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.
- METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Registrar*, R. G. S. Ludlam.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, I. Jenkins; *Sec.*, R. E. Moore.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, B. J. Mason, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Instr.-Capt. J. R. Thorp, O.B.E., R.N.; M. K. Miles.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Income, 1967, £1,354,025.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1870), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, E. R. Hall.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND (1872). Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1967, £28,500 was distributed as maintenance grants and grants for specific purposes to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £19,800 to State Hospital Boards and Management Committees for the use of their medical and psychiatric social workers, £500 to District Nursing Associations in London and £1,750 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.
- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION (1961), Bury House, 33 Bury Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir Charles Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.
- MIGRAINE TRUST (1965), 23 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, C. M. Grigg, C.B.E. M.C.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Gaylor, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.
- MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (1876).—*Pres.* (1968), W. A. Deer, F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Bishop, Ph.D., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
- MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1805), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Shepherd, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MINIATURISTS SOCIETY OF (1805), R. W. S. Galleries, 26 Conduit Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Fry.
- MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF (1892), 44 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, S. H. Shaw, C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Sec.*, B. W. Kerrigan.
- MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1880), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1968-69), Prof. F. B. Hinsley; *Sec.*, G. R. Strong.

- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Green Park, Green-end, Edinburgh 9.—*Sec.*, E. R. Rodger.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (*see* individual titles).
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.
- MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought—*Pres.*, Ven. E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. F. E. Compton, Caynham Vicarage, Ludlow, Salop.
- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. R. Ingram.
- MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY (1887), *Hon. Sec.*, J. Coales, 90 High Street, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
- MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF (1817), 639 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. E. Hughes.
- MORDEN COLLEGE (1695), Blackheath, S.E.3.—*Clerk to the Trustees*, M. S. Graham.
- (WILLIAM) MORRIS SOCIETY AND KELMSCOTT FELLOWSHIP (1918)—*Hon. Sec.*, R. C. H. Briggs, 25 Lawn Crescent, Kew, Surrey.
- MOTOR INDUSTRY, THE INSTITUTE OF THE (1920), Fanshaw, Brickendon, Hertford.—*Sec.*, E. V. Tipper.
- MOUNTBATTEN (EDWINA) TRUST, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
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- PRINCESS LOUISE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL FOR LIMBLESS SAILORS AND SOLDIERS** (1916), Erskine, Bishopston, Renfrewshire.—**Sec.** and **Tres.**, Maj. G. A. Rankin, 202 W. George Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION** (1827), 61 Doughty Street, W.C.1. Homes for elderly printers and widows at Basildon.—**Sec.**, A. Reynolds.
- PRINTING, INSTITUTE OF** (1961), 10-11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—**Sec.**, M. A. Smith.
- PRISON VISITORS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION** (1923), 47 Hartington Street, Bedford.—**Gen. Sec.**, Mrs. A. G. McKenna.
- PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, ROYAL LONDON** (1939), 56 Stamford Street, S.E.1.—**Sec.**, H. C. Bennett.
- PRIVATE PATIENTS PLAN** (The London Association for Hospital Services).—Eynsham House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.—**Gen. Manager**, J. H. Dyter.
- PROCURATORS IN GLASGOW, ROYAL FACULTY OF** (1600).—**Treas.**, Clerk and Fiscal, A. F. Ferguson, T.D., 21 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF**, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.—**Sec.**, W. F. S. Woodford, O.B.E.
- PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF** (1919), 3-9 Northumberland Street, W.C.2.—**Gen. Sec.**, W. McCall.
- PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL**, 10 St. Christopher's Place, W.1.—**Sec.**, Miss P. Roden.
- PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1920), Lord Alexander House, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE, COUNCIL FOR**, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—**Registrar**, J. S. Tapsfield.
- PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, UNITED SOCIETY FOR THE (U.S.P.G.)**, 15 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—**Sec.**, Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp, D.D.
- PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE** (1836), Chichester House, 278-82 High Holborn, W.C.1.—**Sec.**, R. W. Hale.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE** (1845), 119 Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.—**Hon. Sec.**, O. T. Taylor.
- PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY** (1827), ■ Lawn Mansions, 7F High Street, Barnet, Herts.—**Sec.**, W. H. Gaze.
- PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND** (1840), 25 Moorgate, E.C.2.—**Hon. Sec.**, E. C. Evans.
- PROVINCIAL NOTARIES SOCIETY** (1907), 7 Hampshire Terrace, Portsmouth, Hants.—**Sec.**, G. E. Delafield.
- PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR** (1882), ■ Adam and Eve Mews, W.8.—**Pres.**, Prof. Sir Alister Hardy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE BRITISH** (1901), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—**Pres.**, B. Semeonoff; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Dr. S. M. Chown.
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF** (1922), 24 Park Crescent, W.1.—**Dir.**, R. Nottage, C.M.G.
- PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF** (1937), Postgraduate Medical School, 28 Portland Place, W.1.; Harben Laboratories, 23 Queen Square, W.C.1.—**Sec.**, A. R. Horsham.
- PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF** (1895), 32 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—**Sec.**, P. Poole.
- PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1883), 19 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—**Sec.**, R. Johnson.
- PUBLIC RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF** (1948), 20-26 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.1.—**Gen. Sec.**, Mrs. A. Wood.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF (BOYS)** (1941).—**Hon. Sec.**, M. H. Glover, Skinners' Hall, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.—**Sec.**, Brig. A. J. Knott, O.B.E., West Rood, West Hill, Harrow, Middlesex.

- PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF GIRLS' (1942), 26 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—Hon. Sec., W. L. Lister.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU, 17 Queen Street, W.1.—Dir., R. F. B. Campbell.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS BURSARS' ASSOCIATION (1932).—Sec., D. M. Sherwood, Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF (1908).—Pres., Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec., Prof. J. F. Wilson, Faculty of Law, The University, Southampton.
- PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.—Sec., R. L. Howlett.
- PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (1896), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—Pres., P. F. du Sautoy; Sec., R. E. Barker, O.B.E.
- PURCHASING AND SUPPLY, INSTITUTE OF (1967), York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—Dir., P. F. H. Emery, M.P.
- QUANTITY SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.
- QUARRIER'S HOMES (1871), Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.
- QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF (1917), 62-64 Baker Street, W.1.—Sec., Miss Mary Roberts, M.B.E.
- QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOUNDATION FOR THE DISABLED (1967), Leatherhead Court, Leatherhead Surrey.—Dir., R. N. Smith, M.C., T.D. (Incorporating Queen Elizabeth's Training College (1934), Banstead Place Rehabilitation Centre (1946) Dorincourt Residential Sheltered Workshop (1948) and Lulworth Court Holiday and Convalescent Home (1949).)
- QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND (1897), Central Fund, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—Sec., Maj. G. C. Hackett, M.B.E.
- QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Perthshire.—Headmaster, Lt.-Col. W. C. Harrison.
- QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING (1887), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—Dir., Capt. B. S. Pemberton, R.N.; Chief Nursing Officer, Miss L. J. Gray; Gen. Sec., Miss M. Faulkner.
- RACE RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1958), 36 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—Chairman, The Lord Walston; Dir., P. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.
- RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (INCORPORATED), 35 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—Gen. Manager, A. E. Dowdeswell.
- RADIOLOGISTS, FACULTY OF (1934), c/o Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—Hon. Sec., J. N. Pattinson.
- RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Hon. Sec., J. R. Harding, 38 Station Road, Wyld Green, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1858), 29 John Street, W.C.1; Railway Orphanage at Derby.—Gen. Sec., W. C. Wayland-Carr.
- RAILWAY INVIGORATION SOCIETY (1954), Room 3, 254 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1861), Room 9, 17 Crosswall, E.C.3.
- RAINER FOUNDATION (formerly London Police Court Mission), 11 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, S.W.1.—Sec., R. Howell.
- RAMBLERS' ASSOCIATION (1935), 124 Finchley Road, N.W.3.—Sec., T. Stephenson.
- RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION (1882), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—Sec., Frank L. Othick.
- RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH. See BRITISH.
- RED ENSIGN CLUB, SAILORS' HOME AND (1830), Dock Street, E.I.—Gen. Manager, Capt. J. C. Young, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).
- RED POLL CATTLE SOCIETY AND BRITISH DANE CATTLE SOCIETY, Suffolk Showground, Buckleham Road, Ipswich.—Sec., K. V. Cousins.
- REEDHAM SCHOOL (INCORPORATED) (1844), Purley, Surrey.—Sec., H. W. Richardson.
- REED'S SCHOOL (1813). Offices, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Sec., Philip Horton.
- REFRIGERATION, INSTITUTE OF (1899), New Bridge Street House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—Sec., D. T. Lee.
- REINDEER COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (1949), Newton Hill, Harston, Cambridge.—Hon. Sec., Dr. E. J. Lindgren, M.A.
- RELIGION AND MEDICINE, INSTITUTE OF (1964).—Organizing Sec., Miss M. C. Kidson, 58A Wimpole Street, W.1.
- RENT OFFICERS, INSTITUTE OF.—Hon. Sec., A. S. C. Gurling, M.C., St. Marylebone Town Hall, W.1.
- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—Hon. Sec., A. D. Macdonald, M.D.; Sec., Mrs Katherine Williams.
- RETAIL ALLIANCE, 42-44 Sun Street, E.C.2.—Hon. Sec., H. S. S. Few.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (Trafalgar Day, 1925), 117A Fulham Road, S.W.3.—Gen. Sec., Cdr. K. C. Grieve, R.N.
- RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS ASSOCIATION (1947), 1 Devonshire Place, W.1.—Gen. Sec., T. E. Riches.
- RICHARD III SOCIETY.—Gen. Sec., Miss V. A. Giles, 84 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.9.
- RIVER AUTHORITIES, ASSOCIATION OF, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1., Secs., Dyson, Bell & Co.
- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—Joint Hon. Secs., J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.
- ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF (1945), 1 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—Sec., J. A. Fletcher, M.B.E.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Ruebilder House, Havelock Road, Southall, Middlesex.—Gen. Sec., L. Bailey.
- ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL.—Hon. Sec., R. A. Woods, F.S.A., c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Pres., J. P. V. D. Balsdon, F.B.A.; Sec., Mrs. P. Gilbert.
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914), Sheen Lane House, Sheen Lane, S.W.14.—Sec., V. Dover, M.C.
- ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY (1901), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—Sec., H. Heather.
- ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND (1838), 35 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—Sec., C. V. Dadd.
- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—Controller, Air Marshal Sir William Coles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION, 43 Grove Park Road, W.4.—Gen. Sec., G. R. Boak, O.B.E.
- ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758). Offices, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—Sec., Eric A. Corner.
- ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1865), 122-6 Balham High Road, S.W.12. Home for aged seamen, Belvedere, Kent; Flatlets for retired seafarers and widows at Banstead, Surrey. Out-pensions for retired seamen of limited means. Samaritan and War Fund for general relief. Allowances for widows

- in distress and Home for widows and retired stewardesses, Eastbourne.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. Lafferty, M.B.E.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. F. C. Emery, M.B.E.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN**, 2 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.I.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Crawford.
- ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS** (1876), 17 Devonshire Street, W.I.—*Sec.*, F. R. Francis.
- ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION**, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. M. Vorstermans, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS** (1815), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.
- ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS**, 82-84 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY** (1901), 42 Devonshire Street, W.I.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Selkirk, P.C., G.C.M.C., C.B.E., A.F.C.; *Sec.*, Miss M. Fitzsimmons.
- ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY** (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Phyllis G. Dabbs.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS**, 32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. Robertson; *Registrar*, A. R. W. Porter.
- ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY** (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute and later Royal Empire Society), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Central Council*, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C. (30,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, A. S. H. Kemp, O.B.E.
- ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY**, FACULTY OF (1936). (Royal Society of Arts). John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, A. Havinden, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, G. E. Mercer.
- ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY** (1902), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, W. Manston.
- ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY** (1890), The Marshall Library, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- ROYAL ENGINEERS**, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. J. H. S. Lacey, C.B.E.
- ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND** (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, O.B.E., B.L.
- ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY** (1804).—*Offices*, Vincent Square, S.W.1. *Garden*, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. Hamer, M.B.E.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES**, PUTNEY (1854), West Hill, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, N. Campbell.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL**, Holbrook, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Headmaster*, N. A. York.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY** (1774).—In 1967, 870 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 622 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 93 others.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. R. W. Collins-Charlton, M.B.E.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS** (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director*, Right Hon. K. G. Younger.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN** (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.I.—*Pres.*, The Lord Fleck, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Dir.*, Prof. G. Porter, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, M. A. T. Rogers, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES**, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. Tyler.
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY**, THE (1891), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.I.—*Chief Sec.*, Brig. P. de C. Jones, O.B.E.
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND** (1790), 11 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Pres.*, J. Lehmann, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, V. Bonham-Carter.
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND** (1836), 24 King's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Mrs. G. Roosmale-Cocq.
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY** (1737), 3 Hill Square, Edinburgh 8.—*Secs.*, R. D. Hunter; J. B. Irving.
- ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY**, Canterbury House, 393 Cowley Road, Oxford.—*Exec. Secs.*, R. Pennington; V. E. Shannon. *Gen. Sec.*, R. H. Scaife.
- ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION** (1874) 44 Philip Victor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 21.—*Sec.*, Dr. N. Fortune.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION**, THE (1824).—*Income* (1967), £1,216,237, expenditure £1,616,321; total number of lives rescued, over 89,000; rescued in 1967, 1,099. 145 life-boats and 102 fast inshore rescue boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Whorlow, O.B.E.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN** (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.I.—*Sec.*, Charles Laurie.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME** (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, M.B.E., Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Capt. R. C. Steele, R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST** (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND** (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above*.
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION** (1904), Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Essendon, Hatfield, Herts., for daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Brig. H. E. Boulter, C.B.E., D.S.O.
- ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL**, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, R. Percival.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY**, LONDON (1869), 4x Devonshire Place, W.I.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. South, M.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY** (1813), 29 Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.
- ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY** (1853), Maddox House, 1 Maddox Street, W.I.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallett, O.B.E.
- ROYAL PINNER SCHOOL FOUNDATION**, 110 Old Brompton Road, S. Kensington, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, W. H. Drayton.
- "**ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS**" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 32 Western Parade, Southsea, Hants. Rests for naval personnel, at Portsmouth, Devonport, Londonderry, Weymouth and Singapore; Christian Community centres for Naval families at Gosport and Plymouth.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.

- ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK (1872), 25 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss V. Beames.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Miss E. R. Grubb.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, A. M. M. Wood.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS (1821) (Science and Technology).—*Sec.*, C. N. Kemp, 4 Alva Street, Edinburgh 2.
- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919), 58 High Street, Sutton, Surrey.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
- ROYAL SIGNALS INSTITUTION (1950), Cheltenham Terrace, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. G. Day, O.B.E., T.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, O.M., C.H.; *Treas. and Vice-Pres.*, The Lord Fleck, K.B.E.; *Secretaries and Vice-Presidents*, Sir Ashley Miles, C.B.E.; Prof. M. J. Lighthill; *Foreign Secretary and Vice-Pres.*, Sir Harold Thompson, C.B.E.; *Executive Sec.*, Dr. D. C. Martin, C.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, W. G. Alexander, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, R. F. B. Fenn.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major R. F. Seager.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS (1889), The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.—*Dir.*, P. J. Conder.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Sir Walter Warboys; *Sec.*, G. E. Mercer.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Brine; *Keeper*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, A. E. S. Crampton, M.C.; *Sec.*, Mrs. O. H. D. Churchill.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. N. Feather, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Prof. A. E. Ritchie, M.D.; *Treas.*, The Lord Balerno, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc.; *Curator*, Robert Schlapp, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE (1805), Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Hector MacLennan, F.R.C.O.G.; *Sec.*, R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir William Hutchison, P.P.R.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. Halliday, P.R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. S. Pritchard.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, F. A. Cockfield; *Sec.*, I. H. Blenkinsop.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. D. Houghton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1895), 147 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Rhodes.
- RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 39 & 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, K. Macrae, W.S.
- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF (1928), Meifod, Montgomeryshire.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. Meade.
- SAILORS' CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, THE (1821), Newland, Hull. Cares for British seamen's children who have lost a parent. Provides welfare facilities for seamen in Humber area, including Homes for aged seafarers at Hull, Goole, Grimsby, S. Shields, Fleetwood and Lowestoft.—*Sec.*, L. Hartley.
- ST. CHRISTOPHER'S FELLOWSHIP (incorporating Homes for Working Boys in London) (1870), 53 Warwick Road, S.W.5.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 102 Old Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1968, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 2,105.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.B., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, I. G. Orme; *Sec.*, A. D. Lloyds.
- ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, N.7.—*Sec.*, H. F. F. Hayden.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AND BRIGADE, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir Philip Southwell, C.B.E., M.C.; *Commissioner-in-Chief*, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. *Brigade Strengths* (U.K., 1967), Men, 32,936; Women, 18,762; Boy Cadets, 24,512; Girl Cadets, 38,521.—*Registrar*, G. W. Woodhill.
- SALES ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1966), 22 Vicarage Fields, Warwick.—*Sec.*, J. E. Fenton.
- SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION (1903), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, (vacant).
- SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—*Dir.*, P. J. Allan.
- SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 140 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.
Chief Officer, R. V. Seels.
- Liverpool (1842), 46 Derby Road, Liverpool, 20.
Chief Officer, K. G. Smith.
- Glasgow (1873) 201-203 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.I.—*Chief Officer*, R. D. Bevan.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. See PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.
- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 29 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Sir Colin Thornley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- SAVINGS BANK INSTITUTE, Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer Street, W.1.—*Sec.* A. J. F. Miller.
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Hon. Set.*, E. L. Moor.
- SCHOOL NATURAL SCIENCE SOCIETY, 2 Bramley Mansions, Berrylands Road, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.
- SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. McClement.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—*Sec.*, T. A. Casey.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.
- SCHOOLMISTRESSES AND GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. For the benefit of all kinds of women private teachers. Annuities; temporary assistance; homes for the retired and chronic sick.—*Sec.*, J. W. Beattie.
- SCHOOLS MUSIC ASSOCIATION, THE (1938), 4 Newman Road, Bromley.—*Sec.*, S. S. Moore.

- SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF**, Flat 3, 3 Buckland Crescent, N.W.3.—President, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; Sec., Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.
- SCIENCE EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION FOR** (1963), 52 Bateman Street, Cambridge.
- SCOTTISH CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATION**, 72 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- SCOTTISH CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE**, 11 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh 3.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL** (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor). Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—Sec., R. Cook.
- SCOTTISH COUNTRY INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT TRUST**, 27 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3.—Sec., T. I. Geddes.
- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY** (1886).—Hon. Sec., G. G. Simpson, Ph.D., F.S.A., c/o Scottish Record Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh 2.
- SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION** (1906)—Sec., G. Rowan-Hamilton 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY** (1946), 11 Atholl Place, Edinburgh 3.—Sec., W. Mackenzie.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION** (1940), 5 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.—Sec., Neil A. Milne, W.S.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY**, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., G. Wilson.
- SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY**, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh 2.—Hon. Sec., A. L. Murray.
- SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION**, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh, 3.—Gen. Sec., J. Docherty.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS** (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—Sec. and Treas., G. F. S. Brian.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS** (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., James M. MacKellar.
- SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION**, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—Sec., J. D. MacDonald & Co.
- SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD** (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—Dir., W. A. Nicholson, O.B.E.
- SCOTTISH UNION OF STUDENTS**, 30 Lothian Street, Edinburgh 8.—Finance Offr., G. Commissos.
- SCOUT ASSOCIATION, THE**, Headquarters, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, Bt., K.B.E.; Sec., C. C. Goodhind, M.B.E. Membership in U.K. (1967), 557,918; World Membership over 10,000,000 in over 100 countries.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF**.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. A. Blessley, 7 Oakmead Gardens, Edgware, Middx.
- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION** (1888), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated (1967), 19,602,973.—Gen. Sec., T. Wales.
- SCRIPTURE UNION** (1867), 5 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Gen. Dir., N. W. H. Sylvester.
- SEAFARERS EDUCATION SERVICE** (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.—Director, Ronald Hope, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.
- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated)**.—Sec., F. Page, 53 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY** (1846), 87 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF** (1891), 16 Park Crescent, W.1.—Sec., J. F. Phillips, O.B.E., LL.M.
- SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF** (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—Sec.-Gen., F. H. J. Wileman, O.B.E.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY** (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—Hon. Sec., Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.
- SELDEN SOCIETY** (1887), Faculty of Laws, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, E.1.—Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Fletcher, M.P.; Sec., V. Tunkele.
- SHAFESBURY HOMES AND ARETHUSA** (secondary boarding school in a ship, founded 1843 in River Medway, Kent); Headquarters, 229A Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—Gen. Sec., Lt.-Cdr. A. D. England, R.N.
- SHAFESBURY SOCIETY** (1844), Shaftesbury House, 112 Regency Street, S.W.1.—Engaged in social service among the physically handicapped and the poor. Maintains Residential Schools for physically handicapped children, Hostels for Muscular Dystrophy sufferers over 16 years, Holiday centres for the disabled and Missions in Greater London.—Sec., G. Franklin.
- SHAW SOCIETY** (1941), 3 Chestnut Court, Middle Lane, N.8.—Hon. Gen. Sec., Miss T. Block.
- SHERLOCK HOLMES SOCIETY** (1951), The Studio, 39 Clabon Mews, S.W.1.—Hon. Secs., Mrs. M. Gunn; C. Prestige.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED** (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.—Sec., J. L. Logan.
- SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF** (1944), 16 Park Crescent, W.1.—Sec., W. E. Redman.
- SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF**, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—Pres. (1968-69), The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.; Dir., L. G. H. Horner, O.B.E.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** (1839), 16 Wilfrest Street, S.W.1.—Sec., Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pinchin, R.N.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY** (1878), Peterborough Show Ground, Peterborough.—Sec., R. W. Bird.
- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION**, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—Sec., F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.
- SMALL INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS, COUNCIL FOR**, 35 Camp Road, Winbledon Common, S.W.19.—Dir., Maj.-Gen. S. H. M. Battye, C.B.
- SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE**.—Hon. Sec., V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN** (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—Gen. Sec., P. Howard.
- SOIL ASSOCIATION**, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.—Research Director, D. D. Campbell, O.B.E., M.C.; Sec., Sir Ronald Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION** (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—Gen. Sec., Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL** (1855) 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—Sec., Col. F. D. Pike.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION** (1885), 27 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—Chairman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; Controller, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.; Sec., Lt.-Cdr. R. G. Brown, V.R.D. R.N.R.
- SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated)** (1899), see FORCES HELP SOCIETY.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION** (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—Sec., Miss M. Gold.
- SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND**.—Sec., S. H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE** (1655), 1 Dean Trench Street, S.W.1.—Regr., Brig. G. O. N. Thompson, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION**, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and

- Ireland, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Humphreys.
- S.O.S. SOCIETY, THE (1929), 14 Culford Gardens, S.W.3. Accommodation for those in need.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Burrus.
- SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1857), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. M. Davies.
- S.P.G.—See "PROPAGATION."
- SPASTICS SOCIETY, THE (1952), ■ Park Crescent, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. C. E. Cumplen.
- SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. E. Johnson.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. C. Thwaites, 9 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.
- STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).—*Sec.*, G. R. Thomson, T.D., Ph.D., ■ St. Giles' Street, Edinburgh 1.
- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond-upon-Thames.—*Commandant*, Gp. Capt. M. O. Richardson.
- STATISTICIANS, INSTITUTE OF (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Davis.
- STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 48 Castle Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. F. Stewart, W.S.
- STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, R. F. M. Wilkinson; *Deputy Chairman*, H. J. R. J. Radcliffe, M.B.E.; *Sir Edward Goschen*, Bt., D.S.O.; *The Lord Ritchie* of Dundee, P.C.; *Sec.-Gen.*, C. D. Morley, C.B.E.
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. D. Morgan.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. D. Head.
- SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1800), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sir Hedley Atkins, K.B.E.; *Sec.*, R. S. Johnson-Gilbert.
- SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1505), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sir James Fraser, Bt., F.R.C.S.(Ed.).
- SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL (1862), 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Capt. K. S. Colquhoun, R.N.
- SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 21 Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Nunn.
- SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED (1868), 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1968-69), O. S. Chesterton, M.C. Sec., R. Steel.
- SUSSEX CATTLE SOCIETY (1887), ■ Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.—*Sec.*, H. J. Hancorn.
- SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901), Swan Court, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.
- SWEDENborg SOCIETY (1810), 20-21 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Freda G. Griffith, Ph.D., B.Sc.
- TAIL WAGGERS' CLUB (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 356-360 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. S. C. Michell.
- TAVISTOCK INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, Tavistock Centre, Belsize Lane, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, S. G. Gray.
- TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1930), Cliffords Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. A. Arnold.
- TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, 151 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. A. Evans.
- TEACHERS IN COMMERCE LTD., FACULTY OF, 13 Stamford Place, Sale, Cheshire.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Snowdon.
- TEACHERS ■ TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATION OF (1904), Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Britton, C.B.E., M.A.
- TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Ronald Gould, M.A., LL.D.
- TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ASSOCIATION OF, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.
- TEACHERS OF MATHEMATICS, ASSOCIATION OF, c/o Sec., Vine Street Chambers, Nelson, Lancs.
- TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF, St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. J. Burton.
- TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919), 72 High Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.
- TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 8 Leake Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E.
- TELEPHONE USERS' ASSOCIATION (1965), 35 Connaught Square, W.2.—*Secs.*, J. Gorst; M. Elwes.
- TELEVISION SOCIETY, ROYAL, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Marshall.
- TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—
- British National Temperance League (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Daniel.
 - British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), ■ North Bank Street, Edinburgh 1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. I. D. Smith.
 - Church of England Council for Social Aid, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.
 - Church of Scotland Department of Social and Moral Welfare, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. L. B. Garden.
 - Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Social Service and Moral Welfare, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. R. Gray.
 - Congregational Church in England and Wales, Committee on Temperance, Drug Dependence and Gambling, Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.
 - Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, ■ Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.
 - Friends' Temperance and Moral Welfare Union (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.
 - Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.
 - Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
 - National Association of Temperance Officials (1897), 16 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Harrison.
 - National Temperance Federation (1884), 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. T. Brake.
 - National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.
 - Order of the Sons of Temperance, 21 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.—*Sec.*, K. Unsworth.
 - Royal Naval Temperance Society (auxiliary of Royal Sailors' Rests), 32 Western Parade, Southsea, Hants.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.
 - Scottish Temperance Alliance, 244 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, Colin Palmer.
 - Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—*Sec.*, I. D. Stuart, 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.
 - South Wales Temperance Union, Temperance Collegiate Association, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, A. C. Davey.
 - Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. C. Davies.

- Temperance Education Board (Ireland)** (1918), 12 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, H. C. Jones.
- United Kingdom Band of Hope Union**, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Tayler.
- TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES ASSOCIATIONS**. **COUNCIL** (1908), Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Brig. A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C.
- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION**, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. J. Black, T.D.
- TEXTILE INSTITUTE** (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.
- THEATRE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES, ASSOCIATION OF LONDON** (1950), 3rd Floor, West End House, Hills Place, W.1.
- THEATRE RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR** (1949).—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss S. Rosenfeld; J. Reading, 103 Ralph Court, Queensway, W.2.
- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL** (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Copland.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD OF CHARITY** (1892), 19 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. L. Hewitt.
- THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**, Gloucester House, 8/9 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. R. L. Thompson.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND** (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. H. Leslie-Smith.
- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE** (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.
- THORACIC SOCIETY, THE**.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Ogilvie, M.D., Broad Green Hospital, Liverpool.
- TIBET SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TIBET RELIEF FUND** (1959), 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. M. S. Daly.
- TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE** (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE)** (1915), British Headquarters, 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. A. Cattell.
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION**, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, D. Hall.
- TOWN CLERKS, SOCIETY OF** (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, T. Foord (*Worthing*).
- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE** 1914), 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. R. Rathbone, B.A.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF** (1929), ■ Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Nat. Sec.*, Mrs. M. Erskine-Wyse.
- TRADE MARK AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF** (1934), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. F. Hoare.
- TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF** (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Pegnall.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)**.—See p. 1122.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF** (1944), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. H. S. Bangay.
- TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF** (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Griffiths.
- TRAVEL AGENTS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH** (1950), 50-54 Charlotte Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Gen., Maj.-Gen. P. G. Turpin, C.B., O.B.E.
- TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS JOINT COMMITTEE**.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Bowen, Thurston Cottage, Thurston Park, Whitstable, Kent.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF** (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. P. C. C. Garnham, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper, M.B.E.
- TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION** (1887). Knighiton House, 52-66 Mortimer Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. D. Miller.
- TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF**.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Woolford, 1066 Green Lane, Temple Ewell, Dover, Kent.
- UFAW (UNIVERSITIES FEDERATION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE)** (1926), 230 High Street, Potters Bar, Herts.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. Brockhurst.
- ULSTER SOCIETY IN LONDON, THE**, 11 Berkeley Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Rathcavan, P.C.; *Hon. Sec.*, Capt. J. Lindsay.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION** (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. B. Pirie.
- UNDEB CYMRU FYDD (The New Wales Union)** (1941), 24 Ffôrdd y Môr, Aberystwyth.—*Sec.*, B. Jones.
- UNIT TRUST MANAGERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1959), 306-8 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, P. J. Naish.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.)**, (1883) (Incorporated), Bexton Lane, Knutsford, Cheshire.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.
- UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC** (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND** (1945), 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, J. A. F. Ennals; *Sec.*, H. Walker.
- UNITED SERVICES CORPS** (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.
- UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE**, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *Africa*, Lusaka, Zambia.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. E. H. Wade; *Gen. Manager*, M. E. Foxell.
- UNITED SYNAGOGUE** (1870).—*Pres.*, Sir Isaac Wolfson, Bt.—*Sec.*, N. Rubin, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF** (1919), Bremen House, Sale Place, W.2.—*Sec.*, K. Urwin.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.)** (1907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.—*Exec. Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF** (1919), 17A King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.3.—*Exec. Sec.*, Miss J. B. Robinson.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED)**, 255 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Bramall, M.A.
- VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF**, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Crockett.
- VALUERS INSTITUTION**, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Crockett.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON** (1888), 53 Marloes Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL)** (1847). *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, G. L. Rudd.
- VENEREAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF**, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. R. D. Catterall, James Pringle House, Middlesex Hospital, W.1.
- VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF**, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, A. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, A. A. Bath.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE FOR COMMONWEALTH FRIENDSHIP** (1902), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Vice Adm. Sir John Gray, K.B.E., C.B.
- VICTORIAN SOCIETY** (1958), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Fawcett.

- VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.; Prof. P. G. Foote, M.A.
- VITREOUS ENAMELLERS, INSTITUTE OF, Ripley, nr. Derby.—*Sec.*, J. D. Gardom.
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- POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.
- PRECAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 9 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, R. W. Parks.
- PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.
- PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 519 Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. P. Wells.
- QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, (vacant).
- RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 19-21 Conway Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.
- ROAD HAULAGE ASSOCIATION LTD., ■ Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, G. K. Newman.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.
- RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, G. T. Hulmston.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills, M.B.E.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Clareville House, Oxendon Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 20 Peel Street, W.8.—*Dir.*, F. D. Outridge.
- SCOTCH WHISKY ASSOCIATION, 77 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, P. J. Woodhouse. *Information Office*, 17 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, T. J. Feilden.
- SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 21 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. *Joint Secs.*, R. D. Brown; A. G. Robertson; C. H. Stansfield.

SHIPPING FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH (1890), 146-150 Minories, E.C.3.—Dir., J. K. Rice-Oxley.

SPINNERS' AND DOUBLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—Sec., W. R. Hanks.

TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 32 Savile Row, W.1.—Sec., P. G. Clancy.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—Sec., J. Gill.

TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.2.—Sec., H. J. Bocking.

TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 546-548 Commercial Road, E.1.—Sec., G. H. Scott. TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull. Sec., K. C. Blease.

TYRE DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Broadway House, The Broadway, S.W.19.—Sec., M. Thomas.

WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—Sec., M. A. Liddell.

WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED), BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—Dir., L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.

WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—Sec., J. K. Turner.

THE COST OF LIVING

The first cost-of-living index to be calculated in Great Britain was the one which took July, 1914, as 100 and was based on the pattern of expenditure of working-class families in 1904. Since 1947 the Index of Retail Prices has superseded the cost-of-living index, although the older term is still often popularly applied to it. This index is designed to reflect the month-by-month changes in the average level of retail prices of goods and services purchased by the majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage-earners and most small and medium salary-earners. For spending coming within the scope of the index, a representative list of items is selected and the prices actually charged for these items are collected at regular intervals. In working out the index figure, the price changes are "weighted"—that is, given different degrees of importance—in accordance with the pattern of consumption of the average family.

Consumer Price Index

However, a more useful guide when considering changes in the average level of prices of all consumer goods and services, particularly over a number of years, is the consumer price index. This index, which has been calculated back to 1938, covers the expenditure of all consumers defined for national income purposes, and compares the price of goods and services actually purchased in a given year with the prices of the same goods and services in the base year. It is a by-product of calculations of changes in expenditure at constant prices and is derived by dividing the annual estimates of total consumers' expenditure at current prices by the corresponding estimates at 1958 prices.

The consumer price index and the retail price index therefore give slightly different results because of the differences both in method of construction and in coverage.

Purchasing Power of the £

The purchasing power of money varies inversely with prices. For example, if prices are doubled over a period of time the purchasing power is halved; if prices rise by 50 per cent., the purchasing power falls by 33½ per cent.; and so on. The consumer price index, which is devised annually, is normally used for estimating changes in the internal purchasing power of the pound, although for years prior to 1938 it is necessary to fall back on the original cost-of-living index. Over short periods of time (e.g. a few months) or when interest is centred particularly upon the purchasing power of the pound for households such as those of wage earners and medium salary earners, the index of retail prices is used.

The following cost-of-living tables have been compiled by using these official series of indices:

"Cost of Living" Index Purchasing Power of £
1958 = 100 1958 = 100 1958 = 205.

			£ s. d.
1914	.. 23	.. 439	4 7 9
1920	.. 57	.. 176	1 15 3
1930	.. 36	.. 277	2 15 3
1938	.. 36	.. 281	2 16 2
1946	.. 60	.. 166	1 13 2
1950	.. 73	.. 137	1 7 5
1951	.. 80	.. 126	1 5 1
1952	.. 84	.. 119	1 3 8
1953	.. ■■■	.. 117	1 3 4
1954	.. 87	.. 114	1 2 11
1955	.. 90	.. 111	1 2 1
1956	.. 94	.. 106	1 1 2
1957	.. 97	.. 103	1 0 7
1958	.. 100	.. 100	1 0 0
1959	.. 101	.. 100	19 11
1960	.. 101	.. 99	19 8
1961	.. 104	.. 96	19 2
1962	.. 108	.. 92	18 6
1963	.. 110	.. 91	18 3
1964	.. 113	.. 89	17 9
1965	.. 118	.. 85	17 0
1966	.. 122	.. 82	16 4
1967	.. 125	.. 80	16 0

There are no official figures for the years 1939-1945.

The method employed to estimate the rise in the cost of living in a given period is illustrated by the following example. To find the rise in the cost of living between 1946 and 1956:

From consumer price index (1958 = 100)

$$\frac{1946 = 60}{1956 = 94} \text{ Then if } 1946 = 100,$$

$$1956 = \frac{94}{60} \times 100 = 157.$$

The purchasing power of money varies inversely with prices. Thus, if the cost of living index (1958 = 100) is 125 in 1967, then the purchasing power of the £ compared with 20s. in 1958 is:-

$$\frac{100}{125} = \text{£}0.80 = 16s.$$

It should be noted that these figures can only be approximate.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)
Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

[01-636-4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since 1871 (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1967-68) totalled 160 with an aggregate membership of 8,725,604.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with motions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 160 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only one large British union is not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the trade union movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist trade unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 39 members (37 representing 19 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council. *Women Members.*—In 1968, a total of 1,766,480 women were members of unions in the T.U.C. The largest groups were members of the Transport and General Workers Union (194,691), National Union of General and Municipal Workers (199,869) Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (132,137), and National Union of Public Employees (136,000).

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such cases being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also if there appears to be justification to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty or suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council, the trade union movement maintains systematic relations with the Government and Government Departments, with the Confederation of British Industry and with a large number of other bodies. A major instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the Confederation of British

Industry and the boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration, affecting industry. The General Council is represented on the National Economic Development Council, established to examine problems associated with faster economic growth. The Council includes Ministers dealing with economic and industrial affairs, representatives of public and private industry and independent members. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Central Training Council, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Productivity Council, Consumer's Councils, etc. Chairman (1968-69), J. E. Newton. General Secretary, Rt. Hon. G. Woodcock, C.B.E. Assistant General Secretary, V. Feather, C.B.E.

Trade Group* (with numbers of unions)	Total Member- ship
Mining and Quarrying (3).....	408,212
Railways (3).....	322,664
Transport (other) (4).....	1,581,774
Shipbuilding (1).....	124,202
Engineering, Foundry and Vehicle Building (4).....	1,279,884
Technical Engineering and Scientific (1).....	190,769
Electricity (1).....	352,351
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (1).....	223,942
Building, Woodworking and Fur- nishing (2).....	416,843
Printing and Paper (1).....	380,909
Textiles (1).....	151,069
Clothing (1).....	167,152
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1).....	88,477
Glass, Pottery, Chemicals, Food, Drink, Tobacco, Brushmaking, and Dis- tribution (2).....	459,707
Agriculture (1).....	115,000
Public Employees (3).....	783,470
Civil Servants (2).....	588,324
Professional, Clerical and Entertain- ment (2).....	301,222
General Workers (3).....	789,633
TOTAL (39).....	8,725,604

* Included in a reorganization effected at the 100th Congress at Blackpool on Sept. 2-6, 1968. Details shown are those of the new grouping.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

The Congress was formed in 1897 and acts as a national centre for the trade union movement in Scotland. In 1968 it consisted of 11 unions with a membership of 827,154 and 43 directly affiliated Trades Councils. The majority of the unions organize throughout Britain and affiliate on their membership in Scotland through their 13 Scottish unions.

The Annual Congress in April elects a 17-member General Council on the basis of 10 industrial sections. Congress has been prominent in pressing for economic expansion and full employment in Scotland and the development of the social services, most of which are separately organized in Scotland.

Chairman (1968-69), E. Humphries. General Secretary, J. Jack, C.B.E.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1968. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (incorporating The Variety Artistes' Federation).—(17,408).—*Sec.*, G. Croasdell, O.B.E., 8 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,000).—*Sec.*, The Lord Collison, C.B.E., 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (3,008).—*Sec.*, H. M. Wareham, Jenkin House, 173A Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15.
- BAKERS UNION (44,004).—*Gen. Sec.*, S. Gretton, 8 Guildford Street, W.C.1.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (12,184).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, O.B.E., Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (12), 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.—*Sec.*, Miss R. Brooks.
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (75,513).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. G. Brooks, ■ Holly Road, Twickenham, Middlesex.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (70).—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (1,860).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Bleackley, 80 St. George's Road, Bolton.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (18,878).—*Sec.*, J. Barry, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND AND DISABLED OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,003).—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (123,601).—Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2.—*Pres.*, D. McGarvey.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (69,252)., The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (6,069).—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (3,380).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Sherman, 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
- BROADCASTING STAFF, ASSOCIATION OF (10,912).—*Sec.*, T. L. Littlewood, 54-58 Uxbridge Road, W.5.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,700).—*Sec.*, T. B. Thomas, 18-20 High Street, Watford, Herts.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbee, 22 London Bridge Street, S.E.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (70,272).—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, C.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (24,203).—*Sec.*, J. King 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (218).—*Sec.*, J. Bennett, 29 Pyeon Hall Lane, Cleckheaton, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADE UNION, NORTHERN (1,117).—*Sec.*, R. Townsend, 9 St. James Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (286).—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (16,071).—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.1.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (300).—R. E. Williams, 3 Mascot Road, Bedminster, Bristol 3.
- CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (12,683).—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, ■ Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (160,346).—*Sec.*, W. L. Kendall, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (27,693).—*Sec.*, J. O. N. Vickers, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (79,870).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Chapman, 22 Worple Road, S.W.19.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (120).—*Sec.*, G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Yorks.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (28,213).—*Sec.*, J. Crawford, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL MOTORMEN'S UNION, SCOTTISH (20,500).—*Sec.*, A. H. Kitson, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (271).—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 8-13 New Inn Street, E.C.2.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (27,007).—*Sec.*, E. Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,044).—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (2,448).—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- COUNTY COURT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (4,779).—*Sec.*, F. Humphries, c/o Westminster County Court, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
- CUSTOMS AND EXCISE FEDERATION (4,380).—*Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Buckingham, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.
- CUSTOMS AND EXCISE PREVENTIVE STAFF ASSOCIATION (2,664).—*Sec.*, R. J. Lowe, 20 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- DOMESTIC APPLIANCE & GENERAL METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (6,329).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, M.B.E., Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs, High Street, Rotherham.
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION (73,024).—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (49,275)., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford 1.—*Sec.*, J. A. Peel.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (26,523).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, O.B.E., Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey.
- ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, TELECOMMUNICATION UNION/PLUMBING TRADES UNION (352,351).—*Sec.*, F. J. Chapple, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,044,150), 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Conway.

- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS (261).—*Sec.*, A. B. Stuart, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (2,222).—*Sec.*, A. Thompson, Bermuda House, 4 Hall Street, Manchester 2.
- GRAVVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (563).—*Sec.*, D. Hill, 34 Anson Road, Manchester 14.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMAN (1,136).—*Sec.*, H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (960).—*Sec.* H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILM TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (675).—*Sec.*, A. Bedford, 37 Orchard Street, Sheffield 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (2,697).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 61 Marloes Road, W.8.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (30,000).—*Sec.*, T. Parry, O.B.E., 59 Fulham High Street, S.W.6.
- FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,202).—*Sec.*, W. C. Clifton, 95 Farringdon Road E.C.1.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,064).—*Sec.*, D. R. Coates, 42-44 Wellington Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (60,142).—*Sec.* A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., Fairfields, Rose Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION (782,030), Ruxley Towers, Claygate, Esher, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath.
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (331).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham 31.
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,511).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 89a Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,424).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Hodgkinson, Kean Chambers, 21 Mappin Street, Sheffield 1.
- GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (795).—*Sec.*, I. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- GRAPHICAL AND ALLIED TRADES, SOCIETY OF (228,902), Sogat House, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Joint Secretaries*, R. W. Briginshaw; T. J. Smith.
- GRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (92,021) (formerly the Typographical Association (1849) and London Typographical Society (1848), amalgamated 1963).—*Secs.*, J. M. Bonfield; R. Willis, 63-67 Bromham Road, Bedford.
- GREATER LONDON COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (11,001).—*Sec.*, F. T. Hollocks, Room B73, County Hall, S.E.1.
- HEALERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (252).—*Sec.*, H. S. Fillingham, 42 Luck Lane, Marsh, Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (70,290).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. R. Akers, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEALTH VISITORS' ASSOCIATION (4,745).—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Wyndham-Kaye, 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,876).—*Sec.* J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS' ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,568), Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.
- HOSIERY AND KNITWEAR WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (49,438).—*Sec.*, H. L. G. Gibson, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (44,191).—*Sec.*, C. T. H. Plant, O.B.E., 7 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (12,638).—*Sec.*, M. W. Reynolds, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (36,038).—*Sec.*, J. P. Brown, 59A St. John's Road, S.W.1.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (100,222).—*Sec.*, D. H. Davies, Swinton House, 324 Grays' Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (526).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (20,271).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, Acorn House, 314 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (5,003).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 93 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,314).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 1 North Road, The Park, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (220).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (8,139).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, M.B.E., 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,506), 158 High Road, N.22.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. F. Childs.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (16,014).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53-54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (13,216).—*Sec.*, R. Emerick, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,042).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (35,321).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Griffiths, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (4,223).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Howcroft, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (502).—*Sec.*, D. J. Barr, Room 43, 62 George Street, Manchester 1.
- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,843).—*Sec.*, D. Kirkbright, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford 1.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,533).—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. P. S. Greaves, 55-56 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIRLINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (20,000).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- METALWORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (5,020).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, Lord's Chambers, 26 Corporation Street, Manchester 4.
- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (44,457).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS TRADE SOCIETY (144).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. N. Barker, 11 Bideford Road, Edgware, Middx.
- MINEWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (379,599).—*Sec.*, W. Paynter, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (12,061).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Tindall, 244 Tolworth Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

- MUSICIANS' UNION (32,089).—Gen. Sec., H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (366,951).—Sec., W. C. Anderson, C.B.E., Nalgo House, 8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (400).—Sec., R. Gordon, ■ Pettycur Road, Kinghorn, Fife.
- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (68,362).—Sec., A. G. Austin, 55 South Side, Clapham, S.W.4.
- PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (12,654).—Sec., S. P. McLaren, 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PATTERN WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION (250).—Sec., J. D. Townsend, ■ Holme Park Court, Berry Brow, Huddersfield.
- POST OFFICE MANAGEMENT STAFFS ASSOCIATION (14,909).—Sec., S. A. R. Seaton, 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (103,350).—Sec. Lord Delacourt-Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (185,388).—Sec., T. Jackson, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (28,956).—Sec., A. Dulson, 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,800).—Sec., C. S. Yarsley Callow Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,829).—Sec., E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—Sec., J. McCann, 33 Glenclova Terrace, Dundee.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (357).—Sec., L. C. Peters, 26 Medway Drive, Perivale, Greenford, Middx.
- PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (11,037).—Sec., F. G. Castell, Cronin House, 245 Church Street, N.9.
- PROCESS AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION (2,051).—R. M. Moss, Central Palace Drive, Witton Street, Northwich, Cheshire.
- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,160).—Sec., C. Lloyd, 124 Corn Exchange Buildings, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (265,000).—Sec., A. W. Fisher, Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (2,957).—Sec., H. O'Neill, O.B.E. 4-6 Branfil Road, Uptonminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (216,373).—Sec., S. F. Greene, C.B.E., Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (3,476).—Sec., A. J. Johnson, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,110).—Sec., B. W. Johnson, 44 Collingwood Avenue, Corby, Northants.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (4,022).—Sec., L. Walsh, 219 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Prestwich, Manchester.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (75).—Sec., J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool 11.
- SALT, CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL GENERAL WORKERS, UNION OF (1,530).—Sec., G. Miles, Devonlon, Sandyhill Road, Swanlow, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (346).—Sec., H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,705).—Gen. Sec., S. W. Parfitt, 2-4 St. John Street, E.C.1.
- SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFFS' ASSOCIATION OF (83,140).—Joint Gen. Secs., J. K. Dutton; C. Jenkins, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,524).—Sec., H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—Gen. Sec., W. Hogarth, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS, COPPERSMITHS AND HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (75,183).—Gen. Sec., L. W. Buck, 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,315).—Sec., A. E. Cooper, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 5.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (321,037).—Sec., A. W. H. Allen, C.B.E., 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (126).—Sec., S. Brown, 6 Moyse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (3,306), 67 Albert Road, S. Woodford, E.18.—Gen. Sec., A. C. Torode.
- SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,012).—Gen. Sec., L. Poupart, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.
- SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (1,992).—Sec., J. Richardson, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—Sec., J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (109,664).—Sec., J. E. Newton, 14 Kensington Square, W.8.
- TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (26,064).—Gen. Sec., E. Britton, C.B.E., Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
- TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (9,507).—Sec., C. Cooper, 43 Buckhurst Avenue, Seven-oaks, Kent.
- TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (8,019).—Sec., J. K. Glynn, 345 Upper Richmond Road West, S.W.14.
- TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,142).—Sec., C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.
- TEXTILE DAYMEN'S AND CLOTH PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION (76).—Sec., J. Halby, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford 3.
- TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (5,050).—Sec., T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (7,000).—Sec., H. Lisle, Foxlowe, Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (17,737).—Sec., Sir Tom O'Brien, 20 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.2.
- TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (17,318).—Sec., C. A. Butler, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.
- TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,450,986).—Sec., Rt. Hon. F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (70,970).—Gen. Sec., A. P. Coldrick, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.
- TRANSPORT UNION, UNITED ROAD (17,000).—Sec., J. Moore, 76 High Lane, Manchester 21.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION. See GRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (6,985).—Sec., P. Whigham, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON. *See* GRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (71,503).—Gen. Sec., A. Roberts, 44 Hathersage Road, Oxford Road, Manchester 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (3,500).—Sec., D. A. McIntosh, 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.

WARPRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (144).—Sec., B. Jowett, 34 Green Hill Drive, Bramley, Leeds 13.

WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGE-MEN'S UNION (3,690).—Sec., W. A. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION. THE (1,510).—Sec., F. C. Henry, O.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester 4.

WATER WORKS EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,886).—Sec., A. R. Bevan, 484 London Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,370).

—Sec., F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (34,451).—Gen. Sec., The Lord Wright of Ashton-under-Lyne, C.B.E., Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester 4.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS. THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,339).—Sec., L. Carr, Prospect House, Alma Street, Sheffield 3.

WOODCUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (24,728).—Sec., C. Stewart, 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester 1.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (180,229).—Sec., G. F. Smith, 9-11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (27).—Sec., J. Billard, 19 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1,691).—Sec., N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford 5.

WRITERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN (1,477).—Sec., A. Griffiths, 430 Edgware Road, W.2.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total income of these Associations in 1967 was £15,400,000 per annum, of which £3,633,000 was provided by the Ministry of Technology and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members or through other sources. Total expenditure was £14,600,000.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1957. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology keep a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented by substantial grants from the Government, through the Ministry of Technology.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 45 Research Associations and a number of other organizations in receipt of grants from the Ministry. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Brushes.

BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 90 Cowcross Street, E.C.1.—Dir., D. I. Fothergill.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—Dir., H. Morrogh, F.R.S.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—Dir., N. F. Astbury, C.B.E., Sc.D.

Civil Engineering.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION, Old Queen Street House,

6 Storey's Gate, S.W.1.—Dir., A. R. Collins, M.B.E., D.Sc.

Coal Utilization.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—Dir.-Gen., L. C. F. Blackman, Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—Dir., G. W. Lee, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Cotton, Silk, etc.

COTTON, SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBRES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.—Dir., D. W. Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Doncaster Street, Sheffield, 3.—Dir., E. A. Oldfield.

Drop Forging.

DROP FORGING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shepherd Street, Sheffield, 3.—Director, P. H. R. Lane, Ph.D.

Electrical.

ELECTRICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—Dir., B. C. Lindley, Ph.D.

Flour Milling.

FLOUR MILLING AND BAKING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Station, Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts.—Dir., G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacture.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—Dir. of Research, A. W. Holmes, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—Dir., H. R. Hinton.

Furniture.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Maxwell Road, Stevenage, Herts.—Dir., G. A. McMillan.

Gelatine and Glue.

GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION,

Warwick Street, Birmingham 12.—Dir., A. Courts, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Northumberland Road, Sheffield 10.—Dir., R. G. Newton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating.

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell, Berks.—Dir., N. S. Billington, O.B.E.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood, 7 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—Dir., W. A. Dutton.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cranfield, Bedford.—Dir., L. E. Prosser, O.B.E.

Industrial Psychology.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 14 Welbeck Street, W.1.—Dir., R. B. Buzzard.

Instrumentation.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—Dir., S. S. Carlisle.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee.—Dir., H. P. Stout, Ph.D.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaistead Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham.—Dir., D. I. Griggs.

Laundering.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—Dir., J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—Dir., R. L. Sykes, Ph.D.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.—Dir., H. A. C. Todd.

Machine Tools.

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hulley Road, Hurdsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire.—Dir., A. E. De Barr.

Motor Vehicles.

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—Dir., R. H. Macmillan.

Mycology.

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey.—Dir., G. C. Ainsworth, Ph.D.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—Dir., A. J. Kennedy, D.Sc., Ph.D.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN

During the period 1957–1967 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all "consumer societies") expanded their membership and assets by 5 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively as shown by the following particulars covering the 727 societies on the register at the end of 1967 and 1,045 societies in 1957:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Year's Surplus	Interest ■■■ Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
1967	12,723,000	£600's 227,134	£600's 1,051,416	£600's 40,526	£600's 7,312	£600's 30,482	£600's 501,116
1957	12,148,000	249,454	954,290	66,594	7,119	53,366	453,058

In addition, 123 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 50,000) were on the register at the end of 1967. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1967 amounted £565,157,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £180,461,000.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—Dir., G. de W. Anderson, Ph.D.

Paper, Board, Printing and Packing

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PAPER AND BOARD, PRINTING AND PACKAGING INDUSTRIES, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—Dir., G. L. Riddell, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—Dir., D. F. Galloway, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Rubber and Plastics.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—Dir., W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Ships.

BRITISH SHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Prince Consort House, 27–29 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—Dir., R. Hurst, G.M., Ph.D.

Shoes.

SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.—Dir., A. R. Payne, D.Sc.

Springs

SPRING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Doncaster Street, Sheffield 3.—Dir., R. Haynes, Ph.D.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH AND TRADE ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—Directors, J. Bolton; H. T. Hall, ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, Cleckheaton, Yorks.—Dir., D. McNeil, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Timber.

TIMBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, Bucks.—Dir., J. S. McBride.

Toxicology.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey.—Dir., R. F. Crampton, Ph.D.

Water.

WATER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Ferry Lane, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks.—Dir., R. G. Allen, Ph.D.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Abingdon Hall, nr. Cambridge.—Dir., R. Weck, Ph.D.

Whiting, Chalk and Lime.

WELWYN HALL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Hall, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—Dir., W. G. Mills.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torridon, Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.—Dir., B. E. King, Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 362):—

Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Hon. Director*, D. S. Falconer, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman, F.R.S.

Unit of Flower Crop Physiology, Horticultural Research Laboratories Shinfield Grange, Shinfield, Reading, Berks. *Hon. Dir.*, Prof. O. V. S. Heath, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Unit of Muscle Mechanism and Insect Physiology, Dept. of Zoology, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford.—*Hon. Dir.*, Prof. J. W. S. Pringle, M.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Nitrogen Fixation, University of Sussex, Stammer, Brighton.—*Director*, Prof. J. Chatt, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Prof. C. P. Whittingham, Ph.D.

Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, 307 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, C.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Hon. Dir.*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Unit of Statistics, University of Edinburgh, 19 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.—*Director*, Prof. D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Structural Chemistry, Inveresk House, Strand, London, W.C.2.—*Hon. Dir.*, Prof. Sir Ronald Nyholm, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.

Systemic Fungicide Unit, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. M. Henderson, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, R. D. Keynes, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, T. C. Carter, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Statistics Group, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, Ph.D.

Radiobiological Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, Ph.D.

Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, E. A. Parkin, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Weed Research Organization, Begbroke Hill, Kidlington, nr. Oxford.—*Director*, J. D. Fryer.

Food Research Institute, Earlham Food Research Laboratory, Recreation Road, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. S. R. Elsden, B.A., Ph.D.

Meat Research Centre, Langford, nr. Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. M. Ingram, Ph.D.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. J. P. Hudson, M.B.E., G.M., Ph.D.

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Animal Virus Research Institute, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, J. B. Brooksby, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S.

East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, C.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toohey, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, E. K. Woodford, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 29 Lauder Road, Edinburgh, 9.

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent. *Head of Dept.*, R. A. Neve, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Houghton Poultry Research Station*, Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

John Innes Institute, Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. R. Markham, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Macauley Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, C. J. Moss, B.Sc.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Bush and Dryden Estates, Milton Bridge, Penicuik, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, B. G. F. Weitz, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

National Vegetable Research Stn. Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, D. W. Wright.

Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, N. W. Simmonds.

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, J. L. Blaxter, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, Sir Frederick Bawden, F.R.S.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, C. H. Cadman, Ph.D.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1967.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risks.

CONSIDERATION FOR ANNUITIES.—These are the amounts received to provide various types of Annuities.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of

British offices is about 18½%, of which about 6½% is expended on commission and 12% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATION.—The valuation returns which are required to be made by the companies to the Board of Trade indicate liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used), and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 3s. 6d.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 3s. 6d. A minimum premium of £1 is required under all of these insurances.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident

(including Motor) and miscellaneous business and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc. and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all householders' ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS					Interest % assumed at Valuation
			Life and Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income	Consideration for Annuities	% of Expenses to Prem.	Rate of Interest Earned	
1808	PO	Atlas	80,804,692	5,484,940	3,276,125	18·74	7 4 8	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	826,040,954	95,565,726	2,680,489	15·27	6 7 10	2 to 4
1925	PO	Avon	2,765,376	355,676	72,072	14·67	7 11 8	2½ & 3
1961	P	Bedford Life	2,183,508	439,096	30,618	19·0	5 8 0	3
1839	PIO	Blackburn (Ord.)	3,770,103	535,861	Nil	16·5	4 17 2(N)	2½
1866	PIO	Britannic (Ord.)	67,377,456	6,874,076	137,041	13·98	7 8 5	2½
1896	P	British Life	2,095,887	641,873	204,622	13·26	5 0 0	3
1920	PO	British National	3,128,933	372,179	113,013	24·9	5 19 9	2½ & 4
1805	PO	Caledonian	48,678,740	3,897,827	1,964,607	14·0	7 5 3	2½ & 2½
1847	M	Canada Life (C)	409,634,231	32,373,227	11,731,790	—	6 1 0	1½ to 5½
1862	MI	City of Glasgow (Ord.)	2,256,346	249,817	—	14·6	5 8 6(N)	2½
1824	M	Clerical, Medical & Genl.	87,090,164	8,271,120	4,465,611	—	7 0 9	2½
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C)	301,961,522	37,888,693	355,845	—	6 9 2	3
1861	PO	Commercial Union*	299,129,929	31,483,799	3,758,545	—	—	2½
1871	P	Confederation (C)	231,045,943	40,721,803*	—	—	6 3 5(N)	2 to 3½
1867	MIO	Co-operative (Ord.)	168,887,943	21,241,383	89,798	17·9	6 11 5	2½
1900	P	Crown Life	233,493,803	26,603,512	4,730,641	—	6 1 8(N)	2½ to 4
1899	PO	Crusader	31,955,886	5,265,367	603,922	21·7	6 19 7	2½ to 5½
1904	PO	Eagle Star*	300,110,824	29,111,227	2,778,584	13·30	6 3 5(N)	2
1887	PO	Ecclesiastical*	2,784,419	344,527	64,278	7·57	5 4 9	2 & 2½
1901	PO	Economic	2,223,373	233,640	89,075	19·0	6 6 9	2½
1762	M	Equitable	82,531,501	7,323,150	2,352,640	7·3	7 0 2	4½ Bonus Reserve
1844	P	Equity & Law	169,860,323	15,161,771	4,806,203	20·0	7 15 8	2½ to 3
1925	M	Federation Mutual	965,352	117,578	22,649	24·8	6 11 9	2 & 2½
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent.	200,036,504	15,384,115	9,531,056	17·84	6 18 8	2½
1837	P	General	58,136,403	7,796,232	2,107,817	21·59	6 10 4	2½
1848	P	Gresham	52,748,276	6,125,897	596,170	26·68	5 14 1(N)	2½ & 2½
1821	PO	Guardian*	279,423,972	29,655,523	19,233,707	14·14	6 17 6	2½ to 4
1932	PO	Ideal	1,262,685	124,976	1,951	23·0	6 7 11	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C)	161,814,440	18,813,089*	—	—	6 0 6	2½ & 3
1939	PI	Irish Life (Ord)	38,044,563	5,403,735	610,615	16·1	6 5 1	2½ to 5
1836	PO	Legal & General	844,130,664	88,973,092	4,713,716	15·71	6 10 0	2½ to 5
1890	PO	Licenses and General, The	9,293,105	720,285	85,013	12·8	6 15 10	2½ to 3½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	25,474,785	2,784,172	442,706	23·6	7 0 4	2½
1843	MI	Liverpool Victoria (Ord.)	44,556,604	4,324,614	—	15·25	5 18 0	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	PIO	London & Manch. (Ord.)	62,690,921	6,112,836	19,000	17·5	7 13 11	2½
1806	M	London Life	82,368,541	7,419,943	1,648,402	8·92	7 4 5	3 & 3½ Bonus Reserve
1887	M	Manufacturers Life (C)	585,578,920	44,564,506	21,830,425	23·9	6 1 7(N)	2½ to 5½
1852	M	Marine & General	20,930,976	2,421,732	699,279	23·56	6 16 5	2½
1884	M	Medl. Sickness Ann. & Life	10,329,335	940,775	25,641	16·26	5 3 3(N)	2½
1898	PO	Midland Assurance	15,382,046	1,619,318	44,469	16·5	6 15 10	2½ & 2½
1886	PI	Mutual Life & Citizens (C)	258,554,955	29,535,252	8,867	17·29	6 6 9	3
1925	PI	Nation Life & Gen. (Ord.)	377,242	100,857	Nil	29·0	5 16 6(N)	3½
1890	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offrs.	3,141,155	317,688	Nil	13·8	7 0 8	2½
1935	P	Natl. Employers Life	8,297,314	2,373,329	77,474	25·19	7 5 11(N)	3½
1910	MO	Natl. Farmers' Union	40,284,431	3,683,188	951,644	13·04	7 4 8	2½ & 3½
1830	M	Natl. Mutual	40,471,998	3,496,170	2,118,715	21·1	6 14 6	4
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austra. (C)*	297,749,173	37,089,673*	—	10·5	6 9 5	Various
1835	M	Natl. Provident	83,863,547	7,168,601	3,905,584	17·92	7 10 2	2½ & 3
1925	PI	New Ireland (Ord.)	17,222,925	2,112,528	—	15·70	6 7 6	3 & 3½
1960	P	Noble Lowndes Annty.	27,098,950	818,843	7,862,123	11·1	7 5 5	3½
1836	PO	Northern	109,188,775	9,924,260	3,797,143	—	7 4 2	2½ & 3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life	431,883,146	48,581,277	7,286,181	18·6	6 14 2	2½ to 6
1864	PIO	Pearl (Ord.)	215,023,807	23,944,323	2,766,355	22·01	7 11 7	3
1782	PO	Phoenix	101,061,292	9,833,036	1,499,317	21·96	7 0 11	2½
1891	PI	Pioneer (Ord.)*	5,933,698	1,142,596	743,707	18·27	6 15 4	Various
1877	P	Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	43,621,695	4,397,782	1,246,115	23·3	5 14 6	2½, 2½ & 3
1840	M	Provident Mutual	57,908,468	7,560,846	2,013,752	18·81	7 4 10	4 Bonus Reserve
1848	PIO	Prudential (Ord.)	1,073,961,303	127,840,896	10,266,680	17·27	7 0 6	2½
1864	PIO	Refugee (Ord.)	112,117,854	12,055,070	145,479	13·8	6 19 9	2½
1911	MI	Reliance Mutual (Ord.)	2,873,942	544,494	115,504	35·68	6 2 6	2½ & 2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS					Interest % assumed at Valuation
			Life and Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income	Consideration for Annuities	% of Expenses to Prem.	Rate of Interest Earned	
1845	PO	Royal*	240,898,000	16,303,000	12,461,000	15·65	£ s. d. 6 1 10	£ 2½
1720	PO	Royal Exchange	75,780,976	5,919,292	2,829,316	15·89	7 8 2	2½
1850	MI	Royal Liver (Ord.)	24,707,313	2,663,362	2,906	15·43	5 19 6	2½
1861	MIO	Royal London (Ord.)	63,537,361	6,090,293	49,491	19·09	7 7 2	2½
1867	PI	Salvation Army (Ord.)	8,211,980	814,941	3,421	21·42	4 17 2(N)	2½
1826	■	Scottish Amicable	186,169,905	20,127,663	350,723	14·8	6 13 4	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	57,533,918	5,833,565	2,491,744	23·29	6 17 4	2½
1852	MI	Scottish Legal (Ord)†	2,402,238	266,966	—	—	5 17 1(N)	2½
1881	P	Scottish Life	65,232,301	7,860,868	1,023,383	20·3	6 18 5	2½
1883	MO	Scottish Mutual	48,732,191	6,065,445	1,025,087	18·1	7 4 4	2½
1837	■	Scottish Provident	103,324,911	8,915,229	1,417,071	16·6	7 12 10	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	293,667,971	26,951,445	2,659,639	12·3	7 12 1	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	8,566,071	1,605,684	954,721	12·34	8 3 4	3½
1899	M	Stamford Mutual (Ord.)	1,567,859	464,266	Nil	31·67	5 6 5(N)	3
1825	M	Standard*	604,357,729	59,425,928	7,875,109	11·6	6 19 8	2 & 2½
*	PO	Sun Alliance & London	152,401,914	14,703,580	3,196,100	—	6 12 3	2½
1810	■	Sun Life	318,686,148	35,866,263	12,324,839	16·6	6 15 11	2½, 24 & 3
1865	M	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	1,145,344,112	74,734,721	9,007,285	—	5 11 8(N)	2½, 3 & 3½
1839	■	Tunstall & District	2,406,381	55,166	Nil	13·03	5 13 7	2½
1908	P	United Friendly	9,440,740	2,068,024	Nil	29·69	6 0 0	3
1804	M	United Kingdom Prov.	110,759,198	9,631,286	1,971,167	13·6	7 13 7	2½, 2½ or 3
1825	P	University	12,469,410	1,755,521	513,790	6·2	6 13 6	4 Bonus Reserve
1841	MIO	Wesleyan & General (Ord.)	25,822,023	2,691,636	169,046	18·2	6 15 11	2½
1824	PO	Yorkshire	131,270,106	14,948,507	4,294,180	19·36	6 15 10	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Interest % assumed at Valuation
1839	PO	Blackburn	11,564,929	1,414,946	38·1	£ s. d. 5 14 1(N)	2½
1866	PO	Britannic	106,978,670	15,043,336	33·17	7 10 1	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow	6,424,075	799,182	32·5	5 8 6(N)	2½
1867	MO	Co-operative	245,502,953	39,063,668	28·6	6 11 5	3
1939	P	Irish Life	21,938,176	3,652,563	37·0	6 6 4	3
1843	■	Liverpool Victoria	214,873,478	24,106,945	34·29	5 17 7	2½
1869	PO	London & Manchester	54,731,500	5,888,120	35·35	7 14 1	2½
1925	■	Nation Life & General	1,398,280	293,145	36·0	5 15 9(N)	3½
1925	P	New Ireland	8,138,380	2,131,376	39·99	7 0 8	3½
1864	PO	Pearl	247,401,755	32,035,609	31·37	7 12 7	2½
1891	P	Pioneer	2,231,888	530,715	43·74	6 16 7(N)	2½
1848	PO	Prudential	664,089,233	77,490,935	31·72	7 16 0	2½
1864	PO	Refugee	115,322,393	15,174,958	32·64	7 1 4	2½
1911	MO	Reliance Mutual	3,592,441	777,729	43·8	6 2 6	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver	96,916,231	12,532,404	35·71	5 19 6	2½ & 3
1861	MO	Royal London	156,482,612	14,417,683	36·52	7 5 7	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army	18,525,254	2,353,617	38·71	5 14 9(N)	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal†	27,040,628	2,635,109	44·11	5 4 7	2½
1899	M	Stamford Mutual	7,747,750	1,396,201	43·55	5 7 8(N)	3
1841	MO	Wesleyan & General	27,308,012	3,729,123	38·7	6 17 9	3

† 1966 figures.

C—Commonwealth Office.

* Commercial Union—Including figures of associated companies.

* Confederation Mutual—Includes consideration for annuities.

■ Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1968.

■ Guardian—Including funds of acquired businesses.

■ Imp. Life of Canada—Includes consideration for Annuities.

* Nat. Mut. of Austrl.—Year ending Sept. 30, 1967.
Includes consideration for Annuities.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1968.

* Royal—Including figures of associated companies.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1967.

■ Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1967.

* Sun Alliance & London—Formed 1967—Incorporating Funds established 1720, 1824 & 1883.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that £13,800,000 ordinary assurance policies to the amount of £23,400,000,000 were in force at the end of 1967, with total yearly premiums of £553,000,000 compared with £13,300,000, £20,100,000,000 and £493,000,000 respectively in 1966. These figures include the Ordinary Branch business of Friendly Societies.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES (payable half-yearly, in arrear), FOR EVERY £100 PAID (See notes, p. 1145)

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
Atlas*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Australian Mutual	9 1 3	10 15 10	12 4 2	14 5 0	8 11 1	9 16 5	10 17 5	12 7 6
Avon*	7 19 1	9 13 11	11 2 10	13 4 1	7 8 11	8 14 4	9 15 6	11 6 0
Bedford Life*	9 4 0	10 18 0	12 8 0	14 12 0	8 14 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 12 0
Britannic*	8 17 8	10 16 0	12 7 4	14 10 4	8 6 4	9 14 8	10 17 8	12 10 8
British Life	9 2 0	10 18 0	12 7 0	14 10 0	8 12 0	9 17 0	10 19 0	12 10 0
British National	9 2 5	10 17 7	12 6 10	14 9 2	8 12 5	9 17 7	10 18 10	12 10 0
Caledonian*	9 2 9	11 1 9	12 13 3	14 16 7	8 11 2	10 0 0	11 3 6	12 16 7
Canada Life	8 17 8	10 12 11	12 2 5	14 4 7	8 7 7	9 13 0	10 14 5	12 5 7
City of Glasgow*	8 15 1	10 12 1	12 2 5	14 4 10	8 4 7	9 11 2	10 13 8	12 5 4
Clerical, Medical and General*	8 16 2	10 12 10	12 2 2	14 3 5	8 3 2	9 11 3	10 14 3	12 8 1
Colonial Mutual*	8 4 4	10 0 4	11 10 3	13 12 6	7 13 10	9 0 0	10 2 0	11 13 6
Commercial Union*	8 13 5	10 7 9	11 16 3	13 17 2	8 2 10	9 7 5	10 8 2	11 18 2
Confederation*	9 3 4	10 18 8	12 8 3	14 10 10	8 13 3	9 18 7	11 0 1	12 11 6
Economic	8 11 1	10 6 10	11 15 10	13 8 1	8 1 10	9 9 9	10 11 11	12 3 0
Co-operative Ins.*	8 19 2	10 15 0	12 4 8	14 7 0	8 8 8	9 14 10	10 16 8	12 8 0
Crown Life*	7 15 0	9 8 10	10 14 10	12 10 11	7 1 11	8 8 3	9 9 9	10 19 1
Crusader*	8 8 5	11 0 0	12 9 5	14 11 8	7 17 2	9 16 7	10 16 6	12 5 5
Eagle Star*	9 3 3	10 18 10	12 8 1	14 10 1	8 12 10	9 18 9	11 0 4	12 11 4
Ecclesiastical	9 2 2 2	10 18 2	12 8 2	14 11 4	8 11 10	9 17 10	10 19 8	12 11 6
Economic	9 7 1 1	11 2 2	12 12 3	14 14 8	8 17 1	10 2 5	11 3 11	12 15 4
Equitable*	9 2 7	10 18 8	12 8 6	14 11 0	8 12 2	9 18 6	11 0 5	12 11 10
Equity & Law*	9 3 10 0	10 18 0	12 6 7	14 7 10	8 14 2	9 18 7	10 19 2	12 9 5
Friends Prov. & Cent.*	8 9 4	10 4 8	11 14 0	13 16 0	7 19 0	9 4 8	10 6 4	11 17 4
General Life	8 14 0	10 9 0	11 18 4	14 0 0	8 3 8	9 9 4	10 10 8	12 1 4
Gresham*	9 2 0 0	10 16 8	12 5 4	14 6 0	8 12 4	9 17 4	10 18 0	12 8 4
Guardian*	8 17 8	10 12 11	12 2 5	14 4 7	8 7 7	9 13 0	10 14 5	12 5 7
Imperial Life	8 15 1	10 8 4	11 16 1	13 16 6	8 5 7	9 9 6	10 9 7	11 19 0
Irish Life*	9 4 3 11	0 0 5	12 9 2	14 10 1	8 13 3	9 18 1	10 19 8	12 12 6
Legal and General*	9 2 0 0	10 16 8	12 5 4	14 6 0	8 12 4	9 17 4	10 18 0	12 8 4
Licenses & General*	8 17 8	10 12 11	12 2 5	14 4 7	8 7 7	9 13 0	10 14 5	12 5 7
Life Assoc. of Scotland	8 11 10	10 7 10	11 16 2	13 18 2	8 1 6	9 7 10	10 8 6	11 19 8
London and Manchester	8 9 9	10 7 4	11 16 8	13 18 10	7 19 9	9 7 5	10 8 9	11 19 10
London Life*	9 1 2	10 17 2	12 7 2	14 10 5	8 10 10	9 16 10	10 18 10	12 10 10
Manufacturers	8 8 4	10 1 10	11 9 4	13 8 0	7 17 1	9 1 2	10 1 2	11 10 2
Marine & General*	9 0 9	10 16 6	12 5 11	14 7 11	8 10 8	9 16 6	10 18 2	12 9 2
Medl. Sickness An. & Life	8 4 9	10 0 1	11 9 4	13 11 4	7 14 6	9 0 2	10 1 7	11 12 7
Midland Assurance*	8 19 2	10 14 8	12 4 1	14 6 0	8 8 10	9 14 9	10 16 3	12 7 4
Nation Life & General	8 11 4	10 6 8	11 17 4	14 1 0	7 19 8	9 5 0	10 8 10	12 2 6
National Farmers Union*	9 4 0	10 18 0	12 8 0	14 12 0	8 14 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 12 0
National Mutual*	8 8 3	10 3 8	11 13 0	13 14 11	7 18 0	9 3 10	10 5 4	11 16 3
Natl. Mut. of Austr.*	8 6 6	12 2 2	11 11 10	13 14 2	7 16 4	9 2 2	10 3 10	11 15 2
National Provident*	■ 13 0	10 8 0	11 16 0	13 16 0	8 1 0	9 9 0	10 0 0	11 19 0
Noble Lowndes*	9 5 8	11 0 7	12 10 0	14 12 3	8 15 9	10 0 8	11 2 0	12 13 1
Northern*	8 17 8	10 12 10	12 2 3	14 4 6	8 7 7	9 12 10	10 14 3	12 5 5
Norwich Union Life*	8 10 7	10 8 5	11 17 2	13 18 7	8 1 0	9 7 0	10 9 10	12 0 2
Pearl*	■ 14 0	10 11 4	12 1 6	14 3 8	8 3 8	9 11 4	10 13 8	12 4 10
Phoenix	9 0 8	10 16 0	12 5 2	14 6 8	8 10 2	9 16 4	10 17 ■	12 8 8
Pioneer*	9 5 0	11 1 0	12 10 0	14 13 0	8 14 0	10 0 0	11 2 0	12 13 0
Prov. Life Ass. of London	■ 11 4	10 6 10	11 16 0	13 17 6	8 0 10	9 7 0	10 8 6	11 19 4
Prov. Mutual	8 9 1	10 7 2	11 17 4	13 19 7	7 17 7	9 6 6	10 9 2	12 0 11
Prudential*	9 2 0	10 18 0	12 8 0	14 10 0	8 12 0	9 18 0	11 0 0	12 12 0
Refuge	8 8 0	10 4 0	11 14 0	13 17 0	7 18 0	9 4 0	10 6 0	11 18 0
Reliance	9 2 5	10 17 7	12 6 10	14 9 2	8 12 5	9 17 7	10 18 10	12 10 0
Royal*	9 0 2	10 15 4	12 4 10	14 7 0	8 10 1	9 15 6	10 16 10	12 7 11
Royal Exchange*	9 1 3	10 15 10	12 4 4	14 5 0	8 11 1	9 16 5	10 17 5	12 7 6
Royal London	8 10 8	10 5 4	11 14 8	13 16 0	8 0 8	9 6 0	10 6 8	11 17 4
Salvation Army	8 1 4	9 17 8	11 7 8	13 10 8	7 10 8	8 17 2	9 19 2	11 11 0
Scottish Equitable*	8 7 4	10 3 10	11 14 2	13 15 6	7 17 2	9 2 10	10 5 6	11 17 4
Scottish Life*	■ 13 0	10 8 6	11 17 10	14 0 0	8 2 8	9 8 6	10 10 2	12 1 2
Scottish Mutual	8 13 8	10 9 0	11 18 4	14 0 8	8 3 3	9 9 0	10 10 6	12 1 8
Scottish Provident	9 3 6	10 16 5	12 4 0	14 3 0	8 9 10	9 14 7	10 15 5	12 5 4
Scottish Widows*	8 13 11	10 5 3	11 11 6	13 9 3	8 5 1	9 7 5	10 6 4	11 14 0
Sentinel*	9 0 0	10 16 0	12 6 0	14 8 0	8 9 0	9 15 0	10 17 0	12 8 0
Stamford Mutual	8 18 0	10 14 0	12 4 6	14 8 10	8 7 11	9 13 7	10 15 6	12 7 8
Standard*	8 19 6	10 14 6	12 3 10	14 5 11	8 7 6	9 12 2	10 13 6	12 3 6
Sun Alliance & London	8 10 2	10 5 10	11 15 0	13 17 0	8 0 0	9 5 10	10 7 5	11 18 2
Sun Life*	9 0 0	10 15 4	12 5 0	14 7 2	8 9 9	9 15 4	10 17 0	12 18 2
United Kingdom*	8 13 8	10 19 4	11 18 10	14 1 0	8 3 4	9 19 4	10 11 0	12 2 1
University*	9 1 2	10 18 0	12 9 7	14 13 2	8 10 5	9 18 0	11 0 0	12 12 10
Wesleyan & General	8 9 4	10 3 10	11 12 4	13 13 8	7 19 6	9 4 4	10 5 4	11' 15 8
Yorkshire	8 14 0	10 9 0	11 18 4	14 0 0	8 3 8	9 9 4	10 10 8	12 1 4

Note P.P.—Purchase Price. *Increase in rate of Annuity as shown. Atlas—Deduct £2 per contract. Avon—Deduct £2 per contract. Bedford Life—Deduct £2 10s. Od. per contract. Britannic—Deduct £3 per contract. Caledonian—Deduct £2 per contract. City of Glasgow—Deduct £2 per contract. Clerical, Med. & Gen.—Minimum P.P. £500.—Deduct £2 10s. Od. per contract. Colonial Mut.—2s.% if P.P. £10,000 or over. Commercial Union—Deduct £2 10s. Od. per contract. Confederation—Deduct £1 15s. per contract. Co-operative—2s.% if P.P. over £2,000. Crown Life—Subject to £18 contract fee. Crusader—Deduct £2 per contract. Eagle Star—Deduct £2 10s. Od. per contract. Economic—Deduct £4 per contract. Equitable—Deduct £3 per contract. Equity and Law—2s. 6d. if P.P. £2,500 or over. Friends Prov. & Cent.—2s.% if P.P. £5,000—£9,999. 4s.% £10,000 or over. Gresham—Deduct £2 5s. Od. per contract. Guardian—Deduct £2 per contract. Imperial—2s.% if P.P. £5,000 or over. Irish Life—Deduct £3 per contract. Legal and General—Deduct £2 per contract. Licenses & General—Deduct £2 per contract. London Life—Deduct £2 10s. 0s. per contract. Marine & General—Deduct £2 per contract. Midland Assurance—2s.% if P.P. £2,000—£4,999. 3s.% £5,000 or over. Natl. Farmers Union—Deduct £2 per contract. National Mutual—Deduct £1 10s. Od. per contract. Natl. Mut. of Austr.—Deduct £2 per contract. Nat. Provident—1% if P.P. £5,000 or over. Noble Lowndes—Deduct £1 10s. Od. per contract. Northern—Deduct £2 per contract. Norwich Union—Deduct £4 per contract. Pearl—3s.% if P.P. £2,500—£4,999. 6s.% £5,000—£9,999. Phoenix—Up to £1,499 deduct 6s.% £1,500—£2,499 deduct 3s.% £5,000—£9,999 add 3s.% £10,000 and over add 5s.% Pioneer—Deduct £2 per contract. Prudential—Deduct £3 per contract. Royal—Deduct £2 per contract. Royal Exchange—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Equitable—Increased for larger P.P. Scottish Life—Deduct £2 per contract. Scottish Mutual—Deduct 10s. per contract. Scottish Widows—Deduct £1 5s. Od. per contract. Sentinel—Deduct £1 10s. Od. per contract. Standard—Deduct £2 10s. Od. per contract. Sun Alliance & Lond.—2s.% if P.P. £2,500—£4,999. 4s.% £5,000 and over. Sun Life—Deduct £1 10s. Od. per contract. United Kingdom—Deduct £1 10s. Od. per contract. University—Deduct £2 per contract.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Atlas.....	1967*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound*
Australian Mutual.....	1967A	£2/9/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared
Avon.....	1963	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Bedford Life.....	1965	£1/0/0	£1/0/0	£1/5/0
Blackburn.....	1967A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Britannic.....	1967A	£3/6/0	£3/6/0	£3/6/0
British National Life.....	1965	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Caledonian.....	1967*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3. New compound series.
Canada Life.....	1967A	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after 1 year
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	1964	£1/12/0	£1/12/0	£2/0/0
Clerical, Medical & Gen.....	1965	£5/0/0*	£5/0/0*	£3/10/0*
Colonial Mutual.....	1967A	£3/6/0*	£3/0/0*	At rate last declared
Commercial Union.....	1966*	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Confederation.....	1967	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1967A	£3/4/0	£3/4/0	£3/4/0
Crown Life.....	1967	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after 2 years
Crusader.....	1967A	£4/5/0	£3/15/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star.....	1966*	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Ecclesiastical.....	1964*	£5/0/0 compound	£5/0/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Economic.....	1965	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Equitable.....	1964	£4/0/0 and upwards	£4/0/0 plus £2/0/0 on	W.L.—£3/15/0 and upwards
		according to duration	existing Bonus	Endmt.—£3/15/0 plus £1/17/6
Equity & Law.....	1967*	£3/5/0*	£3/5/0*	£3/2/0*
Federation Mutual.....	1967	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Friends Prov. & Century.....	1967	£3/6/0 compound*	£3/6/0 compound*	£3/2/0 compound*
General*.....	1965	£3/10/0	£3/5/0	At rate last declared
Gresham.....	1967	£2/10/0 to £6/0/0	£2/10/0 to £4/3/0	At rate last declared
Guardian.....	1967*	£4/0/0	£3/15/0	At rate last declared
Ideal Life.....	1965*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Imperial Life of Canada.....	1967	Vary with age, plan	and duration	Allowed at death
Irish Life.....	1967	£3/15/0	£3/15/0	At rate last declared
Legal and General.....	1965*	£3/0/0*	£3/0/0*	£2/15/0
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	1966*	£3/14/0	£3/14/0	£3/10/0
Liverpool Victoria.....	1965*	£3/8/0	£3/8/0	£3/8/0
London & Manchester.....	1967A	£3/2/0	£3/2/0	£3/2/0
London Life.....	1967A	£3/2/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1968	Nil
		£3/15/0*	£3/10/0*	At rate last declared.
		£3/15/0	£3/15/0	£3/15/0
Marine & General.....	1966	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Med. Sickness, An. & Life.....	1967	£3/15/0	£2/3/0 compound	At rate last declared
Midland Assurance.....	1966	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Mutual Life.....	1967A	£2/3/0 compound	£2/3/0 compound	£2/3/0 compound
Nation Life & General ..	1967A	£3/2/0	£3/2/0	£3/2/0
N.A.L.G.O.....	1965	£3/15/0	£3/15/0	£4/5/0
National Employers Life.....	1965*	12/-	12/-	12/-
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	1967	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
National Mutual.....	1966*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	At rate last declared
Natl. Mut. of Austr.....	1967*	£2/3/6 compound*	£2/3/6 compound*	At rate last declared
National Provident.....	1966*	£3/12/6	£3/0/0	£3/7/6 & £2/15/0*
New Ireland.....	1967A	£2/15/0†	£2/6/0†	At rate last declared
Noble Lowndes Annty.....	1967*	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Northern.....	1964	£3/10/0*	£3/10/0*	£3/10/0*
Norwich Union.....	1967A	£2/17/6 compound*	£2/17/6 compound*	£2/17/6 compound*
Pearl.....	1967A	£3/5/0†	£3/5/0†	£3/5/0†
Phoenix.....	1966	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0†
Pioneer.....	1968A	£3/8/0	£3/8/0	—
Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.....	1967A	£3/10/0	£3/10/0	At rate last declared†
Provident Mutual.....	1965	{ £4/0/0—Age 65 or over* £3/10/0—Under age 65*	£3/0/0*	At rate last declared
Prudential.....	1967A	£3/2/0†	£3/2/0†	At rate last declared
Refuge.....	1967A	£3/5/0†	£3/5/0†	£3/5/0†
Reliance Mutual.....	1965	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/8/0 compound
Royal Exchange.....	1966*	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0*
Royal.....	1963	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Royal Liver Friendly.....	1967A	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0
Royal London.....	1965	£3/10/0†	£3/10/0†	£3/10/0
Salvation Army.....	1967A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	—
Scottish Amicable.....	1965	£3/5/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1965*	£3/2/0 compound	£3/2/0 compound	£3/2/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life.....	1965	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	At rate last declared
Scottish Life.....	1967	£3/10/0	£3/10/0	Old series £3/6/0. New £2/12/6
Scottish Mutual.....	1967*	£3/0/0 compound*	£3/0/0 compound*	£3/0/0 compound
Scottish Provident.....	1963	£3/0/0 compound	£3/0/0 compound	£3/5/0 compound
Scottish Widows.....	1963	£3/5/0 compound†	£3/5/0 compound†	£3/5/0
Sentinel.....	1968	£3/16/0	£3/16/0	£3/14/0
Stamford Mutual.....	1967A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Standard.....	1967*	£2/10/0 on sum assured and £4/4/0 on vested bonuses	£4/4/0 on vested bonuses	At rate last declared†
Sun Alliance & London.....	1966	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Sun Life.....	1966*	£3/15/0	£3/7/6	At rate last declared*
Sun Life of Canada.....	1967A	Vary with age, plan and duration		—
Tunstall & District.....	1965	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	£3/0/0
United Friendly.....	1967	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	—
United Kingdom.....	1965*	{ £3/5/0 compound Policies in force on Dec. 31, 1962 £2/7/0 compound Policies effected since then		£3/0/0*
University Life.....	1966	£4/0/0*	£3/10/0*	At rate last declared
Westleyan & General.....	1967A	£3/6/0	£3/6/0	£3/6/0
Yorkshire.....	1967*	£3/15/0	£3/15/0	At rate last declared†

* NOTE.—The Valuation period ■ for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

† Plus special additions.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1967. Plus 35% of Bonuses attaching prior to December 31, 1964.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1967.

Clerical, Med., & Gen.—Plus 3% of existing Bonuses.

Interim—Plus 2%.

Colonial Mutual—On ■ increasing scale.

Commercial Union.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Eagle Star.—Three years ending December 31, 1966.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1964.

Equity & Law.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1967. Plus £2 3s. Od. on existing Bonus. Interim—Plus £2% on existing Bonus.

Friends Prov. & Cent.—Plus 10% of Bonus allocated prior to Dec. 31, 1964.

General.—New compound bonus series from Jan. 1, 1967.

Guardian.—Two years ending Dec. 31, 1967.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1965.

Legal and Genl.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1965.

Plus 12½% of existing Bonus. United Kingdom only.

Life Assoc. of Scot.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1965.

Marine & Genl.—Increasing by 10s. % after 12 years.

National Employers.—Special Profit-sharing System.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1966.

National Mut. of Austr.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1967. Current Series.

National Provident.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus 20s. % if in force prior to 1966.

Noble Lowndes—Three years ending Oct. 31, 1967.

Northern.—Rates for United Kingdom. Plus supplementary Bonus 15/-. Interim—plus 10/-%.

Norwich Union—Current Series from Jan. 1, 1965.

Phoenix.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1968. [Policies.

Provident Mutual.—Plus special additions for pre-1961

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1966.

Plus 15% of Bonus attaching prior to December 31, 1966.

Scottish Equitable.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1965.

Scottish Life.—New series compound Bonus from January 1, 1968.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1967. Plus 12½% of Bonus still attaching.

Sentinel.—Three years ending March 31, 1968.

Standard.—One year ending Nov. 15, 1967.

Sun Life.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus 12½% of Bonus attaching.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1965.

Plus 10% of Bonus attaching.

University.—Four years ending Dec. 31, 1966. Plus 10% of Bonus attaching.

Yorkshire.—One year ending December 31, 1967.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates ■ hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits
21	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	31	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	41	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 18 9	1 2 0	31	2 9 9	1 9 8	41	3 5 7	2 2 10
22	1 19 9	1 2 7	32	2 11 1	1 10 8	42	3 7 9	2 4 8
23	2 0 9	1 3 3	33	2 12 6	1 11 9	43	3 10 1	2 6 6
24	2 1 9	1 3 11	34	2 13 11	1 12 11	44	3 12 5	2 8 7
25	2 2 10	1 4 8	35	2 15 5	1 14 2	45	3 14 10	2 10 9
26	2 3 11	1 5 5	36	2 16 11	1 15 5	46	3 17 4	2 12 11
27	2 5 1	1 6 0	37	2 18 7	1 16 9	48	4 2 8	2 17 8
28	2 6 3	1 6 10	38	3 0 3	1 17 3	50	4 9 3	3 3 5
29	2 7 5	1 7 9	39	3 1 11	1 18 9	55	5 9 1	4 0 0
30	2 8 7	1 8 8	40	3 3 10	2 1 3	60	6 13 11	5 2 4

The next table shows the annual premiums for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. Normally premiums are payable throughout life but with some Offices they cease at age 85 or earlier, according to age at entry. It is not sufficient to judge ■ life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such

interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if ■ Office as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail ■ higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

MALE LIVES (lower premiums are quoted by many offices for female lives)

WITH PROFITS
WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Atlas.....	2 10 4	2 16 11	3 5 3	4 9 11	6 12 4	1 6 6	1 19 4	3 1 10	5 0 8
*Australian Mutual.....	2 3 5	2 10 2	2 18 8	4 3 7	6 9 2	1 10 8	2 3 10	3 7 3	5 10 0
*Avon.....	2 6 7	2 13 1	3 1 3	4 5 6	6 8 7	1 7 9	2 0 6	3 2 5	5 0 3
*Bedford Life.....	1 10 4	1 16 4	2 4 0	3 7 3	5 6	1 5 0	1 17 8	2 19 8	4 17 10
*Blackburn.....	2 11 6	2 18 8	3 7 5	4 13 5	6 19 0	1 14 2	2 7 6	3 10 2	5 9 6
*Britannic.....	2 7 0	2 13 9	3 2 3	4 6 10	6 7 10	1 11 5	2 4 6	3 6 9	5 5 2
British National Life.....	2 7 1	2 13 8	3 2 0	4 6 2	6 9 7	1 8 10	2 0 7	3 1 0	4 17 2
*Caledonian.....	2 7 4	2 13 8	3 1 7	4 6 7	6 8 0	1 2 2 3	1 14 2	2 14 9	4 10 8
*Canada Life.....	1 19 6	2 6 0	2 14 4	3 19 8	6 6 8	1 10 9	2 3 5	3 5 10	5 6 1
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	2 1 6	2 8 2	2 17 0	4 4 0	6 14 10	Not issued			
*Clerical, Medical & General.....	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 0	4 10 6	6 15 10	1 11 5	2 3 9	3 5 2	5 2 5
*Colonial Mutual.....	2 7 4	2 14 6	3 3 7	4 8 2	6 15 2	1 8 2	2 0 4	3 2 0	5 1 5
*Commercial Union.....	2 16 3	3 2 9	3 10 11	4 14 10	6 14 9	1 8 9	2 1 4	3 3 4	5 2 3
*Confederation.....	1 13 11	2 0 0	2 7 8	3 10 0	5 8 0	1 2 7	1 14 1	2 14 1	4 8 7
*Co-operative.....	2 6 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	4 16 0	7 2 0	Not issued			
*Crown Life.....	1 13 5	1 19 5	2 7 5	3 11 10	5 15 7	1 1 1	2 1 4	3 4 7	5 6 4
*Crusader.....	2 11 4	2 18 2	3 7 7	4 13 2	6 18 7	1 3 11	1 16 1	2 17 1	4 17 0
*Eagle Star.....	2 3 3	2 10 4	2 19 2	4 5 0	6 10 0	1 3 0	1 14 11	2 15 6	4 11 2
*Ecclesiastical.....	2 5 7	2 12 2	3 0 5	4 4 11	6 8 4	1 3 6	1 14 6	2 14 6	4 8 6
*Economic.....	2 12 0	2 18 8	3 7 0	4 11 8	6 15 7	1 4 5	1 16 1	2 17 1	4 17 0
*Equitable.....	2 13 0	2 18 0	3 5 0	4 6 0	6 4 0	1 2 0	1 13 4	2 13 0	4 8 7
*Equity & Law.....	2 7 0	2 14 7	3 4 5	4 13 5	7 4 5	1 5 0	1 17 0	2 17 5	4 12 10
*Federation Mutual.....	2 12 7	2 19 7	3 8 3	4 13 8	6 18 5	1 10 4	2 3 2	3 5 4	5 3 7
*Friends' Prov. & Cen....	2 9 11	2 16 8	3 5 4	4 10 2	6 12 8	1 6 10	1 19 8	3 1 9	5 0 2
*General Life.....	2 10 0	2 16 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	6 8 2	1 7 0	1 19 0	2 19 0	4 15 0
*Gresham.....	2 4 8	2 11 3	2 19 5	4 3 10	6 6 3	1 3 0	1 15 0	2 16 3	4 15 0
*Guardian.....	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 8	4 6 2	6 8 9	1 2 3	1 14 2	2 14 9	4 10 8

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Ideal Life.....	2 5 5	2 12 7	3 1 6	4 6 9	6 8 1	1 6 2	1 19 0	3 0 10	4 18 9	
*Impl. Life of Canada.....	1 17 1	2 3 6	2 11 5	3 15 10	6 1 11	1 6 5	1 18 4	2 19 7	4 16 10	
*Irish Life.....	2 6 3	2 14 3	3 3 9	4 10 9	6 14 0	1 7 0	1 19 6	3 1 3	4 18 3	
*Legal and General.....	2 8 5	2 14 10	3 2 10	4 9 3	6 15 0	1 3 0	1 15 0	2 16 3	4 15 0	
Licenses & General.....		Not Issued					1 2 3	1 14 2	2 14 9	
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 10 0	2 2 0	3 4 0	5 1 0	
L'pool Victoria F'dly.....	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 3	4 12 4	6 17 7	1 13 11	2 7 3	3 10 5	5 11 6	
*London & Manchester.....	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 0	4 10 6	6 14 9	1 11 10	2 5 6	3 8 10	5 11 0	
*London Life.....	2 2 10	2 8 8	2 16 3	3 17 10	5 17 3	1 0 10	1 12 4	2 13 8	4 10 3	
*Manufacturers.....	1 14 6	2 0 11	2 9 5	3 14 7	5 18 6	1 2 6	1 14 2	2 14 0	4 8 7	
*Marine & General.....	2 4 5	2 11 3	2 19 8	4 4 8	6 9 0	1 3 10	1 15 8	2 16 3	4 12 5	
*Med. Sickness An. & Life.....	2 6 6	2 13 10	3 3 1	4 9 4	6 11 10	1 3 8	1 15 4	2 15 8	4 11 2	
*Midland Assurance.....	2 8 10	2 15 8	3 4 3	4 9 9	6 11 9	1 11 5	2 4 5	3 6 8	5 5 1	
Mutual Life.....	1 18 3	2 4 7	2 12 7	3 16 9	5 18 8	1 7 6	1 19 8	3 1 6	5 0 10	
*Nation Life and General.....	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	4 11 0	6 18 0	1 10 2	2 3 2	3 5 9	5 5 9	
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers.....	2 4 10	2 11 8	3 0 5	4 4 10	6 6 9	1 10 3	2 3 11	3 6 4	5 5 4	
*Natl. Employers Life.....	1 10 8	1 16 4	2 3 8	3 6 0	5 6 0	Not issued				
*National Farmers' Union.....	1 16 10	2 3 8	2 12 0	3 16 5	5 17 8	1 6 10	1 18 11	3 0 5	4 18 3	
*National Mutual.....	2 17 0	3 4 0	3 13 0	4 17 0	6 17 0	1 11 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia.....	1 18 9	2 5 2	2 13 5	3 17 11	6 0 2	1 7 10	2 0 4	3 2 3	5 0 6	
*National Provident.....	2 6 7	2 14 0	3 3 5	4 10 7	6 15 9	1 12 1	2 4 7	3 4 11	5 5 4	
*New Ireland.....	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 13 2	2 6 3	3 8 6	5 7 1	
*Noble Lowndes Annyt.....	2 0 3	2 6 5	2 14 5	3 17 6	5 16 2	1 4 10	1 16 9	2 17 4	4 13 2	
*Northern.....	2 2 8	2 10 2	2 19 6	4 6 3	6 8 10	1 4 5	1 16 8	2 17 10	4 14 3	
*Norwich Union.....	2 9 7	2 15 10	3 3 10	4 6 5	6 8 2	1 7 0	1 18 10	2 19 2	4 17 2	
*Pearl.....	2 7 6	2 14 8	3 3 9	4 9 8	6 12 3	1 9 11	2 3 1	3 5 6	5 4 5	
*Phoenix.....	2 2 5	2 9 5	2 18 0	4 3 8	6 6 0	1 1 10	1 13 3	2 13 5	4 9 5	
*Pioneer.....	2 0 3	2 8 0	2 17 6	4 5 0	6 8 9	1 2 7	1 14 3	2 14 8	4 11 0	
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.....	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 8 0	2 1 0	3 0 0	4 15 0	
*Provident Mutual.....	2 5 8	2 12 8	3 1 6	4 7 4	6 13 6	1 5 11	1 18 9	3 1 2	5 0 7	
*Prudential.....	2 2 0	2 9 6	2 19 0	4 6 0	6 10 6	1 3 6	1 15 6	2 16 6	4 14 6	
*Refuge.....	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 4 0	4 10 0	6 16 0	—				
*Reliance.....	2 3 6	2 10 3	2 18 6	4 2 9	6 2 10	1 5 4	1 17 10	2 19 4	4 17 5	
*Royal.....	2 12 4	2 19 2	3 7 8	4 12 0	6 12 6	1 5 4	1 17 4	2 17 11	4 15 0	
*Royal Exchange.....	2 5 6	2 12 3	3 0 10	4 5 11	6 7 4	1 6 6	1 19 4	3 1 10	5 0 8	
Royal Liver Friendly.....	2 7 11	2 15 0	3 4 5	4 11 9	7 1 2	1 11 2	2 6 1	3 11 9	5 17 10	
*Royal London.....	2 4 0	2 11 3	3 0 4	4 6 6	8 6 11	—				
*Salvation Army.....	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 13 4	2 7 7	3 12 8	5 16 10	
*Scottish Amicable.....	2 11 3	2 17 5	3 5 8	4 11 5	6 12 10	1 9 5	2 1 5	3 2 10	5 0 8	
*Scottish Equitable.....	2 9 7	2 16 0	3 4 5	4 8 10	6 9 5	1 2 0	1 13 7	2 14 0	4 9 7	
Scottish Legal Life.....	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4	Not issued				
*Scottish Life.....	2 11 10	2 18 2	3 6 5	4 9 7	6 8 0	1 5 10	1 17 7	2 18 7	4 16 2	
*Scottish Mutual.....	2 7 8	2 14 2	3 2 8	4 7 10	6 11 2	1 6 2	1 19 0	3 1 2	5 0 8	
*Scottish Provident.....	2 12 6	2 19 2	3 7 6	4 11 6	6 11 6	1 6 3	1 18 2	2 18 11	4 14 11	
*Scottish Widows.....	2 8 10	2 15 7	3 4 0	4 8 5	6 8 7	1 3 2	1 15 5	2 16 10	4 17 7	
Sentinel.....	2 4 8	2 11 9	3 0 8	4 6 3	6 8 5	1 5 1	1 17 3	2 18 4	4 15 0	
*Stamford Mutual.....	2 10 4	2 18 0	3 8 0	4 17 8	7 6 8	1 9 8	2 3 0	3 5 10	5 5 4	
*Standard.....	2 11 0	2 16 10	3 4 2	4 6 7	6 7 1	1 4 2	1 16 4	2 17 2	4 13 2	
*Sun Alliance & London.....	2 12 2	2 18 10	3 7 2	4 11 7	6 13 5	1 7 9	2 0 5	3 2 5	5 0 6	
*Sun Life.....	2 4 10	2 11 8	3 0 0	4 4 10	6 5 10	1 3 8	1 16 5	2 17 0	4 13 3	
*Sun Life of Canada.....	2 10 5	2 16 6	3 4 6	4 8 8	6 13 3	1 13 4	2 6 8	3 9 5	5 12 10	
Tunstall and District.....	2 1 7	2 9 1	2 18 4	4 6 5	6 8 7	Not issued				
*United Friendly.....	2 2 10	2 10 0	2 19 1	4 5 4	6 8 6	1 7 0	2 0 1	3 3 1	5 3 9	
*United Kingdom Prov.....	2 8 8	2 15 3	3 3 8	4 7 9	6 7 10	1 3 5	1 16 2	2 18 4	4 17 11	
*University Life.....	1 19 0	2 6 0	2 16 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 5	1 11 7	2 11 2	4 7 2	
*Wesleyan & General.....	2 6 2	2 13 0	3 2 7	4 8 4	6 13 5	1 8 2	2 0 5	3 2 2	5 0 10	
*Yorkshire.....	2 7 0	2 15 0	3 3 0	4 9 0	6 11 0	1 7 0	1 19 0	2 19 0	4 15 0	

* + For notes see p. 1138.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance. Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy. The following table shows the annual premiums for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

MALE LIVES (lower premiums are quoted by many offices for female lives)

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
*Atlas.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Australian Mutual.....	7 6 5	7 7 8	7 10 5	5 8 6	5 9 5	5 11 4	4 7 3	4 7 9	4 9 2	4 11 11
*Avon.....	6 12 0	6 13 5	6 16 3	3 4 16	6 4 17	6 4 19	6 3 15 2	3 15 11	3 17 4	4 0 0
*Bedford Life.....	7 0 9	7 2 3	7 4 8	2 5 2	5 9 5	5 11 4	4 1 5	4 2 4	4 3 11	4 6 7
*Blackburn.....	5 19 0	6 0 5	6 3 2	4 4 4	4 5 4	4 7 4	3 3 8	3 4 3	3 5 5	8 3 8 4
*Britannic.....	7 5 5	7 6 11	7 9 6	5 8 4	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 5 8	4 6 7	4 8 4	4 11 1
British National Life.....	7 1 8	7 3 0	7 10 5	5 5 5	5 6 5	5 8 5	5 4 3	5 4 4	5 4 5	6 4 8 4
*Caledonian.....	7 2 6	7 4 2	7 6 9	5 6 3	5 7 5	5 9 8	4 4 2	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 9
*Canada Life.....	7 3 8	7 4 11	7 7 7	3 5 4	5 5 6	5 7 3	3 4 3	3 7 7	4 4 10	4 7 3
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	6 13 0	6 14 8	6 17 1	6 4 15	10 0	4 17 2	4 19 5	5 13 10	3 14 9	3 16 6
*Clerical, Med. & Gen.	7 8 2	7 9 6	7 11 6	5 11 1	5 12 1	5 13 10	4 8 3	4 9 0	4 10 4	4 12 8
*Colonial Mutual.....	7 1 1	7 2 10	7 5 4	4 5 4	4 5 6	5 7 10	4 2 1	4 3 2	4 4 11	4 8 2
*Commercial Union.....	7 7 6	7 9 0	7 11 8	5 12 10	5 13 9	5 15 9	9 4 11 10	4 12 5	5 14 0	4 16 7
*Confederation.....	6 6 1	6 8 0	6 11 4	4 4 9	1 4 10	1 4 12 11	3 7 8	3 8 8	3 10 8	3 13 6
*Co-operative.....	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 8	0 4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0
*Crown Life.....	6 3 11	6 5 8	6 8 11	4 6 10	4 8 1	4 10 1	7 3 5	2 3 6	3 7 11	3 11 2
*Crusader.....	7 4 6	7 5 7	7 8 7	6 5 7	10 0	5 9 6	5 11 4	6 2 4	6 10 4	8 6 4 10 11
*Eagle Star.....	6 19 7	7 1 1	7 3 8	5 2 3	5 3 7	5 5 8	8 4 0	1 4 1	1 4 2	9 4 5 9
*Ecclesiastical.....	6 17 2	6 18 9	7 1 2	2 5 2	2 5 3	4 5 5	5 4 1	1 4 1	1 11 4	7 4 6 5
*Economic.....	7 4 8	7 6 2	7 8 11	5 9 7	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 8 4	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 13 0
*Equitable.....	7 2 0	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 6 10	5 7 2	5 8 10	4 4 10	4 5 2	4 6 6	5 4 8 5
*Equity & Law.....	7 13 7	7 15 8	7 19 0	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 5 13	5 4 2	4 2 4	3 10 4	6 4 10 7
*Federation Mutual.....	7 4 3	7 5 8	7 8 2	2 5 8	6 1	5 9 8	5 11 4	6 10 4	7 9 4	9 5 4 12 1
*Friends' Prov. & Cent.	7 3 7	7 5 2	7 8 0	0 5 6	4 5 7	5 9 7	7 4 5 3	4 6 0	4 7 7	7 4 10 7
*General Life.....	6 18 0	6 19 0	7 2 0	0 5 3	0 5 4	0 5 6	0 4 2	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 4 7 0
*Gresham.....	6 19 0	7 0 3	7 2 10	5 2 3	5 3 0	5 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 1	1 3 4 2	5 4 5 0
*Guardian.....	7 3 5	7 5 0	7 7 7	5 5 5	5 6 8	5 8 5	9 4 1	1 2 4	2 1 4	9 4 6 7
*Ideal Life.....	7 3 5	7 4 10	7 7 7	5 7 4	5 8 3	5 10 4	4 4 5	5 1 4	5 10 4	4 7 4 10 2
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6 15 1	6 17 0	7 0 2	2 4 16	11 1	4 18 4	5 0 10	3 15 7	3 16 8	3 18 6 4 1 11
*Irish Life.....	7 9 0	7 10 6	7 13 3	5 11 9	5 12 9	5 15 0	0 4 8	6 4	9 3 4 11 0	0 4 14 0
*Legal and General.....	7 2 10	7 4 0	7 6 0	0 5 4	5 5 5	5 7 0	0 4 3 8	4 8 4	5 4 5	8 4 7 10
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7 4 9	7 6 2	7 8 10	5 8 7	5 9 7	5 11 6	4 6 8	4 7 4	4 8 9	9 4 11 4
L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 11 5	5 10 2	5 11 3	5 13 6	6 4 7	7 7 4	8 4 4	10 0 4 13 0
*London & Manchester.....	7 3 2	7 4 8	7 1 7	1 5 7	7 5 8	9 5 10	9 4 6 1	6 1 4	6 11 4	6 4 11 2
*London Life.....	6 15 8	6 17 0	6 19 0	5 0 3	5 1 0	5 2 8	3 19 8	4 0 0	4 1	3 4 3 10
*Manufacturers'.....	6 4 6	8 7	6 12 3	3 4 9	6 4 11	2 14 1	1 3 7 8	3 8 11	3 11 1	3 14 8
*Marine & General.....	6 19 0	7 0 8	7 3 3	0 5 1	1 10 5	2 10 5	0 4 0 0	0 4 1	0 4 2	8 4 5 5
*Med. Sickness An. & Life ..	7 6 10	7 8 4	7 11 0	0 5 10	1 5 11 0	5 13 0	4 7 4	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 12 1
*Midland Assurance.....	7 5 8	7 7 0	7 9 9	8 5 9	1 5 10 1	5 12 0	0 4 7 0	4 7 7	7 4 9	2 4 11 10
Mutual Life.....	6 9 2	6 10 7	6 13 3	3 4 14	6 4 15	5 17 4	4 3 13 8	8 3 14 3	3 15 7	3 18 3
*Nation Life and General.....	7 4 0	7 6 0	7 8 0	0 5 6	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 4 4 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	0 4 9 0
*Nat. & Local Gov. Officers ..	7 1 5	7 3 4	7 6 6	3 5 5	4 6 5	3 9 5	2 4 2 11	4 3 10 4	5 10 4	4 8 9
*Natl. Employers Life.....	5 16 8	5 18 4	6 1 6	0 4 2	8 4 3	8 4 5	8 3 2 8	3 3 4	8 3 7 4	8 3 7 4
*Natl. Farmers' Union.....	6 13 0	6 15 0	6 16 7	0 4 18	0 4 19	0 5 1	0 3 16 0	0 3 17 0	3 18 0	0 4 1 0
*National Mutual.....	7 5 0	7 6 0	7 9 0	0 5 10	0 5 11 0	5 13 0	0 4 9 0	0 4 10 0	0 4 12 0	0 4 14 0
*Natl. Mut. of Austr.....	6 9 10	6 11 4	6 14 0	0 4 14	10 4	15 10	4 17 11	3 13 10	3 14 6	3 15 11 3 18 10
*National Provident.....	6 16 11	6 19 10	7 4 7	0 5 0	6 5 6	2 10 5	5 6 2 18	3 19 10	4 2 7	4 7 10
*New Ireland.....	7 1 3	7 2 11	7 5 7	7 5 3	9 5 5	1 5 7	3 4 1	2 4 2	2 4 3	10 4 6 11
*Noble Lowndes Annty.....	6 14 5	6 15 9	6 18 6	0 4 18	2 4 19	0 5 1	2 3 16 9	3 17 5	3 18 10	10 4 1 6
*Northern.....	7 8 0	7 9 3	7 11 1	5 9 1	11 10	9 5 12 5	4 6 4	6 9 4	7 11 4	10 4 5 10
*Norwich Union.....	7 1 0	7 2 0	7 4 2	5 5 10	5 6 7	5 8 2	2 4 4	4 5 2	4 6 8	7
*Pearl.....	7 5 1	7 6 7	7 9 4	4 5 8	6 5 9	6 11 7	4 6 0	4 6 8	8 4 3	4 11 2
*Phoenix.....	7 5 10	7 7 0	7 9 0	0 5 8	8 5 9	3 5 10 4	4 5 5 4	5 10 4	6 10 4	9 3
*Pioneer.....	7 2 10	7 4 5	7 7 7	4 5 5	5 3 5	6 3 5 8	5 4 2 4	4 3 1	4 4 8 4 7 8	
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	7 0 7	7 2 2	7 4 7	9 5 4	8 5 5	11 5 11	0 4 3 0	3 10 4	4 5 5 4 8 3	
*Provident Mutual.....	6 18 10	7 0 4	7 2 10	5 3 3	5 4 6	5 6 5	6 4 1	9 4 2	7 4 4 3 7 0	
*Prudential.....	7 0 6	7 2 6	7 4 6	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 7 6	4 1 6	4 2 6	4 4 4 0 4 7 0	
*Refuge	7 3 0	7 5 7	7 7 7	0 5 7	0 5 7	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 4 5 0	4 6 0	4 7 0 4 10 0
*Reliance	6 16 3	6 17 9	7 0 3	3 5 0	10 0	5 2 0	5 4 0	3 19 6	4 0 5 4 5 4 4 11	
*Royal.....	7 2 8	7 4 4	7 7 0	0 5 8	4 5 9	4 11 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 9 10	4 12 8
*Royal Exchange.....	7 1 2	7 2 5	7 5 7	3 5 5	5 3 5	6 2 5	5 8 0	4 3 4 4	3 11 4 5 4 4 8 2	
Royal Liver Friendly	7 3 5	7 5 7	7 8	8 5 5	5 11 5	7 3 5	9 11 4	2 4 4	3 4 4 5 2 4 8 7	
*Royal London.....	7 3 3	7 4 9	7 7 7	5 5 6	6 0 5	7 3 5	5 9 4	3 3 7 4	4 4 6 4 6 1 4 8 10	
*Salvation Army.....	7 4 11	7 6 7	7 9 2	2 5 8	0 5 9	3 5 11 5	5 4 5 10 4	6 6 9	8 4 6 4 11 6	
*Scottish Amicable.....	7 7 3	7 8 8	8 11	3 5 10	8 5 11 8	8 13 5	5 4 7 10 4	4 8 8 4 9 10 12 5		
*Scottish Equitable.....	7 3 0	7 4 5	7 7 7	0 5 7	0 5 8	0 5 10	0 4 5 7 4	6 5 4 7 10 5	4 10 5	
Scottish Legal Life	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11	3 5 6	3 5 7	5 10 1	4 4 2 5 4	3 5 4 5 4 4 8 6		
*Scottish Life.....	7 2 1	7 3 5	7 11	5 5 1	5 7 5	8 2 5 10	1 4 6 4	4 6 6 11 4 8	2 4 10 10	
*Scottish Mutual.....	6 18 10	7 0 2	7 2 10	5 3 8	5 4 1	5 6 8	4 2 6 4	3 2 4 4 6 4 7 4		
*Scottish Provident	7 6 7	7 7 11	7 10	4 5 10	10 5 11	5 13 6	4 9 4 4 10 0	4 11 4 4 14 0		
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 5 10	7 7 2	7 9 10	5 9 2	5 10 2	5 12 2	4 7 2 4	7 10 4 9 5 5 12 2		

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Sentinel.....	7 1 0	7 2 6	7 5 3	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 8 1	4 2 9	4 3 6	4 4 11	4 7 9
*Stamford Mutual	7 13 0	7 14 8	7 18 0	5 14 8	5 16 0	5 19 4	4 11 4	4 12 4	4 15 0	4 19 8
*Standard.....	6 19 1	7 0 7	7 3 0	5 3 5	5 4 7	5 6 7	4 3 5	4 4 6	4 5 10	4 8 6
*Sun Alliance & London..	7 10 8	7 12 2	7 14 10	5 11 9	5 12 9	5 14 10	4 9 10	4 10 6	4 12 0	4 14 9
*Sun Life	6 19 3	7 0 8	7 3 5	5 3 8	5 4 8	5 6 10	4 2 0	4 2 10	4 4 3	4 7 0
*Sun Life of Canada.....	7 4 3	7 5 9	7 8 9	5 7 6	5 8 5	5 10 9	4 5 10	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 10 12
Tunstall & District.....	7 2 2	7 4 0	7 7 6	5 3 4	5 4 7	5 7 2	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 2 8	4 6 2
*United Friendly.....	7 1 2	7 2 9	7 5 8	5 4 3	5 5 4	5 7 7	4 1 1	4 2 3	4 3 11	4 6 11
*United Kingdom Prov....	7 2 0	7 3 5	7 6 0	5 7 2	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 6 0	4 6 10	4 8 3	4 10 10
*University Life.....	6 17 0	6 18 0	6 0 7	0 0 4	18 0	0 5 0	2 0 3	16 0	3 17 0	4 0 2 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 1 11	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 5 5	5 6 4	5 8 0	4 3 7	4 4 5	7 4 7	9
*Yorkshire.....	7 6 0	7 7 0	0 7 10	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 5 13	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 10	0 4 12

* Reductions allowed ■ as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Australian Mut.—1/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Avon—1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Bedford—Add £2 per policy.

Blackburn—1/-% £500—£999. 2/-% £1,000 and over.

Britannic—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500—£9,999.

Caledonian—Add £2 per policy.

Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/-% £1,000—£2,499. 4/-% £2,500—£9,999.

Clerical Medi. & Gen.—5/-% for excess over £1,000.

Colonial Mutual—1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Commercial Union—2/-% £2,000—£4,999

Confederation—Add £3 per policy.

Co-operative—2/-% in excess of £2,000.

Crown Life—Ages last birthday—Add £3 per Policy. Reduction Whole Life over £2,000.

Crusader—Add £2 per policy.

Eagle Star—Add £1 10s. Od. per policy.

Ecclesiastical—Whole life, without profits, add £1 5s. Od. per Policy. With profits—1/-% £1,500 and over.

Economic—1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Equitable—Rates for £1,000. 2/-% £2,500—£4,999. Add £3 per policy, without profits.

Equity & Law—1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Fedn. Mutl.—1/-% £1,000—£1,999. 2/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Friends Prov. & Cent.—1/-% £1,000—£2,499. 2/-% £2,500—£4,999

Genl. Life—1/-% £1,000—£1,999. 2/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Gresham—New Series.

Guardian—Add £2 per policy.

Ideal—Rates for £1,000. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999. Add £1 per policy.

Imp. Life of Can.—Reduced £5,000 and over, Whole Life £2,000 and over, Endowment.

Irish Life—Rates for £2,000—£4,999. Increased for less.

Legal and General—Add £2 per policy.

Licenses & Gen.—With profit policies at "Guardian" rates. Add £2 per policy.

Life Assn. of Scot.—1/6% £1,000—£2,499. 3/-% £2,500—

Lond. & Man.—1/-% £2,500—£4,999. [£4,999]

London Life—Add £2 10s. Od. per policy.

Manufacturers'—Add £3 per Policy.

Marine & Gen.—Add £2 per policy.

Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.

Mdl. Assur.—1/6% £1,000—£2,499. 2/6% £2,500—£4,999.

N.A.L.G.O.—1/-% £1,000 ■ over. [over.

Nation Life—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500 and

Natl. Empl. Life—Rates for £1,000. 1/-% £2,000—£4,999.

National Farmers' Union—Add £3 per policy, with profits. National Mutual 1/-% £1,000—£2,499. 2/-% £2,500—£3,999. 3/-% £4,000—£4,999.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Ages nearest birthday. 1/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Nat. Prov.—Rates for £1,000—£1,999. 1/-% £2,000—£4,999.

New Ireland—Reduced for £1,000 and over.

Noble Lowndes Annty.—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999. Under £1,000 add £1 per policy.

Northern—Over £500 add £1/10/0 per policy. Under £500 add 6/-%.

Nor. Union—Rates for £1,000—£1,999. 1/6% £2,000—£4,999.

Pearl—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Phoenix—£400 and over add £3 per policy.

Pioneer—Add £2 per policy.

Prov. Life Assoc. of London—Rates for £1,000—£1,999 1/-% £2,000—£3,499. 2/-% £3,500—£4,999.

Prov. Mut.—Rates for £1,000—£1,999. 1/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Prudential—Add £1/10/0 per policy.

Refugee—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. Increased for less. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Reliance—Add £1/10/0 per policy.

Royal—Add £2 per policy.

Royal Ex.—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 1/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Royal London—Add £1 per policy, any amount.

Salvation Army—1/-% £500—£999; 1/6% £1,000—£4,999.

Scot. Amic.—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 2/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Scottish Equitable—Rates for £1,000. Add £2 per policy.

Scottish Life—Add £2 per policy.

Scot. Mut.—Rates for £1,000. Add £2 per policy.

Scottish Prov.—1/-% £1,000—£1,999. 2/-% £2,000—£4,999.

Scottish Widows'—Add £2 per policy.

Sentinel—Rates for £1,000—£2,499. 2/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Stamford Mutual—Rates for £1,000, 2/-% £2,500—£4,999.

Standard—Add £2 per policy.

Sun Alliance & Lond.—Rates for £1,000—£1,999. 2/-%

£2,000—£4,999. Under £1,000 add £1 per policy.

Sun Life—Add £1/10/0 per policy £500 and over.

Sun Life of Can.—Rates for £750—£1,249 with profits.

£1,000—£1,249 without. 2/-% £1,250—£2,499. 3/-% £2,500 and over.

United Friendly—Add £1/10/0 per policy.

United K. Prov.—Rates for £1,000. Add £1/10/0 per policy.

University Life—Add £2 per policy.

Wes. & Gen.—Rates for £1,000—£2,999. 1/-% £3,000—

£9,999.

Yorkshire—1/-% £1,000—£1,999. 2/-% £2,000—£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1967

The following tables show the net business (after allowing for amount re-assured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ended December 31, 1967, unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premium	Net single premiums
Atlas.....	13,645	£ 53,049,298	£ 1,476,604	£
Australian Mutual Prov.....	205,704	585,956,977	14,388,393	4,242,452
Avon.....	1,917	4,519,033	63,001	3,350
Bedford Life.....	4,868	12,228,987	136,134	6,000
Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,031	3,098,587	78,931	1,655
Britannic (Ord.).....	19,943	22,113,852	738,980	167,219
British Life.....	1,000	1,596,395	59,569	14
British National Life.....	817	2,662,800	80,678	22,882
Caledonian.....	7,242	44,672,445	629,833	79,853
Canada Life.....	36,058	256,928,355	3,152,340	170,538
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	750	715,136	37,184	17,737
Clerical, Medi. & Genl.....	17,278	59,537,814	1,337,524	57,158
Colonial Mutual.....	131,576	282,416,838	6,359,259	787,338
Commercial Union*.....	56,098	278,037,708	3,432,026	643,973
Confederation Life.....	—	226,331,000	—	—
Co-operative (Ord.).....	129,751	195,588,084	3,969,172	99,225
Crown Life.....	31,693	274,799,339	3,211,694	631,076
Crusader.....	12,053	62,052,328	734,880	52,173
Eagle Star.....	—	199,399,623	5,440,011	3,220,653
Ecclesiastical.....	1,268	3,642,268	56,133	5,679
Economic.....	1,674	2,550,856	50,575	736
Equitable Life.....	15,537	14,773,027	813,009	830,314
Equity & Law.....	22,394	91,579,244	1,504,909	75,244
Federation Mutual.....	432	610,439	14,995	18,400
Friends Provident & Century.....	27,618	140,910,079	2,748,098	217,900
General Life.....	15,756	62,393,804	1,396,668	95,988
Gresham Life.....	10,445	29,743,656	775,244	32,777
Guardian*.....	59,506	324,367,863	5,867,277	500,742
Ideal.....	187	442,748	9,602	1,040
Imperial Life of Canada.....	20,003	83,254,492	1,401,184	49,084
Irish Life.....	13,574	27,850,441	970,207	651,385
Legal and General.....	94,527	306,460,383	15,451,259	3,353,012
Licenses and General.....	812	3,672,269	67,242	7,128
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	6,825	18,643,145	500,681	129,779
Liverpool Victoria.....	23,771	6,361,718	396,507	3,089
London & Manchester (Ord.).....	12,332	15,073,602	714,809	61,181
London Life.....	10,889	32,528,383	1,030,729	294,500
Manufacturers' Life.....	45,801	364,415,790	5,620,455	1,498,821
Marine & General.....	3,995	14,184,791	547,617	1,674
Medical Sickness.....	1,604	7,292,276	74,811	7,305
Midland Assurance.....	3,091	10,346,374	152,284	11,551
Mutual Life.....	86,170	168,161,877	4,243,804	436,201
Nation Life.....	822	1,223,428	34,128	—
Natl. Employers Life.....	5,144	53,197,797	582,282	8,772
National & Local Govt.....	1,884	3,682,195	48,410	Nil
Natl. Farmers Union.....	6,713	18,914,389	452,533	40,323
Natl. Mutual of Australasia*.....	80,859	285,981,912	6,117,499	1,783,855
Natl. Mutual Life.....	4,914	28,190,799	514,783	14,866
Natl. Prov.....	9,802	28,833,630	883,306	50,317
New Ireland (Ord.).....	7,591	10,816,300	302,297	25,341
Noble Lowndes Annty.....	4,477	11,817,006	241,220	136,544
Northern*.....	19,930	136,613,625	2,053,496	351,367
Norwich Union.....	88,379	275,736,518	5,506,262	471,089
Pearl (Ord.).....	77,561	120,999,002	3,166,900	3,730,018
Phoenix.....	20,548	97,406,736	1,133,994	83,210
Pioneer*.....	8,093	3,492,783	148,559	598,038
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	13,123	30,149,500	737,691	395
Prov. Mutual.....	27,717	51,083,673	821,598	6,342
Prudential (Ord.).....	253,105	1,028,223,742	13,611,486	835,394
Refuge (Ord.).....	30,056	33,683,464	1,111,828	972,867
Reliance Mutual.....	2,906	7,498,295	102,693	1,428
Royal Exchange.....	5,821	60,856,021	—	—
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	47,000	316,434,000	3,254,000	6,734,000
Royal London (Ord.).....	14,331	6,658,169	316,272	8,430
Salvation Army (Ord.).....	19,317	29,529,742	808,648	63,778
Scottish Amicable.....	2,931	1,640,975	71,106	2,895
Scottish Equitable.....	13,621	50,209,206	1,066,786	35,544
Scottish Legal (Ord.)†.....	12,257	48,786,896	709,672	41,594
Scottish Legal (Ord.)†.....	1,232	386,542	20,811	814

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Scottish Life.....	11,799	47,019,185	1,019,769	38,701
Scottish Mutual.....	11,909	40,413,960	1,273,565	43,286
Scottish Prov.....	11,777	53,243,392	1,059,094	123,690
Scottish Widows.....	24,862	124,582,867	4,135,716	81,743
Sentinel*.....	3,164	10,189,253	208,459	743,049
Stamford Mutual.....	1,763	2,226,148	56,745	41,881
Standard*.....	42,062	325,335,478	3,979,180	206,271
Sun Alliance & London.....	41,638	119,033,103	1,619,427	133,766
Sun Life of Canada.....	103,550	704,812,604	7,688,835	421,216
Sun Life.....	27,236	180,247,710	3,303,748	215,039
Tunstall & District.....	224	73,200	4,282	Nil
United Friendly.....	14,703	27,201,176	527,124	1,894
United Kingdom.....	13,227	42,327,160	1,251,197	52,545
University Life.....	3,241	4,342,016	205,818	524,368
Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.).....	7,373	11,878,376	325,977	19,214
Yorkshire.....	29,762	161,417,242	3,367,072	116,348

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn.....	29,911	2,693,508	Pioneer.....	6,191	2,670,368
Britannic.....	319,280	32,187,680	Prudential.....	1,256,593	228,961,742
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	24,000	2,840,000	Refuge.....	259,065	40,324,008
Co-operative.....	790,476	132,314,046	Reliance Mutual.....	28,500	3,866,229
Irish Life.....	78,193	8,275,640	Royal Liver.....	303,614	25,783,549
Liverpool Victoria.....	531,742	49,767,292	Royal London.....	229,458	32,418,696
London and Manchester.....	104,910	10,648,503	Salvation Army.....	45,215	3,720,733
Nation Life & General.....	7,996	1,104,673	Scottish Legal†.....	—	4,874,962
New Ireland.....	45,814	3,213,472	Stamford Mutual.....	41,539	3,085,274
Pearl.....	599,634	72,283,847	Wesleyan and General.....	63,740	8,154,523

Commercial Union, including figures of associated companies. Guardian, including figures of subsidiary companies. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1967. Northern, including figures of associated companies. Pioneer year ending March 31, 1968. Royal, including figures of associated companies. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1967. Standard, year ending November 15, 1967. † 1966 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows:— A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life; and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1961	L	Abbey Life.....	i-3, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1960	AFLM	Ansvär.....	24-28, London Rd., Wembley, Mdx.
1904	Annuities	African Life.....	Johannesburg: Columbia House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion.....	Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFM	Alliance.....	Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2. Life Dept. Sun Alliance Bldg., Horsham, Sussex.
1921	L	American Life.....	Delaware, U.S.A. 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy & General.....	Eagle Star House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1808	AFLM	Atlas.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident.....	Sydney: 73-76 King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon.....	1 Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon; 88-89 Grace church St., E.C.3.
1905	AFM	Baptist.....	4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
1883	AFM	Beacon.....	130x Stratford Road, Birmingham 28; Life Dept. Sun Alliance Bldg., Horsham, Sussex.
1894	AFM	Bedford General.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1961	L	Bedford Life.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance.....	151 Dale St., Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1925	AFM	Black Sea and Baltic.....	106 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1959	AFLM	Bradford.....	Peacock St., Bradford, 1.
1866	AFL	Britannic.....	Moor Green, Birmingham 13. 44-46 Kingsway, W.C.2. [Liverpool 2; Lime St., E.C.3.]
1863	M	British & Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool & London Chambers, Exchange, Longbridge House, Manchester 4; 80 Lombard Royal Exchange, E.C.3. [St., E.C.3.]
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.....	
1854	AFL	British Equitable.....	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	AFM	British General.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	1 King William St., E.C.4.
1896	L	British Life.....	Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; 123-127 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life.....	4 South Place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants.....	92-94 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	81-82 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	31 & 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	13 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh 2; 81-82 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1934	AFM	Cambrian.....	68 King William St., E.C.4.
1847	AL	Canada Life.....	Toronto: 6 Charles II St., S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.....	24-26 Spring St., W.2.
1903	AFM	Car & General.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1899	AFM	Central.....	1 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1885	AFM	Century.....	7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1922	AFMex-motor	Chemists' Mutual.....	321 Chase Rd., Southgate, N.14.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly.....	200 Bath Street, Glasgow C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical & Gen.....	15 St. James's Square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual.....	330 Collins St., Melbourne, C.1; 24 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland.....	10 Donegall Square, S., Belfast.
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3. Life Dept., 66 Cheapside, E.C.4.
1871	L	Confederation.....	Toronto: 120 Regent St., W.1.
1891	AF	Congregational.....	21-22 Apsley Crescent, Bradford 8.
1962	L	Consumers.....	3, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative.....	Miller St., Manchester 4; Rochdale House,
1905	AFM	Cornhill.....	32 Cornhill, E.C.3. [Theobald's Road, W.C.1.
1807	AFM	County Fire.....	50 Regent St., W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life.....	Toronto: 130 Jermyn St., S.W.1.
1899	AFLM	Crusader.....	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey; Tower Place,
1908	AFM	Dominion.....	41 Melville St., Edinburgh; 18 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star.....	Eagle Star Ho., Aldwych, W.C.2.; Life Dept. 22 Arlington St., S.W.1.
1887	AFL	Ecclesiastical.....	Aldwych House, W.C.2.
1901	AFLM	Economic.....	105 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability.....	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1762	L	Equitable Life.....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity & Law.....	20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex & Suffolk.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Excess.....	13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1900	AF	Farmers' Finance and Ins.....	Rouquier St., York.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'.....	77 Whitworth St., Manchester 1; 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual.....	29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey; Terminus Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
1890	AF	Fine Art & General.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov. & Century.....	Dorking, Surrey; 7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1885	AFLM	General Accident.....	General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life.....	4-5 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.
1848	L	Gresham Life.....	Barrington Ho., 59 Gresham St., E.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire & Accident.....	11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantees Society.....	36 Old Jewry, E.C.4.
1821	AFLM	Guardian.....	68 King William St., E.C.4. Life Dept. 66-73 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
1908	AFLM	Hibernian.....	Hawkins St., Dublin, z.
1966	AF	Household & General.....	107 Cheapside, E.C.2.
1932	FL	Ideal.....	Pitmaston, Birmingham, z.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada.....	Toronto: Portland Ho., Stag Place, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine.....	4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corp. of Ireland.....	33-36 Dame St., Dublin 2; 40 Lime St., E.C.3.
1939	L	Irish Life.....	Mespil Road, Dublin 4.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'.....	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24 Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1845	AF	Law Fire.....	114 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union & Rock.....	7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFM	Legal.....	24-28 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General.....	Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1890	AFLM	Licenses & General.....	68 King William St., E.C.4.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	10 George St., Edinburgh 2; 1 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2.
1836	AFM	L'pooi & London & Globe.....	1 Dale St., Liverpool; 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine & General	7 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly...	Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee...	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance...	3 & 4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance...	1 King William St., E.C.4.; Life Dept. Sun Alliance Bldg., Horsham, Sussex.
1869	AFM	London Guar. & Accident...	4 King William St., E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire...	45 Dale St., Liverpool; 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.
1806	L	London Life...	8x King William St., E.C.4.
1919	AFLM	London & Edinburgh...	■ Seething Lane, E.C.3.
1869	AFL	London & Manchester...	16 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
1860	AFM	London & Provincial Marine...	4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1862	AFM	London & Scottish...	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1887	L	Manufacturers Life...	Toronto: 197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1836	M	Marine...	159 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine & General...	1 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
1864	M	Maritime...	Water St., Liverpool, 2, 51 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1884	L	Sickness A Reinsurance...	7-10 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.1.
1907		Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life...	Moorfields House, Moorfields, E.C.2.
1871	M	Mercantile & General...	Royal Mail Ho., E.C.3.
1872	AF	Merchants' Marine...	5x Spring Gardens, Manchester. [E.C.3.]
1898	AFLM	Methodist...	Hagley Rd., Birmingham 16; 52-54 Leadenhall Tel-Aviv, Israel; 5 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1934	L	Midland Assurance...	Minster...
1940	AFM	Midgal...	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1906	AFM	Minster...	22 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Motor Union...	Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; 1 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
1886	L	Municipal Mutual...	Nation House, Teddington, Mdx.
		Mutual Life & Citizens'	8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.
1925	AFL	Nation Life & Gen...	St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester 3; Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1890	AFL	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey.
1864	Boilers, etc.	National Boiler...	National Employers House, Bury Street, E.C.3.
1935	L	National Employers' Life...	Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon; 25 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual...	17 Charlotte Sq., Edinburgh; Hamilton Ho., Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union...	5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside), E.C.4.
1863	{ Fidelity Guar. etc.	National Guarant. & Suretyship...	Melbourne: Austral Ho., Basinghall Ave., E.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life...	48 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral...	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1835	L	National Provident...	Woodruffe Ho., Coopers Row, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial...	12 Dawson St., Dublin, C.2.
1921	{ Naval Officers risks, etc.	Navigators & General...	Lowndes St., S.W.1.
1924	L	New Ireland...	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1960	L	Noble Lowndes Annuities...	Hong Kong: 78-80 Cornhill, E.C.3. [deen.
1809	AFLM	North British & Mercantile...	1 Moorgate, E.C.2 and 1 Union Terrace, Aber-
1862	FM	North Pacific...	Surrey St., Norwich; 51-54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3
1836	AFLM	Northern...	Norwich: 51-54 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire...	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life...	37-39 Lime St., E.C.3.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident...	70-72 King William St., E.C.4.
1859	M	Ocean Marine...	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1931	AFM	Orion...	24 D'Olier St., Dublin.
1886	AF	Palatine...	High Holborn, W.C.1.
1824	AF	Patriotic...	7-10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., W.1.
1864	AFLM	Pearl...	Phoenix House, King William St., E.C.4.
1958	Sickness A	Permanent...	31 Dale St., Liverpool, 2.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix...	63 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
1891	L	Pioneer...	246 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance...	25-31 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Assocn. of London...	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life...	Holborn Bars, E.C.1.
1903	AFM	Provincial...	Sydney: Trent House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
1848	AFLM	Prudential...	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1886	AFM	Queensland...	Oxford St., Manchester 1. [St. E.C.4.]
1849	AF	Railway Passengers...	Reliance Ho., Tunbridge Wells; 123-7 Cannon.
1864	AFL	Refuge...	Reliance Ho., Tunbridge Wells; 123-7 Cannon St., E.C.4. [St. E.C.3.]
1911	L	Reliance Mutual...	Reliance Ho., Water St., Liverpool; 51 Lime
1906	AF	Reliance Fire & Accident...	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine...	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1. [E.C.3.]
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society...	1, North John St., Liverpool, 2; ■4, Lombard St.,
1918	AF	Road Transport & General...	
1845	AFLM	Royal...	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1720	AFL	Royal Exchange.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly.....	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3;
1861	AFL	Royal London.....	Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses).....	15 Buckingham St., W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	220-226 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire.....	4 Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable.....	35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.; 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. [E.C.2.]
1881	FM	Scottish Boiler.....	■■ Queen St., Glasgow, C.1.; 36 Old Jewry,
1831	L	Scottish Equitable.....	28 St. Andrew Sq., Edinb.: 13 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General.....	136-138 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2.; 99 Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance.....	115 George St., Edinb.: 38 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
1852	L	Scottish Legal.....	95 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2. [E.C.2.]
1881	L	Scottish Life.....	29 St. Andrews Sq., Edinburgh, 2; 6 Old Jewry,
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan.....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual.....	109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.; 6 Bell Yard Law Courts, W.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident.....	6 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh, 2; 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union & National.....	35 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh, 2; 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.3. [E.C.3.]
1815	L	Scottish Widows'.....	9 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh, 2; 28 Cornhill, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2; King William 11-13 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. [St., E.C.4.]
1875	AFM	Sea.....	Shortland St., Auckland, C.1., N.Z.; 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1904	AFL	Sentinel.....	21 & 23 Stamford St., S.E.1.
1872	AFM	South British.....	3 George St., Edinburgh; 3 Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1899	L	Stamford Mutual.....	Exchange Liverpool, 2; 3 Lime St., E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1871	M	Standard Marine.....	Bartholomew Lane E.C.2.
1891	AFM	State.....	Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2; Life Dept., North St., Horsham, Sussex.
1710	AFM	Sun.....	107 Cheapside, E.C.2.
1967*	AFLM	Sun Alliance & London.....	Montreal: 2, 3 & 4 Cockspur St., S.W.1. Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1. Liverpool & London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool, 2; 3-6 Lime St., E.C.3.
1810	AFL	Sun Life.....	3 Lime St., E.C.3.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada.....	Moor Ho., London Wall, E.C.2.
1936	FL	Teachers' Assurance.....	Calcutta: 3-4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1860	M	Thames & Mersey.....	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1894	FM	Thistle.....	2 Linen Hall St., Belfast.
1916	AF	Timber & General.....	24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton.....	Hongkong: 81 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1839	L	{ Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society	11 Dale St., Liverpool, 2; 3-4 Lime St., E.C.3.
1867	M	Ulster Marine.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance.....	42 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton.....	33-36 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine	19 Billiter St., E.C.3.
1915	AFM	United British.....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1908	AFL	United Friendly.....	Bushey, Herts., 16 Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.....	73-76 King William St., E.C.4.
1912	AFM	United Scottish.....	67 King St., Manchester, 2; 33 Gracechurch St., E.C.4.
1825	L	University.....	24-28 Lombard St., E.C.3. [E.C.4.]
1923	AFL	Vehicle & General.....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance.....	Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham, 4; 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1859	Machinery	Vulcan Boiler and General.....	26 George St., Edinburgh, 2; 24 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Warden.....	Toronto: Kent Ho., Telegraph St., E.C.2.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corpn.....	I.O.O.F. Building, 224 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; 107-111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan & General.....	27 King St., W.2.
1886	AF	West of Scotland.....	1 Moorgate, E.C.2.
1851	AFM	Western Assurance.....	4 & 7 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian.....	4 & 7 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1717	AF	Westminster Fire.....	Rougier St., York; 36-37 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1906	AF	White Cross.....	Zurich: Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Place, W.C.1. [E.C.4.]
1865	AF	World Auxil. Ins. Corpn.....	
1919	AFM	World Marine & General.....	
1894	AFM	Yorkshire.....	
1824	AFLM	Zurich.....	
1872	AF		

* Sun Alliance & London—Incorporating Funds established 1720, 1824 and 1883.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896–1968

Friendly societies are mutual insurance societies in which the members subscribe for provident benefits, in particular sickness, death, endowment and old age benefits. Those friendly societies that are known as "collecting societies" because they collect members' premiums for life assurance by house-to-house visits of collectors or agents are subject to the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts as well as the Friendly Societies Acts. The totals in ordinary type in the table below relate to registered friendly societies proper (including both centralized societies and the Orders with their branches); those in italics relate to collecting societies.

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register	Membership	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds
		Thousands		£000's
1966.....	9,002	80	5,503	291,932
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	151,613
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	51,489
				<i>416,637</i>
				<i>84,837</i>
				<i>11,165</i>

The first column headed "No. of Societies on Register" in the above table includes (for 1966) 846 societies without branches and 35 societies with branches ("Orders"), the remainder being the separately registered branches of the Orders.

As compared with the previous year the number of societies without branches decreased by 22 and the number of branches by 327; the number of Orders was unchanged. Total membership decreased by 76,000 but was still in excess of 5½ millions.

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1966 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5·7 millions in sickness benefit and £2·3 millions in death benefit.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The latest available figures of membership and funds set out below indicate the relative strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY Soc.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Total Funds
	£000's	
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	471,000	26,208
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	449,000	19,065
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	349,000	29,362
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	291,000	21,659
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	145,000	7,227

COLLECTING Soc.—Name and Year Established	No. of Industrial Assurances Premium Paying	Total Funds
	£000's	
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	10,853,000	4,114,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	6,653,000	2,119,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,167,000	990,000
	<i>264,550</i>	<i>125,719</i>
	<i>31,846</i>	

Long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution to insure relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the oldest operating in Scotland, being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The oldest

society now on the register in England is the Bottesford Friendly Society established in Leicestershire in 1747.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies

deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but tax exemption (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

Important changes in the conditions under which friendly societies enjoy tax exemption were made by the Finance Act, 1966. In general, societies registered after May 3, 1966 are not entitled to any tax exemption on their life or endowment business. The same restriction applies to any society registered after December 31, 1957, which during the period of three months ending May 3, 1966 entered into a life or endowment contract on payment of a single premium. Other societies continue to enjoy tax exemption on life and endowment business which satisfies the requirements of Schedule 8 of the Act. These conditions are broadly that the term of an endowment assurance must not be less than ten years and the premiums

must be of equal or rateable amounts payable at yearly or shorter intervals over the whole term of the policy. At the same time by Part II of the Schedule the limits of assurance imposed on friendly societies were raised. The limits for tax exempt business remained unchanged at £500 gross and £104 per annum by way of annuity, but in addition a society is permitted to insure up to £2,000 as lump sum (£3,000 under a mortgage protection policy) and £208 per annum by way of annuity. All these limits are exclusive of bonuses. Profits arising from the business under the new limits are liable to tax.

The Friendly and Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1968 received the Royal Assent on July 26, 1968. It makes substantial changes in the statutory requirements for the keeping and auditing of the accounts of societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896 and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1965. The system of "approved auditors" is abolished and the requirements are brought generally into line with those of the Companies Act. A number of provisions in the Act apply only to friendly societies and affect their periodical actuarial valuations among other matters. The requirements for giving notice of a meeting of a collecting society at which an amendment of rules is to be proposed are also varied.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Act 1962.

Building Societies are associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Act. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registry of Friendly Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Co-operative and Friendly Societies tabulated on pp. 1127 and 1144) are based on the Chief Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

In almost every way 1967 was a record year for building societies. Advances on mortgage amounted to £1,463 millions, an increase of £218 millions on the previous year's figure which was then the highest recorded. The total assets of all societies increased during 1967 by £1,140 millions to £7,446 millions. The rate of increase was 18·07 per cent. compared with 14 per cent. in 1966.

The bulk of the money advanced by building societies is to owner occupiers to assist them to buy their homes. The average advance on new mortgages in 1967 was £2,933 as compared with £2,143 in 1963, an indication of the ever-increasing cost of house property and of the greater percentage of the price of a house which mortgagors expect to borrow. There is also a tendency for mortgage loans to extend for a longer period than the usual 20 years. Of the total advances in 1967, 8·45 per cent. were on repayment terms extending for periods of 26 years or more.

The number of societies on the register dropped from 576 at the beginning of 1967 to 554 at the end of the year. Twenty-three societies were removed from the register during the year, twenty-one of them as a result of unions or transfers of engagements. The only society added to the register during the year was formed by the union of existing societies. Two societies with assets exceeding £10 million transferred their engagements. The Church of England Building Society (assets £20 millions) transferred to the Maidenhead and Berkshire Building Society (assets £21 millions)

which changed its name to the South of England Building Society. The Shern Hall (Methodist) Building Society (assets £14 millions) transferred to the Magnet and North West Building Society (assets £20 millions) which changed its name to Magnet Building Society. The one union was between the Rugby Building Society (assets £11 millions) which united with the Warwick and Warwickshire Permanent Building Society (assets £6 millions) to form the Rugby and Warwick Building Society.

Shareholders added £1,892 millions to their accounts during 1967. Withdrawals from these accounts totalled £1,088 millions. Mortgage balances increased from £5,219 millions at the end of 1966 to £6,038 millions at the end of 1967. The remainder of the total assets consisted mainly of investments and cash. The investments in which societies may invest their surplus funds are restricted to those authorized by the Building Societies (Authorized Investments) Order, 1962.

For the year 1967 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £405 millions. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled £269 millions. Expenses at £42 millions for 1967 averaged only about 2s. 3d per £100 of the mean total assets. Of this total advertising accounted for 6 per cent. and commission and agency fees 12 per cent.

The rate of interest usually charged on mortgage advances to new borrowers who are owner-occupiers is at present 7½ per cent. Interest rates paid on share and deposit accounts are usually 4½ and 4¼ per cent. respectively (income tax on both share and deposit interest being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, empowered the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows. Deposits in a designated building society rank as "narrower-range investments requiring advice" and shares in such a society as "wider-

range investments" under the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961.

The basic requirements for designation throughout 1967 were those contained in the Building Societies (Designation for Trustee Investment) Regulations, 1964. These regulations prescribed £½ million as the minimum asset requirement and at the end of 1967 there were 300 societies with assets exceeding this amount. Of these 300 societies, 284 fulfilled the other requirements of the Regulations and 240 had been designated. The total assets of designated societies at the end of 1967 amounted to 98·9 per cent of the assets of all building societies.

Arising out of the Hardie report the requirements for designation have been amended by new Regulations which came into force on April 1, 1968. A society applying for designation is now required to have assets of £1 million. However a society satisfying the former assets requirement can be designated if it applied before March 28, 1968, and designation is granted before the end of 1968.

Under the Building Societies Acts, the Chief Registrar exercises certain power of control over building societies. Section 11 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958, under which the Registrar had prohibited certain societies from investing in investments was repealed by the Building Societies Act, 1960 (but without prejudice to any order currently in force) and the Chief Registrar was empowered to direct that a building society shall not advertise at all or to give directions to a particular society as to the matter included in its advertisements. In addition he may make an order prohibiting a building society from accepting further investments. The Chief Registrar's Report to Parliament for 1967 disclosed that at the end of that year 10 orders under the 1958 Act were still in force while 7 orders under the 1960 and 1962 Acts prohibiting the acceptance of further investments were in force at the end of 1967. Directions controlling advertising were in force in respect of 5 societies at the end of the year.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1967—with 1966 in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Amount due to Shareholders Depositors		General Reserve and Balance C/fd.	Mortgage Assets	Total Assets
Assets over £1,000,000.....	73	6,697,721	£1,343,320	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Other Socys.....	481	699,350	119,394	6,085,193	296,306	254,751	5,499,826	6,794,907
576	554	7,397,071	1,462,714	579,541	25,637	31,038	537,689	650,622
1967 TOTALS								
1966 ..	576	6,563,969	1,244,750	5,595,472	299,168	257,298	5,218,799	6,305,840

† Total Depositors, 596,025.

* Total Borrowers, 3,165,816.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1966

Year Establd.	★ Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., London, N.W.1.....		1,252,349	1,001,180
1869D	Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc., 15 Dutton St., Accrington, Lancs.....		2,143	1,778
1875	Accrington Victoria, 7 St. James's St., Accrington, Lancs.....		625	593
1866	Alfreton, 82a High St., Alfreton, Derby.....		956	848
1863D	Alliance, Alliance House, Hove Park, Hove, 4, Sussex.....		171,445	253,828
1848D	Anglia, Abington St., Northampton.....		173,310	145,792
1870D	Argyle, Argyle House, 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, London, N.7		3,669	3,074
1945	Ashton-Stamford, Booth St., Chambers, Ashton-under-Lyne.....		380	520
1965	Banner, Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield.....		11	5,301
1853D	Barnsley P., Regent St., Barnsley, Yorks.....		10,968	11,318
1850D	Barnstaple and North Devon, 17 Joy St., Barnstaple, Devon.....		1,346	1,000
1922D	Barry Mutual, Lombard Bldgs., Barry, Glam.....		887	933
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20 Charles St., Bath, Som.....		5,574	2,070
1870D	Bath Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath, Som.....		2,091	1,956
1863	Bede P., 5, Grange Road West, Jarrow, Co. Durham.....		560	514
1881D	Bedford Crown, 117 Midland Rd., Bedford.....		1,656	1,132
1879D	Bedford P., 41 Midland Rd., Bedford.....		4,416	3,325
1924D	Bedfordshire, 77-83 Harpur St., Bedford.....		35,409	32,966
1866D	Beverley, 16 Lairgate, Beverley, Yorks.....		2,088	1,065
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, 2 Devonshire Sq., Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.....		1,403	1,675
1853D	Bideford and North Devon, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon.....		1,861	1,846
1889D	Birmingham Citizens, 2 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, 2.....		8,399	11,523
1847D	Birmingham Incorporated, 42-44 Waterloo St., Birmingham.....		16,792	23,375
1857D	Bishop Auckland P., 56 North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.....		682	762
1903D	Blackheath, Cranford House, 14, Long Lane, Rowley Regis, Warley, Worcs.....		4,517	3,330
1873	Blyth and Morpeth Dt P. B., 3, Stanley St., Blyth, Nbrid.....		613	516
1864D	Bolton, 223 Baker St., London, N.W.1.....		1,374	1,843

*P.=Permanent: B.=Benefit. The words "Building Society" are the last words in every society's name.

Year Estab.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1874D	Borough, Parker Lane, Burnley, Lancs.		41,703	33,313
1866D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, 162 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.		3,105	5,127
1851D	Bradford and Bingley, P.O. Box 2, Bingley, Yorks.		153,891	178,418
1885D	Bradford P., 57-63 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, 1.		51,852	73,271
1921D	Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater, Som.		32,484	26,771
1849D	Brierley Hill and Stourbridge Incorporated, 12 Hagley Rd., Stourbridge, Worcs.		4,758	3,834
1867D	Brighton and Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton, Sussex.		588	794
1865D	Brighton and Southern Counties, 12/13 Ship St., Brighton, Sussex.		1,807	2,059
1853D	Bristol Econ., 40 Broad St., Bristol		2,037	2,417
1850D	Bristol and West, Broad Quay Bristol, 1		71,376	90,406
1883D	Bromley, 18a High St., Bromley, Kent.		1,223	1,254
1907D	Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.		4,138	2,097
1850D	Burnley, 12 Grimshaw St., Burnley, Lancs.		100,368	135,902
1866D	Bury St. Edmunds P. B., 87 Guildhall St., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.		1,380	1,491
1850D	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.		7,426	8,394
1865D	Cardiff, Old Vestry Hall, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		1,530	2,173
1960D	Catholic, 48 Gt. Peter St., London, S.W.1.		875	577
1899D	Century, 21-23 Albany St., Edinburgh, 1.		1,136	1,030
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Reliance House, Manor Rd., Chatham, Kent.		9,044	7,024
1845	Chelmsford and Essex, 20 London Rd., Chelmsford, Essex.		988	1,085
1878D	Chester and South London, 110/112, Kings Road, London, S.W.3.		32,878	40,382
1850D	Cheltenham and Gloucester, 37-43 Clarence St., Cheltenham, Glos.		86,384	93,344
1845D	Chesham, 15 Market Sq., Chesham, Bucks.		2,543	2,220
1888D	Chesham and D.t. Mut. & P., Norfolk Hse., Station Rd., Chesham, Bucks.		850	871
1870D	Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield, Ches.		13,665	10,689
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Waltham Cross, Herts.		5,796	7,155
1859	Chorley and D.t., 51 St. Thomas's Rd., Chorley, Lancs.		1,894	1,678
1866	Chorley P. B. 41, Chapel St, Chorley, Lancs.		556	541
1905D	Citizens Regency, Citizens Hse., Marlborough Pl., Brighton, Sussex.		5,636	6,969
1946D	City and Metropolitan, 145 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.		4,943	5,891
1862D	City of London, 34 London Wall, London, E.C.2.		10,220	15,434
1931D	Civil Service, 26 Caxton St., London, S.W.1.		5,429	5,547
1894D	Clacton, 72 Station Rd., Clacton-on-Sea, Essex.		6c5	678
1859	Clay Cross Benefit, 40 Thanet St., Clay Cross, Derbyshire.		1,087	725
1912D	Coalville P., 42 High St., Coalville, Leics.		1,295	1,193
1869D	Colchester Eq., 1-3 Pelhams Lane, Colchester, Essex.		1,786	2,316
1856D	Colchester P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester, Essex.		1,506	1,974
1866D	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne, Lancs.		3,697	3,915
1884D	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.		731,643	524,186
1866D	Corporation and Eligible, 91-99 Fowler St., South Shields, Co. Durham		4,080	4,184
1884D	Coventry Economic, 19 and 20, High St., Coventry, Warws.		68,602	49,732
1872D	Coventry Provident Mut., Provident Hse., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry, Warws.		13,496	13,911
1906D	Cradley Heath, 194 High St., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.		3,170	2,434
1850D	Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle.		19,597	14,742
1946D	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington, Co. Durham.		14,937	14,140
1847	Deal and Walmer, 7 Victoria Rd., Deal, Kent.		474	602
1865	Denton, 13, Hyde Rd., Denton, Manchester.		487	559
1859D	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby.		47,560	43,657
1866D	Dewsbury and West Riding, Church St., Dewsbury, Yorks.		15,713	18,106
1923	Dillwyn P., 28 Walter Rd., Swansea, Glam.		767	849
1879	Dorking Inv. and P. B., 124 High St., Dorking, Surrey.		677	925
1858D	Dudley, Dudley Hse., Stone St., Dudley, Worcs.		4,922	4,423
1952D	Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh 2.		2,256	2,435
1869	Dunfermline, 56 East Port, Dunfermline, Fife.		16,775	18,211
1852D	Dunstable, 9 West St., Dunstable, Beds.		1,080	1,705
1956	Eagle, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.		813	724
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, London, W.5.		1,653	2,412
1857D	Earl Shilton, — The Hollow, Earl Shilton, Leicester.		4,037	2,729
1903D	East Surrey, 12 London Rd., Redhill, Surrey.		3,841	2,929
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., 147 Terminus Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex.		11,514	14,856
1855D	Eastern Counties, 13 and 15 Queen St., Ipswich, Suffolk.		15,016	15,668
1870D	Edinburgh, 37 Melville St., Edinburgh.		1,470	1,780
1880D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield, Middx.		8,216	7,769
1899D	Essex and Kent P., 1 Orsett Rd., Grays, Essex.		986	1,241
1874D	Essex Eq., 13, Orsett Rd., Grays, Essex.		1,424	1,649
1876D	Failsworth P., 546 Oldham Rd., Failsworth, Manchester.		870	741
1966	Falkirk, Manse Place, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.		1,933	728

Year Estab.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1902D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., North Finchley, London, N.12.....		5,947	8,250
1860D	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome, Som.....		2,187	2,173
1865D	Furness and South Cumberland, 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.....			
1911D	Gainsborough, 26 Lord St., Gainsborough, Lincs.....		13,526	10,030
1906	Glantawe P., 49 Mansel St., Swansea, Glam.....		798	919
1876D	Goldhawk 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, London, W.4.....		509	927
1957D	Grainger and Percy, Hood St., Newcastle upon Tyne, I.....		8,399	10,801
1880D	Grays, 22 New Rd., Grays, Essex.....		12,242	16,012
1852D	Greenwich, 28 Greenwich High Rd., London, S.E.10.....		6,081	5,204
1848D	Grimsby and North Lincolnshire, Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby, Lincs.....		4,039	5,326
1871D	Guardian, Guardian House, 120 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.....		917	1,277
1928D	Hadrian, 3 Winchester St., South Shields, Co. Durham.....		26,681	41,487
1849	Halesowen B., 20 Stourbridge Rd., Halesowen, Worcs.....		1,071	1,064
1853D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs, Halifax, Yorks.....		1,082	1,033
1866D	Hampshire, 44 Commercial Rd., Portsmouth, Hants.....		1,175,347	1,295,679
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.....		2,992	3,393
1882D	Harrow, Cunningham Hse., Bessborough Rd., Harrow, Middx.....		11,333	8,467
1851D	Hasbury and Cradley, 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen, Worcs.....		3,253	3,770
1851D	Hastings and East Sussex, 12-13 Wellington Place, Hastings, Sussex.....		2,137	1,663
1849D	Hastings and Thanet, 12/14 Wigmore St., London, W.1.....		21,618	19,028
1890D	Haywards Heath and Dt., 33 The Broadway, Haywards Heath, Sussex.....		99,335	100,635
1875D	Hearts of Oak P., 47-49 Oxford St., London, W.1.....		7,346	6,313
1884D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.....		7,722	13,247
1926D	Hendon, Central Circus, Hendon, London, N.W.4.....		3,572	3,789
1888	Herne Bay, 39 William St., Herne Bay, Kent.....		3,364	2,291
1888D	Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Sq., Bishop's Stortford, Herts.....		1,660	1,903
1874	Hibernian P., 49 Churchill Way, Cardiff, Glam.....		1,784	1,962
1860D	Highgate, Northway Hse., High Rd., Whetstone, London, N.20.....		1,221	1,068
1853D	Hinckley and Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley, Leics.....		387	740
1865D	Hinckley P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley, Leics.....		6,563	8,216
1883D	Holloway, 246 Upper St., London, N.1.....		9,125	8,093
1855D	Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate, Surrey.....		2,915	3,007
1856D	Horsham, 30 Carfax, Horsham, Sussex.....		4,096	4,179
1864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield, Yorks.....		1,827	1,763
1868	Hyde, 5 Corporation St., Hyde, Cheshire.....		69,653	85,138
1853D	Ilkeston P., Queen St., Ilkeston, Derbyshire.....		889	914
1891D	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness.....		1,691	1,451
1876D	Ipswich and Dt., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich.....		2,789	2,364
1849D	Ipswich and Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich.....		2,761	1,868
1931D	Kent County, 28 Lowfield St., Dartford, Kent.....		10,059	5,812
1865	Keswick B., Council Chambers, Keswick, Cumb.....		1,621	1,035
1869	Kettering P. B., Norwich Union Chambers, Market Place, Kettering.....		775	765
1851	Kidderminster P. B., 29 Church St., Kidderminster, Worcs.....		495	561
1864	Kilmarnock Bldg. and Investment Soc., P.O. Box 16, Royal Bank Bldgs., The Cross, Kilmarnock.....		1,005	982
1917	King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool.....		640	645
1865D	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.....		1,082	553
1852D	Lambeth, 118/120 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1.....		4,249	4,612
1867D	Lancashire, 127 Union St., Oldham, Lancs.....		17,161	21,726
1957	Law Mutual, Chancery Hse., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.....		1,902	2,067
1853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa, Warws.....		531	587
1875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds, I.....		2,719	3,040
1848D	Leeds P., Permanent Hse., The Headrow, Leeds.....		42,945	45,631
1856D	Leek and Westbourne, Westbourne Hse., Westbourne Grove, London, W.2.....		346,048	361,720
1863D	Leek United and Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek, Staffs.....		207,731	220,213
1853D	Leicester, P. Oadby, Leics.....		22,331	17,168
1875D	Leicester Temperance, Halford Hse., Charles St., Leicester.....		153,013	206,682
1875	Leigh P., Lonsdale Hse., Cook St., Leigh, Lancs.....		48,987	58,130
1870D	Lewes, 17 High St., Lewes, Sussex.....		618	787
1854	Liverpool and Provincial, 13 Tempest Hey, Liverpool, 2.....		5,955	5,377
1877D	Liverpool, 107 Duke St., Liverpool, 1.....		557	514
1859	London B., St. Bride's Hse., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.....		21,561	22,849
1863D	London Commercial, Guilford Hse., Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1.....		706	790
1883D	London and Essex, Security Hse., 2 Romford Rd., London, E.15.....		1,630	1,467
1879D	London Investment, 54 Goldhawk Rd., London, W.12.....		2,931	3,323
1848	London P. B., 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.2.....		7,096	9,043
1867D	Loughborough P., 16 Baxter Gate, Loughborough, Leics.....		580	841
1877	Louth, Mablethorpe and Sutton P. B., 3 Eastgate, Louth, Lincs.....		3,241	3,954
1866D	Luton, 24 King St., Luton, Beds.....		569	595
			4,135	5,741

Year Estab.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1868D	Magnet, North West Hse., Marylebone Rd., London, N.W.1		34,617	38,010
1922D	Manchester, 18-20 Bridge St., Manchester, 3		1,644	2,237
1956	Mancunian, 14 St. Peter's Sq., Manchester, 2		1,136	1,217
1870D	Mansfield, Regent Hse., Regent St., Mansfield, Notts.		6,177	7,309
1870D	Market Harborough, Welland Hse., The Square, Market Harborough, Leics.			
1860D	Marsden, 6-20 Russell St., Nelson, Lancs.		10,865	6,816
1875D	Melton Mowbray, 43 Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray, Leics.		18,928	15,192
1882	Mersey P., 41 North John St., Liverpool, 2		6,124	7,304
1885D	Metrogas, 709 Old Kent Rd., London, S.E.15		468	616
1872D	Middleton, 99 Long St., Middleton, Manchester		1,573	852
1933D	Midland, P., 3 Lower High St., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.		10,248	6,756
1880D	Mid-Sussex, Mid-Sussex Hse., Church Rd., Burgess Hill, Sussex		432	503
1866D	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Rd., London, N.W.5		1,520	1,348
1869D	Monmouthshire and S. Wales, Friars Chambers, Dock St., Newport, Mon.		6,459	5,093
1866D	National Post Office, Waterloo Hse., High St., Epsom, Surrey		4,068	5,502
1866D	New Cross, 470 New Cross Rd., London, S.E.14		20,223	28,847
1958	New Homes, 342 Richmond Rd., Twickenham, Middx.		2,308	2,837
1882D	New Swindon, 36 Regent Circus, Swindon, Wilts.		710	733
1856D	Newbury, 17/20 Bartholomew St., Newbury, Berks.		1,335	1,504
1863D	Newcastle and Gateshead, St. Nicholas Sq., Newcastle upon Tyne		6,614	7,494
1861D	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37-41 Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1		2,449	2,484
1876D	North East Globe, 8 Ridley Place, Newcastle upon Tyne		12,772	15,961
1907D	North Herts, 6 Portmill Lane, Hitchin, Herts.		1,877	2,420
1866D	North Kent, 27 Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent.		620	732
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., London, N.7		4,193	3,398
1877D	North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham		583	1,031
1875D	North Shields Mercantile, 74 Howard St., North Shields, Nbld.		9,555	11,862
1809D	North Wilts Eq., 18 and 19 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		5,617	5,741
1888D	Northampton and Midlands, 60 Gold St., Northampton		2,143	2,127
1850D	Northern Rock, Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1		11,810	9,472
1868D	Northumbria P. B., 11 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nbld.		92,463	88,276
1848D	Northwich, 1 High St., Bull Ring, Northwich, Cheshire		857	904
1852D	Norwich, St. Andrew's Hse., St. Andrew St., Norwich, Norfolk		7,706	6,691
1850D	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham		14,241	21,994
1935D	Nottingham Oddfellows, Imperial Bldg., Victoria St., Nottingham		15,296	20,584
1849	Nuneaton and Warwickshire, 9 Queen's Road, Nuneaton, Warws.		2,005	1,204
1909	Oldbury Britannia, Britannia Hse., 19 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs.		740	563
1848D	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks.		644	542
1869D	Over Darwen, 24 Railway Rd., Darwen, Lancs.		4,102	4,733
1860D	Oxford Prov., 154 Cowley Rd., Oxford		1,230	1,068
1874D	Paddington, 17-19 Gt. Western Rd., London, W.9		1,444	906
1877D	Padtham, Burnley Rd., Padtham, Lancs.		1,287	1,732
1853D	Paisley, 7 Glasgow Rd., Paisley, Renfrew		3,484	3,995
1879D	Peckham Mut., Hanover Park Hse., London, S.E.15		4,346	4,153
1855D	Peckham P., 6-8 Queens Rd., London, S.E.15		2,962	2,712
1870	Peebleshire Savings Inv., National Commercial Bank Bldgs., Peebles		1,233	1,275
1857	Pembrokeshire P. B., 22 Bush St., Pembroke Dock		737	513
1877D	Penrith, St. Andrew's Churchyard, Penrith, Cumb.		641	697
1847D	Peoples, 99 Lewisham High St., London, S.E.13		1,078	1,296
1860D	Peterborough, 5 Cathedral Sq., Peterborough		2,478	2,341
1848D	Planet, Planet Hse., Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.2		10,087	12,382
1866D	Pontypridd and Provincial, Town Hall Chambers, Pontypridd, Glam.		17,878	23,294
1881D	Portman, 40 Portman Sq., London, W.1		895	1,537
1896D	Portsmouth, 166 London Rd., North End, Portsmouth, Hants		31,806	39,483
1860D	Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff, Glam.		3,758	5,269
1850	Productive, 231-232 Strand, London, W.C.2		20,734	25,016
1941D	Property Owners, 4 Cavendish Place, London, W.1		478	605
1849D	Provincial, Provincial Hse., Market St., Bradford, 1, Yorks.		7,853	12,469
1933D	Prudential Inv., 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh, 7		193,812	230,109
1868D	Queen Anne, Queen Anne Chambers, The Strand, Barnstaple, Devon		846	1,150
1886D	Queen Victoria Street, Pearl Assurance Hse., 1A Katherine St., Croydon		1,527	1,299
	C.R.O. INX		833	1,057
1846D	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury, Wilts.		10,644	9,784
1859D	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch, Worcs.		12,847	10,756
1883	Rowland Hill P., Danes Inn Hse., 265 Strand, London, W.C.2		610	718
1888D	Rowley Regis, 223 Halesowen Rd., Cradley Heath, Warley, Worcs.		5,397	4,490
1870D	Royal Arcade, 25 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1		698	774
1865	Royal Mut. B., 110 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2		2,048	929
1906	Royston and D., P., John St., Royston, Herts.		584	637
1854D	Rugby and Warwick, Temple Bldgs., Rugby, Warws.		25,334	17,896

Year Estab.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1861D	Rugby Prov., 34 North St., Rugby, Warwicks.		2,642	1,923
1849D	Saffron Walden B., Market Place, Saffron Walden, Essex.		2,210	2,792
1867D	St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.		914	1,075
1858D	St. Helens and Rainford, 82 Church St., St. Helens, Lancs.		1,013	1,248
1937.	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Rd., London, N.W.3		2,305	2,858
1850	St. Philip's B., 115/117 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3.		459	646
1852	Sandbach, 5 Middlewich Rd., Sandbach, Cheshire.		1,200	1,266
1875D	Sandy, 6 Bedford Rd., Sandy, Beds.		1,405	1,513
1846D	Scarborough, York Hse., York Place, Scarborough, Yorks.		7,017	7,404
1848D	Scottish, 4 York Place, Edinburgh, 1.		1,970	2,586
1935D	Sheffield, 66 Campo Lane, Sheffield, Yorks.		1,041	1,428
1879D	Shepshed P. B., Bull Ring, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leics.		2,758	1,910
1875D	Shields Commercial, Barrington St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		1,500	2,015
1887D	Shields Premier, 3 Westoe Village, South Shields, Co. Durham.		682	763
1853D	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton, Yorks.		35,641	47,950
1855D	Smethwick, 346 High St., Smethwick, Warley, Worcs.		2,066	1,685
1849	Somersetshire, 9 Market Place, Glastonbury, Som.		595	580
1868D	South of England, 58 King St., Maidenhead, Berks.		36,292	46,498
1877D	South Shields Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		1,447	1,343
1905	South Shields Royal P., 28-30 Fowler St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		594	637
1876	South Shields Sun P., Sun Bldgs., Winchester St., St. Shields, Durham.		370	507
1902D	South Staffordshire, 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton, Staffs.		26,386	17,150
1875D	South West Wales, 17 The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam.		566	692
1876D	South Western, 11-13 Regent Parade, Brighton Rd., Sutton, Surrey.		5,182	3,270
1867D	Stafford and County P., 1 Martin St., Stafford.		2,860	3,877
1877D	Stafford Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford.		3,198	3,390
1875D	Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields, Nblld.		1,941	1,594
1878D	Steining and Sussex County, Bank Hse., 62 High St., Steining, Sussex.		4,805	6,137
1898D	Stockport Mersey P., 72/74 Wellington Rd. South, Stockport, Cheshire.		719	827
1852D	Stoke-on-Trent P., 66-68 Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		981	1,343
1889D	Stourbridge, Lye and Dt. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge, Worcs.		2,800	2,463
1850D	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud, Glos.		5,022	4,885
1901D	Summers, Hawarden Bridge Steel Works, Shotton, Deeside, Flint.		6,260	1,936
1853D	Sunderland, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham.		13,345	14,221
1872D	Sussex Mutual, Sussex Hse., 126/127 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex.		8,268	11,862
1868D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		2,155	2,754
1854D	Tamworth P. B., 6 Victoria Rd., Tamworth, Staffs.		2,054	1,905
1966	Teachers, Hamilton Hse., Mabledon Place, London W.C.1.		7,320	4,512
1854D	Temperance P., Permanent Hse., 223-227 Regent St., London, W.1.		70,336	96,817
1883D	Tewkesbury and Dt. 142-143 High St., Tewkesbury, Glos.		1,300	1,409
1901D	Tipton and Coseley P., 57-60 High St., Tipton, Staffs.		5,379	3,937
1852D	Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, 48 The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		2,622	1,884
1866D	Tyldesley, 213-215 Elliott St., Tyldesley, Lancs.		2,480	2,352
1877D	Tyne Commercial, 10 Grange Rd., West Jarrow, Co. Durham.		1,882	1,941
1855D	Tynemouth, 53-55 Howard St., North Shields, Nblld.		2,059	2,194
1887D	Tynemouth Victoria, 23 West Percy St., North Shields, Nblld.		2,133	2,474
1863D	Universal, 36 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.		10,352	10,160
1924D	Vernon, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport, Cheshire.		2,289	2,817
1919D	Victory, Victory Hse., Burrow St., South Shields, Co. Durham.		555	700
1846D	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield, Yorks.		14,114	10,614
1881D	Wallingford and Dt. P., 1 Church Lane, Wallingford, Berks.		1,152	1,403
1863D	Walsall Mut., 41-45 Bridge St., Walsall, Staffs.		10,332	9,442
1847D	Waltham Abbey, 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex.		3,385	4,499
1877D	Walthamstow, 223/7 Hoe St., London, E.17.		11,859	13,526
1851D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury, Staffs.		13,647	8,555
1878D	Welsh Economic, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd, Glam.		575	810
1949D	Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.		5,950	6,851
1849D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs.	[S.W.14]	32,009	33,282
1850D	West London, 246 Upper Richmond Rd. West, East Sheen, London.		1,413	1,512
1903	West Stanley and Dt. P., Cromarty Hse., Front St., Stanley, Co. Durham.		643	552
1907	Westbury and Dt. P., Laverton Institute, Westbury, Wilts.		445	514
1862D	Western Counties, 20 The Quay, Bideford, Devon.		10,805	10,015
1873D	Wigan, 1 Library St., Wigan, Lancs.		1,418	1,296
1875D	Wimbledon, 22a Wimbledon Bridge, London, S.W.19.		637	776
1877D	Wolverhampton and Dt., 37-41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton, Staffs.		12,085	14,439
1849D	Wolverhampton Freeholders' P., 37 Queen Square, Wolverhampton.		16,043	15,688
1847D	Woolwich Eq., Equitable Hse., London, S.E.18.		377,957	419,313
1859D	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester.		9,531	7,549
1882	Workington and West Cumberland P. B., Gray St., Workington, Cumb.		1,110	1,153
1870	Workington P. B., 6 Nook St., Workington, Cumb.		1,193	1,265
1878	Wotton-under-Edge and Dursley, Long St., Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.		1,064	935

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service came into being on July 5, 1948, as a result of the *National Health Service Act*, 1946. The Act placed a duty on the Minister of Health to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines. The Minister of Health is responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them. He is advised by the Central Health Services Council (and certain Standing Advisory Committees dealing with special subjects), which he appoints after consultation with the various interested bodies.

The National Health Service which covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic), pharmaceutical, appliance and local authority services, is available to every man, woman and child in the country. Everyone resident in the country is entitled to use the Service as a whole or any complete part of it. No insurance qualification is necessary. Most of the cost of running the Service is met by the Exchequer—that is, from taxes. Other sources of finance are: (i) the weekly National Health Service contributions (since September, 1957), which are estimated to produce about £162,000,000, approximately 12·3 per cent. of the total cost of the Service in 1968-69. (For convenience these are collected with the National Insurance contribution in a single combined weekly stamp); (ii) local taxation, which with Exchequer grants pays for 87·0 per cent. of the cost of local health authority services; (iii) partial charges to patients for spectacles, dentures and dental treatment and amenity beds in hospital. The cost of the Health and Welfare Services in England and Wales rose from £860,000,000 in 1960-61 to an estimated total of £1,546,000,000 in 1968-69. In Scotland the National Health Service vote totalled £141,979,000 for 1968-69, compared with a revised estimate of £141,585,000 in 1967-68.

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 134 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. With few exceptions there is an Executive Council for each county and county borough area; members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 20,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Family doctors are paid for their Health Service work in accordance with a scheme of remuneration which includes *inter alia* a basic practice allowance, capitation fees, reimbursement of certain practice expenses and payments for "out of hours" work.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor in whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case 14 days must elapse before the other doctor can accept him). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents", and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1966, was 14,237. 271,205,554 prescriptions were dispensed in 1967.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 10,400 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part

in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), provision of dentures in some cases, emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the extraction of teeth and the provision of dentures (in some cases); extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays and crowns (in some cases); special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1952, charges were introduced for dentures; these were increased in May, 1961, to £2 5s.-£2 15s. for the supply of one denture or up to £5 for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. This charge was increased to £1 10s. from May 1, 1968. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months, children under 16, or 16 or over, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Other patients between 16 and 20 years of age pay charges for dentures only.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services, which are administered by Executive Councils, form part of the ophthalmic services available under the National Health Service and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses to meet more normal needs only. Diagnosis and specialist treatment of eye conditions is available through the Hospital Eye Service as well as the provision of glasses of a special type. Testing of sight may be carried out by any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician, and glasses supplied by any ophthalmic optician or dispensing optician taking part in the Services. On the first occasion a person wishes to

use the Services he must obtain a medical recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. No further recommendation is required subsequently and the Services may be used direct.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. As from May 16, 1961, charges to patients have been increased to 12s. 6d. for each single-vision lens or 20s. for each bi-focal lens. As hitherto, children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge. As from May, 1961, schoolchildren aged 10 years or over may be supplied with lenses without charge if any other type of N.H.S. frame is used. The charge for the frame must then be paid.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The Minister has a duty to provide hospital accommodation and specialist services to such an extent as he considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements for the treatment of the acutely ill, maternity cases, the chronic sick and those suffering from tuberculosis or infectious diseases as well as the mentally disordered. Convalescent treatment is also provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Hospital Boards (see pp. 385-6); in 14 of these regions there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by about 330 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 12s. or 24s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN (1888)

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem where a hospice for the relief of Christian pilgrims was founded in the eleventh century. Initially a monastic order, it later became militarized and its Knights fought alongside the Crusaders against the spread of Islam. After the loss of the Holy Land, the Order became sovereign in Rhodes and then in Malta. Its priories in England and Scotland were dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Grand Magistracy eventually settled in Rome after its expulsion from Malta in 1798. In 1827 the Knights of France assisted in the revival of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A Royal Charter was granted to the Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in alternate angles with a lion and a unicorn; the riband is of black watered silk. The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of two Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882) and The St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, 1 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects and provides trained personnel for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required. Lord Prior, The Lord Wakehurst, K.G., K.C.M.G.

of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. Since January 1, 1967, medical fees for private patients in National Health Service hospitals are a matter for agreement between doctor and patient.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above or dentures or glasses of a special type supplied at the patient's request). With certain exceptions, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for dentures and glasses.

Local Authority Health and Welfare Services

The authorities mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes are the County Councils, County Borough Councils, London Borough Councils and the City of London. There are 175 local health and welfare authorities in England and Wales and 29 other authorities with delegated health and welfare functions. The only local health authority function of the Greater London Council is the provision of the ambulance service.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and priority dental services for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of home help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; health education; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. Most authorities also provide a chiropody service with priority for the elderly, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. The provision of Health Centres is also a local Health Authority responsibility in England and Wales. In Scotland such centres are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, chiropody, nursing requisites, bedding and other services for care and after-care, for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. A charge may also be made for yellow fever vaccinations. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the [redacted] of the users.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND RELATED CASH BENEFITS

For Combined Contributions, see p. 1160.

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force from July 5, 1948, comprised schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory benefits in place of national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and provided for the establishment of a new Ministry of Social Security, with overall responsibility for the existing insurance schemes and family allowances scheme and the new scheme of non-contributory benefits, in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board, which were abolished. The new Ministry was set up on August 6, 1966.

Acts consolidating the provisions of the National Insurance, Industrial Injuries, Family Allowances and National Health Service Contributions Acts passed since 1946 were brought into effect on September 6, 1965, and the Statute Law Revision (Consequential Repeals) Act, 1965, which repealed the provisions of the old Acts came into effect on the same date.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1965, as amended by the National Insurance Acts, 1966 and 1967, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968, and the Public Expenditure and Receipts Act, 1968, and Regulations made under those Acts.

The scheme provides, in return for regular weekly flat-rate contributions, weekly flat-rate cash benefits as stated below. For employees over 18 earning over £9 a week (unless contracted out as members of approved occupational pension schemes) there are additional contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions for themselves or their widows.

The National Insurance Act, 1966, provided for the payment to persons over 18 of earnings-related short-term benefits supplementing unemployment and sickness benefit and widow's allowance, and for extra graduated contributions to pay for the earnings-related supplements.

The National Insurance Act, 1967, increased flat-rate retirement pensions and other insurance benefits, together with flat-rate contributions, from the week beginning October 30, 1967. Further increases in flat-rate contributions provided for by the Public Expenditure and Receipts Act, 1968, on account mainly of the continuing trend towards more sickness claims and earlier retirement, took effect from May 6, 1968.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom flat-rate contributions were payable in 1965

was as follows: employed, 23·57 million; self-employed, 1·42 million; non-employed, 0·23 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons (see p. 1160), and out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The ordinary flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contributions; in the case of employed persons the Industrial Injuries contribution; the Selective Employment Tax payable by all employers; and, in the case of employees aged 18 and over, the employer's contribution to the Redundancy Fund.

Since June 1, 1963, employed persons over age 18 earning more than £9 in any week (who are not contracted out as members of approved occupational pension schemes) and their employers have each paid, in addition to the flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, a graduated contribution of 4½ per cent. of earnings over £9 and up to £18 a week. People in class 1 who are contracted out pay a higher flat-rate contribution (see pp. 1156, 1160).

To meet the cost of earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit and widow's allowance under the National Insurance Act, 1966, additional graduated contributions of about ½ per cent. of earnings between £9 and £30 a week are payable both by employed contributors over 18 (including employees who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme) and by their employers (see pp. 1156, 1160).

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay the National Insurance flat-rate contribution or not.

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions, including any graduated contributions, if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be excepted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

From April, 1961, the yearly Exchequer contribution, subject to a minimum of £170 million a year, is equal to one-quarter of the national insurance portion of the contributions paid by employers and employed persons (excluding graduated contributions) and one-third of the national insurance portion of self-employed and non-employed contributions.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:—

Unemployment benefit.

Sickness benefit.

Maternity benefits, including maternity grant and maternity allowance.

Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

Child's special allowance.

Guardian's allowance.

Retirement pension.

Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits except unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits except unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Chief National Insurance Commissioner and National Insurance Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of flat-rate benefit are as follows:

Man, single woman or widow over 18...	
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	
Person under 18: ordinary rate	
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	
Increase of benefit for second child (where payable).....	
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	

s.	d.
90	0
62	0
50	0
28	0
10	0
—	0
56	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since he last became insured, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks. From March 10, 1969, benefit will not be payable for the first six days (excluding Sundays and holidays) of any period during which employment is suspended but not terminated by the employer, e.g., short-time working or lay-off.

Duration of Benefit.—Benefit is payable in a period of interruption of employment or 312 days (a year).

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted benefit requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—There are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment or training.

Earnings-related Supplement.—The supplement payable to claimants over 18 and under pensionable age who are entitled to flat-rate unemployment benefit is one third of the amount by which average weekly earnings exceed £9, subject to a maximum supplement of £7 (payable where average earnings are £30 a week or more) and a maximum total benefit, including increases for dependants, of 85 per cent. of earnings. Average weekly earnings will normally be taken as one-fiftieth of total earnings in the previous income tax year. The supplement starts from the thirteenth day of a period of interruption of employment and lasts for

up to a maximum of six months. Periods of unemployment or sickness not separated by more than 13 weeks are treated as one period of interruption of employment. Where employment is suspended but not terminated by the employer, the supplement is not payable for the first six days (except Sundays and holidays) in any continuous period of suspension.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1967 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 559,500. In November, 1966, 276,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of flat-rate Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 1 as well as Class 2 contributions and credits are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Earnings-related Supplement.—The supplement and the rules as to duration are the same as for the supplement to unemployment benefit.

Number of Claims.—During 1966, about 10·9 million new claims for sickness benefit were received.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £22 is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's, whether she is confined at home or in hospital. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 90s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During the year ended March 31, 1966, maternity grants were paid for about 936,000 births; in addition, about 246,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60 (or over 60, if he had not retired), receives (during the first 26 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 127s. a week with increases of 45s. 6d. for the first or only child, 27s. 6d. for the second child and 25s. 6d. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. Women widowed on or after October 5, 1966, before the husband's retirement, also receive a supplement to widow's allowance amounting to one-third of the husband's average weekly earnings between £9 and £30 (reckoned in the same way as for earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit) (see p. 1154).

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 26 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 135s. 6d. a week as long as she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 27s. 6d. a week for the second child and 25s. 6d. for each additional child, as well as family allowances. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 90s. a week, is payable to widows who, when their widow's or widowed mother's allowance ends, have living with them a child under 19, who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow receives this pension usually of 90s. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance or widowed mother's personal allowance ends, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon re-marriage. The National Insurance etc. Act, 1964, abolished the earnings rule previously applied to widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.

If a woman who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually, since March 29, 1965, of 30s. a week.

At the end of 1966, about 580,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's basic pension, and about 40,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

A woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married is paid a special allowance on the ex-husband's death. The normal condition is that she has a child to whose maintenance he was contributing at least 5s. a week in cash or its equivalent. The allowance is 45s. 6d. a week for the first or only child, 27s. 6d. for the second child and 25s. 6d. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's

allowance of 45s. 6d. a week while the child is of qualifying age. At the end of 1966 about 4,900 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A flat-rate retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The standard flat-rate pension for an insured person or widow is 90s. a week, plus 56s. for a dependent wife who is not qualified for a pension, plus 28s. for the first or only child, 10s. for the second child and 8s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. The increment to pension is now 1s. for every 9 contributions. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily forgoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of £6 10s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of £8 10s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions for the flat-rate pension are (a) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50s.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman over the age of 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 56s. a week when he retires at 65 or after or reaches 70. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6d. during his lifetime and 1s. on widowhood for every 12 (from October, 1967, 9) contributions paid by the husband as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, and her pension in widowhood is increased by 6d. for every 12 of these contributions paid by him on or after December 25, 1961, while she is under 60 (from October, 1967, 9). A widow who qualifies for retirement pension on her own insurance can receive, in addition to any increments she may earn by deferring her own retirement and paying contributions beyond age 60, half of all the 1s. increments which her husband earns by deferring retirement and paying contributions on or after December 25, 1961.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1966 retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 6,534,000 persons, about 167,000 more than a year earlier.

THE GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME

Since April, 1961, when the graduated pension scheme came into operation, National Insurance contributions and retirement pensions have been

graduated, within specified limits, according to earnings. The scheme does not apply to employed persons under 18, or to self-employed or non-employed persons (see p. 1160).

Graduated Contributions.—Employed persons over 18 (including men over 65 and under 70, and women over 60 and under 65, who have not retired), unless contracted out ■ members of occupational pension schemes satisfying certain conditions, pay a weekly flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 ■ week, plus ■ graduated contribution on all earnings over £9 and up to £18 a week, plus, since October 5, 1966, ■ extra graduated contribution on earnings between £9 and £30 to pay for the earnings-related supplements to unemployment and sickness benefit and widow's allowance.

The flat-rate contribution, which includes the separate National Health Service and Industrial Injuries contributions, the Selective Employment Tax (employer only) and the employer's contribution to the Redundancy Fund, is 7*s.* 1*d.* for ■ employed ■ (of which the employee pays 1*s.* 8*d.* and the employer 5*s.* 5*d.*) and 4*s.* for an employed woman (of which the employee pays 1*s.* 1*d.* and the employer 3*s.* 1*d.*) (see p. 1160).

On earnings above £9 and up to £18 a week the graduated basic contribution is about 8½ per cent. of earnings divided equally between employer and employee. On earnings above £18 ■ week it is the same as on earnings of £18 a week, viz., 1*s.* 5*d.* 4*s.*, divided equally between employer and employee. On earnings above £9 and up to £30 a week the extra graduated contribution to meet the cost of the earnings-related supplements is about one per cent. of earnings shared equally between employer and employee; on earnings above £30 a week this extra contribution is the same as on earnings of £30 a week, viz., 4*s.* 2*d.* divided equally between employer and employee (see p. 1160).

The graduated contribution is the same for men and women. Employed married women, and widows receiving certain benefits, are still able to choose not to pay the flat-rate contribution (other than the 7*d.* Industrial Injuries contribution), but, unless contracted out, they pay their share of the graduated contribution on their earnings over £9 a week.

The graduated contributions are in general payable on the gross earnings (including overtime pay, bonus, etc.) received in each week (or month, etc.) taken separately, and not on the cumulative total over the year.

Contracted-out employees (whatever their earnings) and their employers pay flat-rate contributions which, in the case of employees aged 18 and over, are higher than those payable by or for employees who are not contracted out (see p. 1160). Since October 5, 1966, they have also each been liable for graduated contributions of about ½ per cent. of all earnings in the range £9 to £30 a week to provide for the cost of earnings-related supplements; on earnings above £30 a week each pays the same ■ on earnings of £30 a week, viz., 2*s.* 1*d.*

The flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions are collected through the P.A.Y.E. system, in association with income tax.

The graduated pension.—The graduated addition to the flat-rate retirement pension for each contributor is at the rate of 6*d.* ■ week for each unit of graduated contributions paid by him or her since the start of the new scheme, including the extra ½ per cent. contribution payable since October 5, 1966. A unit of contributions is £7 10*s.* for men, and £9 for women, of graduated contributions paid by the employee. A widow gets

a graduated addition to her flat-rate retirement pension equal to half of any graduated addition earned by her late husband, plus any addition earned by her own graduated contributions.

Graduated additions are subject to the usual condition of retirement and initially are subject to the same earnings rules as the flat-rate retirement pension (see p. 1155). Persons who defer retirement will continue to pay graduated contributions until they retire or reach 70 (65 for women) whether retired or not, when they will qualify for graduated additions to pension in respect of graduated contributions they have paid. In addition, half of the graduated additions they have forgone by deferring retirement will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid by them and will count towards further graduated pension.

Contracting out.—Adult employees who have retirement pension rights in an occupational pension scheme can be contracted out of the graduated part of National Insurance retirement pensions if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the occupational scheme is financially sound;
- (2) it provides the employees contracted out with retirement pension rights at least equal to the maximum graduated pension that could have been earned in the State scheme for ■ corresponding period of service up to age 65 (women 60);
- (3) pension rights at least up to this amount are preserved should the employee change his job.

To be contracted out, an employee must be in ■ employment covered by a Certificate of Non-participation issued to his employer by the Registrar of Non-participating Employments. In general, the application for a certificate must come from the employer. An employer who wishes to contract out all or particular groups of employees must first give notice to the employees and others concerned (e.g. trustees, insurers, committee of management) and allow a period for consultation, and the Registrar can defer the issue of ■ certificate to allow time for further consultation. There is ■ right of appeal to the Adjudicator against a refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate.

If ■ application was not made in sufficient time before the new scheme came into force, graduated contributions will be payable until a certificate is issued and takes effect. It is open to an employer to seek the Registrar's advice ■ to whether a pension scheme is suitable for contracting out before a formal application is made. A leaflet R. 1, which explains the arrangements for contracting out and for modifying schemes for the purpose of satisfying the contracting out conditions can be obtained from the Registrar of Non-participating Employments, 287 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant is for an adult £30, a child aged 6-17 £22 10*s.*, ■ child aged 3-5 £15, a child under 3 £9. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £15.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th

birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948. For deaths in 1965 about 399,000 grants were awarded.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the National Insurance Acts two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, provision is made for separate National Health Service contributions to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions, in place of payments formerly made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service. (See p. 1160.)

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1967, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1966.....	220,408
Flat-rate contributions from employers and insured persons.....	1,165,337
Exchequer contribution.....	287,000
Graduated contributions.....	357,316
Income from investments.....	10,691
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....	42,649
Other receipts.....	532
	<hr/>
	2,083,933

Payments	£'000	£'000
Benefit:—		
Unemployment benefit...	78,322	
Sickness benefit.....	261,809	
Maternity benefit.....	37,000	
Widow's benefit.....	141,000	
Guardian's allowance.....	510	
Child's special allowance..	45	
Retirement pension.....	1,271,551	
Death grant.....	7,984	
	<hr/>	1,798,222
Administration expenses.....	61,676	
Other payments.....	16,456	
Balance, March 31, 1967.....	207,579	
	<hr/>	2,083,933

Payments exceeded receipts during the year by £12·83 million. Compared with 1965-66, receipts increased by £47·40 million and payments by £85·28 million.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1967, was £1,168·6 million.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, now operates under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1965, amended by the National Insurance Act, 1966, the National

Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Amendment) Act, 1967, the National Insurance Act, 1967, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968, and Regulations made under those Acts. The National Insurance Act, 1967, provided for increases in the rates of benefit and in amounts of contribution, with effect from the week beginning October 30, 1967.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the Industrial Injuries scheme started. Statutory schemes have also been made providing for the payment of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation in certain circumstances, and for the payment of benefits in certain cases where neither workmen's compensation nor Industrial Injuries benefits are payable.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance scheme (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1965 23·5 million, of whom more than one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 10d. and 11d. for men over 18, 7d. and 8d. for women over 18, 5d. and 5d. for boys under 18, and 3d. and 4d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering the flat-rate National Insurance and the National Health Service contributions, etc. (see p. 1160).

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity. The day of the accident is not usually treated as a day of incapacity. The rules as to "waiting days" have, since October 6, 1966, been brought into line with those for sickness benefit under the National Insurance scheme (see p. 1154). Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 14s. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 5s. for one adult dependant, plus 2s. for the first or only child, 1s. for the second child, and 8s. for each other child, in addition to family allowances. Other juveniles receive lower rates. Where a claimant who is entitled to sickness benefit under the National Insurance scheme draws injury benefit instead, any earnings-related supplement to sickness benefit to which he is entitled will be paid with the injury benefit (see p. 1154).

Disability Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in

the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred in result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., except in pneumoconiosis or byssinosis cases, benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £500. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, or if it is due to pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate
	s. d.
100 per cent	152 0
90 "	137 0
80 "	121 6
70 "	106 6
60 "	91 0
50 "	76 0
40 "	61 0
30 "	45 6
20 "	30 6

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive lower rates.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance or if his disablement is exceptionally severe. An increase of 56s. for an adult dependant and of 28s. for the first or only child, 10s. for the second child, and 8s. for each other child (in addition to family allowances) is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 127s. a week for the first 26 weeks and thereafter of 101s. or less a week according to circumstances, plus 45s. 6d. for the first or only child, 27s. 6d. for the second child and 25s. 6d. for each other child, in addition to family allowances.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Industrial Injuries Act extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g. as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of " disablement questions "

by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the National Insurance Commissioners, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioners.

Over four-fifths of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of disablement pensions in payment at September 30, 1965 was 198,000, of which 48,600 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the year ended September 30, 1965, the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 127,700 to 133,000. The annual number of awards of death benefit is nearly 2,000; at the end of 1965, about 25,500 widows' pensions and 13,600 allowances to dependent children were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Industrial Injuries Act, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1966-67	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1966.....	333,123
Contributions from employers and insured persons	76,636
Exchequer contribution.....	15,527
Income from investments.....	15,686
Other receipts.....	22
	440,994

Payments, 1966-67	£'000
Benefit:—	
Injury.....	32,233
Disablement	51,051
Death	6,900
Other benefits	2,987
Administration expenses.....	93,171
Other payments.....	9,844
Balance, March 31, 1967.....	71
	337,908
	440,994

NON-CONTRIBUTORY CASH BENEFITS

The National Assistance scheme in force from 1948 to 1966 was designed to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. The service was administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. The National Assistance Board also administered non-contributory old age pensions payable, according to a test of means, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, and had power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory allowances and pensions in place of national assistance and of non-contributory old age pensions, and vested responsibility for these non-contributory benefits

in a new Ministry of Social Security in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board. A Supplementary Benefits Commission within the Ministry of Social Security is now responsible, subject to Regulations made by the Minister, for operating the scheme of non-contributory benefits.

The supplementary pension may be claimed by persons over pension age and the supplementary allowance by persons aged 16 or over but under pension age, who are not in full-time work. The benefit payable is the amount, assessed under the provisions of the Act, by which the claimant's income requirements exceed his resources. The scale of *normal* income requirements (exclusive of rent) since the week beginning October 7, 1968, is as follows:

	Ordinary	Blind	persons
	s. d.	s. d.	
Married couple	149 0	173 6	(a)
Single householder	91 0		
Other persons:—			
Aged 21 or over	74 0	115 6	
Aged 18-20	61 0	81 0	
Aged 16-17	53 0	69 0	
Aged 13-15	41 0	41 0	
Aged 11-12	39 0	39 0	
Aged 5-10	32 0	32 0	
Aged under 5	27 ■	27 0	

(a) 189s. 6d. when both are blind.

For long-term cases, in place of discretionary additions under national assistance to meet small special needs, there is an addition of 20s. a week to the income requirements. It applies to those over pension age who claim supplementary pensions (with certain exceptions), and also to those below pension age, other than the unemployed, after they have been in receipt of an allowance for two years.

The amount to be added for rent if the claimant (or his wife or her husband) is the householder is normally his net rent and rates in full; and in the case of the non-householder aged 18 or over, 11s. ■ week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and for certain disregards.

Individual awards of benefit are determined by the Commission; a claimant who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed has a right of appeal to an independent Appeal Tribunal.

The Commission may vary an assessment if there are exceptional circumstances but, in the case of a claim to supplementary pension, may not reduce it. The Commission also has powers, similar to those in the national assistance scheme, to award lump-sum payments to meet non-recurring exceptional requirements, and to meet charges for appliances or services supplied under the National Health Service, e.g. for glasses, dentures or dental treatment.

The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment by the National Assistance Board in November, 1966, was 2,104,000.

At the end of September, 1966, about 115,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise out of the employment field. Nearly three-quarters of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance pensions and benefits. During the period January 1 to November 27, 1966, the Board also made single payments amounting to £12,700,000. In addition, assistance amounting to £1,563,000 was given to meet charges under the National Health Service for spectacles, dentures and dental treatment.

The maximum rate of non-contributory old age pension at the time of its cessation was 28s. 4d. a week. The number of pensions in payment had fallen to 56,000 by the end of November 1966, when they were replaced by supplementary pensions.

The total net expenditure of the Board during the period Jan. 1 to Nov. 27, 1966, was about £237,020,000.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. The scheme now operates under the Family Allowances Act, 1965, as amended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1967 and 1968. Increases in the allowance took place in 1952, 1956 and 1967 and twice in 1968. From October 8, 1968, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1968, the allowance was increased to 18s. for second children and 20s. for subsequent children, and consequential reductions were made in dependency benefit for second and subsequent children under the National Insurance Acts and the Industrial Injuries Acts.

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, transferred the administration of the family allowances scheme from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance to the new Ministry of Social Security. The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to 19 if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Social Security Office. Claims are decided by the National Insurance adjudication authorities.

At the end of 1966, allowances were in payment for nearly 4 million families (comprising nearly 10½ million children). It is estimated that in the year ended March 31, 1966, over £146 million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 and nearly £143 million in 1964-65.

(For details of Flat-Rate and Graduated National Insurance Contributions, see p. 1160.)

COMBINED WEEKLY FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Since May 6, 1968, the main combined weekly flat-rate contributions for National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance, paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, have been as follows:—

	Employees contracted out			Employees not contracted out			Self-employed persons	Non-employed persons
	Employee	Employer	Total	Employee	Employer	Total		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Men 18 and over...	19 1	18 1	37 2	16 8	15 8	32 4	22 2	17 7
Women 18 and over	15 7	15 1	30 8	14 1	13 7	27 8	18 4	13 10
Boys under 18.....				10 8	10 7	21 3	12 6	9 11
Girls under 18.....				8 11	8 10	17 9	10 8	8 1
	FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS {							

All employers now pay with national insurance contributions the Selective Employment Tax (37s. 6d. a week for each man employed, 18s. 9d. for each woman, 18s. 9d. for each boy under 18, and 12s. for each girl under 18). Employers of persons aged 18 and over pay a further 1s. 3d. for men and 7d. for women in the combined contribution as a contribution to the Redundancy Fund under the Redundancy Payments Act. Further details of the various contributions including the special rates for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are obtainable at local Social Security Offices.

Distribution of Combined Weekly Flat-rate Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
National Insurance:								
Employees:								
Contracted out.....	15 1	12 6			16 6	13 9		
Not contracted out....	12 ■	11 0	8 ■	7 1	14 1	12 3	9 6	7 10
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 10	0 7	0 5	0 3	0 11	0	0 5	■ 4
National Health Service....	3 ■	2 6	1 7	1 7	0 8	0	0 8	0 8

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
National Insurance.....	18 10	15 8	10 9	8 11	14 3	11 2	8 2	6 4
National Health Service....	3 4	2 8	1 9	1 9	3 4	2 8	1 9	1 9

GRADUATED NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (see p. 1156)

Employed men and women aged 18 or over who are not contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay in addition to the ordinary flat-rate contribution a weekly graduated contribution (collected in association with P.A.Y.E. income tax). This amounts to approximately 4½ per cent. of that part of their pay between £9 and £18 a week plus ½ per cent. of pay between £18 and £30 a week, and ranges from 1d. a week by employees earning £9 os. 1d. a week to 9s. 9d. a week by employees earning £30 a week or more. The employer pays the same amount. Contracted-out persons aged 18 or over and their employers each pay about ½ per cent. of earnings between £9 and £30 a week; this ranges from 1d. a week each on earnings of £9 os. 1d. a week to 2s. 1d. a week on earnings of £30 a week or over.

Examples of the weekly graduated contributions payable by weekly paid employees are given below:

Total Weekly Pay	If not contracted out	If contracted out	Total Weekly Pay	If not contracted out	If contracted out
£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
10	1 2	■	21	9 0	1 4
12	3 1	5	24	9 4	1 ■
15	5 11	9	27	9 7	1 11
18	■ 8	1 1	30 or more	9 9	■ 1

Fuller details are given in leaflets available at local Social Security Offices.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (a) or (b) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants and the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

Except in relation to an infant who is not a United Kingdom national (where special provisions apply), the consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

The Adoption Act, 1964, provides for effect to be given to adoption orders made in Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The Adoption Act 1968 (which applies to Scotland) enables an adoption order to be made on the application of a person who is either habitually resident in Great Britain or possesses British nationality. The Act also provides for the recognition of certain overseas adoptions.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where a Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland, and reference is also made to the Adoption Act, 1960 which amends the law with respect to revocation of adoption orders. The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, gives the adopted child the same rights of succession as a child born to the adopter in wedlock, but deprives him of any such rights in the estates of his natural parents.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers,

including short certificates which contain reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
 2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
 3. a person present at the birth; or
 4. the person having charge of the child.
- The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days. In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3s. od. There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's Office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act, 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

SCOTLAND

New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965, which amends and re-enacts provisions in former Acts. Personal notification within 21 days of any birth, must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the birth took place, or (b) any registration district in which the mother of the child was ordinarily resident at the time of the birth and (c) in the case of a foundling child, dead or alive, when the place of birth is not known, the registration district in which the child, or the body was found. When a child is born (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the child is conveyed therein to any

place in Scotland, the birth shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by the father or mother of the child, and if they fail, by one of the following: (a) any relative of either parent who has knowledge of the birth; (b) the occupier of the premises in which the child was, to the knowledge of that occupier, born; (c) any person present at the birth; (d) any person having charge of the child. Failure without reasonable cause involves a penalty not exceeding £20.

The name of the father of an illegitimate child may be entered in the register of births at the time of registration if jointly requested by the mother and father, and the latter's name may also be recorded at a later date on declarations by both parents. A free abbreviated certificate of birth will be issued to the informant at the time of registration. Provision is made for the re-registration of the birth of a person made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents or whose birth entry is affected by any matter respecting status or paternity, or has been so made as to imply that he is a foundling.

A still-birth must be registered and a certificate, signed by the doctor or certified midwife present at the birth or who has examined the body of the child, must be produced.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 1s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 10s.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9d. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

There is a possibility that the fees set out above may be altered in 1969.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. The Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained personally at the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 8s. for a full extract entry of birth, death or marriage, and 3s. for a short certificate of birth. When the period searched is over 20 years additional fees are payable. A

short certificate of registration of deaths is issued free of charge for National Insurance purposes in certain cases.

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 10s. A fee of 30s. is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, 1914–1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1945.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:

(1) Birth on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:-

- (a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or
- (b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or
- (c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or
- (d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:-

- (a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period so ending as the Home Secretary may in the special circumstances of any particular case accept; or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;
- (b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

A person in respect of whom a recommendation for deportation or a deportation order is in force under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, is not entitled to be registered, although the Home Secretary may register such a person.

4. *Naturalization*.—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:-

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and
- (b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of

his application, or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may in a particular case accept.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:-

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:-

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war. Under the British Nationality Act, 1964, a person who has ceased to be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as a result of a declaration of renunciation is entitled to registration as a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies if he can satisfy the Home Secretary on a number of matters;
- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
- (iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:-
 - (a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or

- (b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
- (c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months' imprisonment; or
- (d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (v) Under a series of Acts, 1958-1968, which contain special provisions relating to Ghana, Cyprus, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, South Africa, Malaysia, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia, Malta, Gambia, Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho, Barbados, Aden, Perim and Kuria Muria Islands and Mauritius.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 2, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered in-and postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were con-

fined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. Section 2(1) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1966, removes the privilege whereby the wages of Crown servants, other than serving members of the armed forces, are exempt from assessment in execution.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926*, s. 1).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.*, s. 3).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (Registration), p. 1161).

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased is of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of

members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

Deaths (Registration) in Scotland.—New provisions are included in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 which amends and re-enacts provisions in former acts.

Personal notification within ■ days must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the death took place or (b) any registration district in which the deceased was ordinarily resident immediately before his death, and (c) when ■ body is found and the place of death is not known, either the registration district in which the body was found or any other registration district appropriate by virtue of the preceding paragraph. When a person dies (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the body is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland the death shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by one of the following: (a) any relative of the deceased; (b) any person present at the death; (c) the deceased's executor or other legal representative; (d) the occupier, at the time of the death, of the premises where the death took place; (e) if these fail, any other person having knowledge of the particulars to be registered. Failure to comply involves a penalty not exceeding £20.

The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness must sign a certificate of the cause of death. If there is no such medical practitioner, any medical practitioner who is able to do so, may sign the certificate. At the time of registering the death the registrar shall, without charge, give the informant ■ certificate of registration, and the person to whom the certificate is given must hand it to the undertaker previous to interment or cremation.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent ■ the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of ■ woman, and the parent of ■ child, also of ■ householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to ■ relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable: legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard ■ faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, *see* above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing

fully with the cremation of ■ body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if the deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016), as amended by the Cremation Regulations 1965 (No. 1146).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) **Nullity of Marriage.**—Marriage is void ab initio if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e., 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate ■ marriage may also be a ground for ■ nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, which in this context has no application to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (i.e., ■ decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was a mentally disordered person or subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled. Further, even if a marriage is void, ■ child of such a union can sometimes be treated ■ legitimate if at the time of conception or of the marriage (if later) either or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid (Legitimacy Act, 1959).

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable ■ petition for Divorce to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence

to ■ charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that ■ husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, ■ divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve ■ marriage) and ■ suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (a) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such ■ character as to have caused injury or ■ reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct which the sufferer should not be expected to endure, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down constitutes legal cruelty, without proof of any intention to injure, so that the respondent's insanity is not necessarily a defence to ■ charge of cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in divorce proceedings as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although condoned cruelty may be revived by later misconduct). Adultery or cruelty is not to be treated as condoned by reason only of ■ resumption of co-habitation for one period not exceeding three months if it took place with a view to ■ reconciliation (Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, s. 42(2)). There are also certain discretionary bars, ■ e.g. where there is collusion i.e. a bargain concerning the commencement or conduct of the suit; or where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; or un-

reasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1965 Act, s. 5.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of ■ suit, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree *nisi*. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, p. 1175. By section 33 ■ decree *nisi* cannot be made absolute until the court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be devised in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the court to make any such arrangements.

Maintenance, etc..—The court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to ■ innocent wife), and ■ to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, the court may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, even though no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and ■ to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by ■ immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult ■ solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATES' SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or has been convicted of certain assaults or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to an infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such ■ child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from ■ venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. In particular a wife can sometimes be guilty of the offence of wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her husband or children and an order can be made against her (there is no such

remedy in the High Court or county court). The court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum in its discretion to the wife and may order her to make a similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or both of the spouses of a weekly sum to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of 16. If the court thinks the child would still be a dependant although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 21. The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducted to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

SCOTLAND DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are grounds for divorce:

1. **Adultery.**—A mere confession by the defendant is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded, but the adultery shall not be held to have been condoned if co-habitation was continued or resumed with a view to effecting a reconciliation, for any one period not exceeding three months; Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964.

2. **Desertion.**—The defendant must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years, but in calculating the period no account is taken of any one period not exceeding three months during which the parties resumed co-habitation with a view to reconciliation. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and it is a defence to an action on this ground

that during that period the pursuer has refused a genuine and reasonable offer by the defendant to adhere; Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. **Incurable Insanity.**—The defendant must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. **Cruelty.**—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses. The fraudulent activity of one spouse involving the other may amount to cruelty. There must be no condonation but, as in the case of an action on the ground of adultery, the Divorce (Scotland) Act, 1964 provides a reconciliation period not exceeding three months.

5. **Unnatural Sexual Offences.**—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Maintenance etc. Under the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, legal rights are not extinguished on divorce as was formerly the case. The Act gives the Court power to order the guilty spouse to pay either a capital sum or a periodic allowance or both.

A husband, being liable for his wife's debts, may be ordered to pay her costs, even though he has successfully defended the action. A guilty co-respondent, if named as a defendant, may be required to pay costs and damages.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for alimony.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1965, which applies to hire-purchase agreements under which the hire-purchase price, i.e., the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £2,000. The Act also provides that where the hirer is a body corporate, the Act is not to apply at all.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and the agreement must be in writing signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The agreement must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instal-

ment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*). If the agreement is complete as soon as the hirer signs it he must be given a copy there and then; in all other cases he must be given one copy when he signs and another within seven days of the completion of the agreement. There are also Board of Trade regulations dealing with such matters as the size of the print. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods from the hirer nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of the conditions save that as to the signed agreement. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 2s. 6d. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he remains liable for any instalments already due, he will be under no further obligation *under the agreement*. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due he must pay the difference to the owner unless the court considers that a lesser sum is sufficient to compensate the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

An important new provision in the Act gives the hirer the right to cancel the agreement and recover all sums paid if he signed it at a place other than trade premises. This right (which was designed to cover the activities of door-step salesmen) must be exercised within 4 days of receiving the second copy.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

Formerly the provisions governing hire-purchase in Scotland were very different from England, but a change was made by the Hire Purchase Act, 1964, which in effect extended to Scotland the English code. Now, the Hire Purchase (Scotland) Act, 1965, provides a Scots code corresponding to, but not identical with, the English enactments found in the Hire Purchase Act, 1965, referred to above.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education — in their discretion. The evidence of the woman must be corroborated in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during

marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence. If however the husband and wife are separated under an Order of the Court, a child conceived by the wife during such separation is presumed not to be the husband's child.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimate child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimised, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimised person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimisation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, ■ if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstance of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimised by and on the date of the subsequent marriage of its parents and there is now no objection to there having been an impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's conception—see the Legitimation (Scotland) Act, 1968, which came into operation on June 8, 1968, on which date thousands of existing illegitimate children were regarded as legitimised. Whilst there is no rule of succession through illegitimate relationship, the Legitimacy Act, 1926, provides that (x) Illegitimate

children of a woman dying intestate, without lawful issue, succeed to the deceased's estate, and (2) that the mother of an illegitimate, who dies intestate, without lawful issue, will succeed to the deceased's estate. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may be registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

TESTATE

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1967, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952, and the Family Provision Act, 1966. The 1952 and 1966 Acts increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and the 1952 Act extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1966 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1967 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £8,750 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £30,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £8,750 or £30,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two

grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952, and the Family Provision Act, 1966.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, which came into force in September 1964 provides that the whole estate of any person dying intestate after the commencement of the Act shall devolve without distinction between heritable and moveable property, besides altering the law of succession in other respects. By that Act the surviving spouse of an intestate may, as prior right (in addition to legal rights, see below), claim the matrimonial home (or in certain circumstances the value thereof), with its furniture and plenishings not exceeding £5,000 in value, plus the sum of £2,500 if the deceased left issue or, if no issue, the sum of £5,000. Legal rights, referred to above, are:—

Jus relicti: right of surviving husband to one-half or one-third of deceased's net moveable estate, after satisfaction of prior rights.

Jus relictae: the corresponding right of a surviving wife in her deceased husband's estate.

Legitimi: right of surviving children to one-half or one-third of the net moveable estate of deceased parents after satisfaction of prior rights—see p. 1179. There are no legal rights in heritage.

In general, the lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals, and so on in the ascending scale, but the Act of 1964 has made important modifications. The right of representation, i.e., the right of the issue of a person, who would have succeeded if he had survived the intestate, is open to any line of succession where previously it was limited to apply only when there were next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. The surviving mother of an intestate now has equal rights of succession with the surviving father, where formerly these were restricted. The intestate's maternal relations, who prior to the Act had no rights of succession, are now on an equal footing with his paternal relations. A surviving spouse, if there are no children, succeeds to the whole estate. Where the intestate is survived only by parents, and by brothers and sisters (collaterals) half of the estate is taken by the parents and the other half by the brothers and sisters, those of the whole blood being preferred to those of the half blood; where, however, succession opens to collaterals—(which expression can include the brothers and sisters of an ancestor of the intestate)—of the half blood, they shall rank equally amongst themselves, whether related to the intestate (or his ancestor) through their father or their mother.

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who

are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 22 years) in the county in which they live; or being a householder rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1954, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss of expenses. See *Jurors' Allowances Regulations, 1967*.

Disqualifications.—The disqualification of ex-prisoners is dealt with by section 74 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; keepers of public mental hospitals; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists, registered practising dentists, registered practising veterinary surgeons; midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strand; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament.

As to their own counties: members of the G.L.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s, town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

Section 13 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, pro-

vides that the verdict of a jury in criminal proceedings need not be unanimous.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949 (amended by the Juries Act, 1954 with Regulations following thereon), applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, recently increased.

The number of a jury in a civil cause in the Court of Session is twelve. In a criminal trial the number is fifteen, and in inquiries by Sheriff and jury under the Fatal Accidents Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1895, or the Fatal Accidents and Sudden Deaths Inquiry (Scotland) Act, 1906 the number is five. In Scotland there is no Coroner's Inquest.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important provisions include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954, which do not extend to Scotland. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation now embodied in the Rent Act, 1968, which does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland. If a house is within this Act, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on cer-

tain grounds. Further, each house within the Act has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are also governed by the Rent Act, 1968.

The Rent Act, 1957, made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act were:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, was automatically decontrolled.

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, were subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy was granted was already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent was determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956.

Important changes were made by the Rent Act, 1965, without immediately affecting the system of control and determination of rents of property let before July 6, 1957, within the £40/30 limits of rateable value on the 1956 rating lists. If a tenancy of a dwelling-house was not already subject to Rent Act control immediately before 8 December 1965, the 1965 Act brought that tenancy within the Rent Acts provided the rateable value in March, 1965, did not exceed £400 in London and £200 elsewhere in Great Britain. Such a tenancy is known as a regulated tenancy. Broadly, the maximum rent recoverable from the tenant under such a tenancy is the rent payable under the terms of the agreement between landlord and tenant, save that if within the previous three years the house has been the subject of another regulated tenancy, then the limit is the rent payable under that earlier tenancy. However, provision is made by the Act for the registration of rents, and if a rent is registered under the Act that is the maximum rent which can be recovered. The Act provides for the appointment of rent officers and rent assessment committees to determine a fair rent to be registered.

The Act also provides that if any person with intent to cause the residential occupier of any premises to give up the occupation thereof does any act calculated to interfere with the peace or comfort of the residential occupier or members of his household, he shall be guilty of an offence. A further provision prevents a landlord enforcing a right to possession against a tenant (who is not already protected by any security of tenure legislation) without a court order, and there are special rules in such cases relating to agricultural employees.

(4) Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, applies to most tenancies of houses for over twenty-one years at a ground rent. Where it applies, the contractual tenancy is continued until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on limited grounds.

Further, under the Leasehold Reform Act, tenants of houses under leases for over twenty-one years at a rent less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house are in most cases given a right to purchase the freehold or to take an extended lease for a term of fifty years, provided the tenant at the time when he seeks to exercise the right has been occupying the house as his residence for the last five years or for periods amounting to five years in the last ten years.

(5) A notice to quit any dwellinghouse must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

(6) Under the Housing Act, 1962 (which does not extend to Scotland), in a lease of a dwellinghouse granted after October 24, 1961, for a term of less than 7 years, there is implied a covenant by the landlord (a) to keep in repair the structure and exterior of the house and (b) to keep in repair and proper working order the installations in the house (i) for the supply of water, gas and electricity, and for sanitation, and (ii) for space heating or heating water.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed: (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act, 1958), which is a consolidating Act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1964 give a measure of security to tenants of shops. These Acts enable the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the 1949 Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Acts apply to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, also to unfurnished premises let with services. These

Acts were subsequently altered or modified by the Rent Act, 1957. Under it (1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, were released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, were free from control, except where a new tenancy was granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision was made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act was increased to one-half.

However, the main provisions of the Rent Act, 1965 (see above) apply to Scotland and substantially extend the application of the Rent Acts.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, certain local courts, and civil proceedings in Magistrates Courts. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other — excepted from the scheme, — are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon — applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £700 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has — disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to one third the excess of his disposable income above £250, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £125. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; — deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in cases where the spouses are living apart, or have a contrary interest, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the Ministry of Social Security, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for

London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. The costs of the assisted person's solicitor and counsel will be paid out of the legal aid fund. Under the Legal Aid Act, 1964, the court may order that the costs of a successful unassisted party shall be paid out of the legal aid fund.

LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from — solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on Supplementary Benefits can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for 2s. 6d. An application form should be obtained from a Citizens' Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to a solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes, but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for 2s. 6d. to — person whose capital is £125 or less and whose income has not been more than £7 10s. during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest. In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and tools can be ignored. In working out income, deduction of £2 5s. may be made for a spouse living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 7s. for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £2 5s. for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists — voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for — fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

OTHER LEGAL AID.

Neither of the advice schemes covers further action such as writing letters. If however a person wants something more than advice but something less than proceedings, he may obtain a certificate to take steps to assert or dispute — claim where the question of proceedings has not yet arisen, but if it did arise legal aid could be granted for those proceedings. This type of legal aid could cover writing letters, obtaining evidence, and negotiating settlements. The certificate limits the amount to be spent under it, and does not cover any step in proceedings, nor can counsel be instructed. It is available to — person whose disposable capital does

not exceed £125 and who was either receiving supplementary benefits under the Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966 or has a disposable income not exceeding £325 per annum. In assessing disposable capital deductions are made in respect of dependants, and further deductions for them are made in assessing disposable income. Where the applicant's disposable income exceeds £253 he must pay a contribution of up to £1 for each £3 above £250.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Criminal Justice Act, 1967, Part IV provides for legal aid in criminal proceedings. A criminal court (e.g., magistrates' court, Assizes, Quarter Sessions) has power to order legal aid to be granted where it appears desirable to do so in the interests of justice. The court shall make an order in certain cases, e.g., where a person is committed for trial on charge of murder. However, the court may not make an order unless it appears to the court that the person's means are such that he requires assistance in meeting the costs of the particular proceedings in question. Application should be made to the appropriate court where proceedings are to take place.

An applicant may be required to make a contribution towards the costs of the action. In order to ascertain the amount of this contribution he will have to produce written evidence of his means. Any assessment of means will be carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which will report to the court. No contribution will be required from a person who has insufficient means.

Any practising barrister or solicitor may act for a legally aided person in criminal proceedings unless excluded by reason of misconduct. In general where legal aid is given it will normally include representation by both counsel and solicitor. However, in connection with magistrates' courts, representation will be by solicitor alone unless it is a serious offence.

Where any doubt arises about the grant of a legal aid order that doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. The court also has power to amend or revoke a legal aid order. Legal aid may also be granted in connection with appellate proceedings, e.g., on appeal to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1968.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1960 provide a scheme which is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Representation of the People Act, 1949), and small debt proceedings (*i.e.*, under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action.

Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action. The Legal Aid Act, 1964, which applies to Scotland with certain modifications, provides for the payment (to a limited extent) out of the legal aid fund of costs incurred by successful opponents of legally aided litigants.

LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Criminal Proceedings

Legal Aid (Scotland) (Criminal Proceedings) Regulations, 1964, which came into operation in October 1964, provide for the administration of criminal legal aid.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition to* any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being, then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (*see below*), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

- (i) **A Common Licence**, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (*1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1*) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (*1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1*), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for *all* England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the

parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (*see below*) is £2 15s.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties ■ one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

- (ii) A Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although ■ stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without ■ licence):—

- A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- A marriage in a register office.
- A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage ■ only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) Marriage by certificate (*without* licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be

given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.

- (ii) Marriage by certificate (*with* licence)—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof ■ solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (*see below*) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without* licence.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.

- (ii) *With* licence.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than ■ Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place ■ any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) In ■ Registered Building.—The marriage must generally take place at ■ building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act,

1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

(ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

(iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book.....

s. d.
x -

For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	6
For a licence for marriage.....	6
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar.....	6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar.....	6

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:-

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, i.e., if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the proclamation of banns or publication by the Registrar, or by a Sheriff's licence. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must either have his or her usual residence in the Registration District, or have resided there for at least 15 days before the ceremony or have a parent so residing there. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns, or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in a parish church situated within the registration district of the qualifying address of each party. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made twice, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 7s. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, amended by the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1956, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons with qualifying residence in Scotland or having parents so residing. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Regulations made under the Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1965 provide that the cost of publication is 5s. and the certificate 2s. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns or of notice on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. The fee for the ceremony is £1. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal method of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence (valid for ten days) which is otherwise deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly a husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

**MASTER AND SERVANT
WAGES AND HOLIDAYS**

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to manual workers, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, e.g., by cheque, money order, postal order or into a banking account. The Truck Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and if the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952. But under the provisions of the Land Commission Act, 1967 (which applies to Scotland), a betterment levy is payable where the development value of land is realized after April 5, 1967.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1963 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against enforcement notice lies to the Minister. See also the Act of 1968.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation. See also the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959. The Highlands and Islands Development (Scotland) Act, 1965 is concerned with the promotion of the economic and social development of parts of Scotland.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, amended in some respects, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October and that

year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g., those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939. This Act empowers the Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the defendant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act, as amended by the Family Provision Act, 1966, should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

There are similar provisions under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965, whereby the court may order provision out of a deceased's estate for the support of a former husband or wife where the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" — it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of codicils should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1969] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence Thomas Smith and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our Testator; names as witnesses.

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:

2. I give to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be a witnessing witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made on his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses

of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the will with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made in person at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

It is also possible to make application for a grant of probate or letters of administration through an officer of Customs and Excise authorised for the purpose, provided the net value of the estate is less than £1,000 and that the gross value for estate duty purposes is less than £3,000.

Further, certain property can be disposed of on death without a grant of probate or administration, or in pursuance of a nomination made by the deceased, provided the amount involved does not exceed £500. See the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act, 1965.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one

shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (*her jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (*their legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights (*jus relieti* and *legitim*) in the wife's estate. It should be noted that the amount of any claim of *jus relieti*, *jus relictae* or *legitim* out of an estate shall be calculated by reference to so much of the net moveable estate as remains after the satisfaction of any prior claims under the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964,—see Intestacy, Scotland, *supra*. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Formerly a minor could dispose only of moveables but since the passing of the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964 he has a like capacity to test on heritable property. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 pounds Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling)) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e. written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will,

either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

Presumption of Survivorship.—The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, referred to above provides that where two persons die in circumstances indicating that they died simultaneously or if it is uncertain which was the survivor, the younger will be deemed to have survived the older; but if the persons so dying were husband and wife, neither shall be presumed to have survived the other.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, which extends to Scotland with minor modifications, applies to office premises, shop premises and railway premises being, in each case, premises where persons are employed to work. Shop premises include a building which is not a shop but of which the main use is the carrying on there of a retail trade or business; a building occupied by a wholesaler where goods are kept for sale wholesale (except a warehouse belonging to the owner of a dock, wharf or quay); and a building to which the public can resort for the purpose of having goods repaired. However, the Act does not apply to premises if the only employees are the spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild or brother or sister of the employer, and it does not apply to premises if the period of time worked there during each week does not normally exceed 21 hours.

The following is a very brief summary of the main provisions affecting premises to which the Act applies—

1. The premises and all furniture etc., must be kept clean, and no dirt or refuse must be allowed to accumulate.
2. No overcrowding so as to cause risk of injury to health is permitted.
3. Provisions must be made for maintaining a reasonable temperature in rooms, and a thermometer must be provided on each floor of a building.
4. Provision must be made for securing adequate ventilation.
5. Provision must be made for securing sufficient and suitable lighting.
6. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities (including a supply of clean, running hot and cold or warm water and, in addition, soap and clean towels or other suitable means of cleaning or drying) must be provided at accessible places; and also an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water.
7. Accommodation must be provided for clothing which is not in use.
8. For each sedentary worker there must be provided a seat of a design, construction and dimensions suitable for that worker.
9. Where persons employed to work in shop premises eat meals there, suitable and sufficient facilities for eating them must be provided.
10. All floors, stairs and passages must be of sound construction and properly maintained.
11. Every dangerous part of any machinery must be securely fenced, unless it is in such a position or of such construction as to be as safe as if it were fenced. No person under 18 can clean machinery if he is thereby exposed to risk of injury from a moving part.
12. No person can be required to lift or carry a load so heavy as to be likely to injure him.
13. A first-aid box or cupboard must be provided.
14. Means of escape in case of fire must be provided, as must appropriate fire-fighting equipment.
15. Where an accident occurs which causes death to an employee or disables him from working for more than 3 days, the occupier of the premises must at once send notice of the accident to the appropriate authority.

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7-14, April 11-14, May 9-14, June 29-July 4, August 6-11, November 6-13, and the warm periods July 12-15, August 12-15, and December 3-14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5-17 stormy; Jan. 18-24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24-Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8-16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21-25 cold; Feb. 26-Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12-19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24-31 stormy; April 10-15 stormy; April 23-26 unsettled; June 1-21 summer monsoon; July 10-24 warm; Aug. 20-30 stormy; September 1-17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17-24 stormy; Sept. 24-Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5-12 stormy; Oct. 16-20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24-Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15-21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24-Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18-24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25-Jan. 1 stormy.

It is interesting to compare these generalized statements with the daily values given for Greenwich. The cold or warm spells rarely cover precisely the periods given for the Buchan Spells, but cold or warm spells can be found fairly closely to some of these dates.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX

This new tax was imposed by the Finance Act 1966, section 44, but the details regarding repayment to certain employers and ■ number of other matters are contained in the Selective Employment Payments Act 1966, the Finance Acts 1967 and 1968 and the Revenue Act 1968. The Finance Act 1966 imposes on the employer the liability to pay selective employment tax "in respect of each person in respect of whom the employer is liable to pay ■ employer's insurance contribution for that week"—the reference to the week is because the tax is imposed in respect of each contribution week beginning on or after September 5, 1966. The result of the above is that all employers must pay the tax in respect of all employees who work for the employers for more than eight hours in a week; the only exceptions relate to the Forces and certain seamen. The weekly amount of the tax is now as follows:—

Male over 18.....	37s. 6d.
Female over 18.....	18s. 9d.
Male under 18.....	18s. 9d.
Female under 18.....	12s. od.

The tax is collected together with the employer's insurance contributions (*i.e.*, contributions payable by him under the National Insurance Acts), but, in so far as collected in Great Britain, is paid by the Minister of Social Security into the Exchequer.

The tax is collected from all employers, but to manufacturing employers it was to be repaid together with a premium; to certain other employers the tax is repaid without ■ premium; the third group of employers pay the tax but obtain no repayment. However, since the Revenue Act 1968, the premium is only payable in respect of establishments within ■ development area.

SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT PREMIUM

Section 1 provides for repayment by the Minister of Labour of selective employment tax and payment of ■ premium to certain employers; the weekly amount of the premium varies with the tax paid as follows:

Tax	Premium
37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.
12s. od.	12s. od.

The tax and premium are payable in respect of employment in an establishment in ■ development area engaged by way of business in certain activities, research or training, set out in more detail below, but in order to qualify for repayment of tax and payment of premium more than half of the employees must be employed wholly or mainly in connection with such activities, research or training, and must not be employed wholly or mainly in non-qualifying activities, *i.e.*, broadly, activities carried on for office purposes, or activities by way of carriage of goods by road in connection with a business by the owner of the business, or activities by way of the sale of goods.

The activities which qualify for repayment of tax and payment of premium are set out in detail in Orders III to XVI of the Standard Industrial Classification—the main headings are as follows:—

Food, Drink and Tobacco—including grain milling, making bread, etc., curing bacon, making butter, manufacturing sugar, jam, etc., preserving fruit, manufacturing animal food, brewing ale and distilling gin and whisky, and manufacturing tobacco.

Chemicals and Allied Industries, including manufacturing coke, refining petroleum, tar distilla-

tion, compounding patent medicines, and production of crude oil from seeds and fish.

Metal Manufacture, including smelting, refining and alloying. Engineering and Electrical goods.

Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering, including repair of ships.

Vehicles—including repair of locomotives.

Metal goods not elsewhere specified, including assaying, smelting and refining of gold, silver and platinum.

Textiles, including preparation of fabrics.

Leather, leather goods and fur, including curing skins and dressing furs.

Clothing and footwear.

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.

Timber, furniture, etc., including saw milling.

Paper, printing and publishing, including printing of wallpaper, printing and publishing newspapers and magazines.

Other manufacturing industries—not otherwise specified.

Also included are activities by way of the manufacture from exposed film of cinematograph films for public exhibition and any scientific research or training relating to any of the activities specified above.

SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT REFUND

Section 2 deals with repayment by the appropriate Minister—normally the Minister of Labour—of selective employment tax, but without payment of any premium. The repayment is payable in respect of employment in an establishment engaged by way of business in certain activities set out below, but in order to qualify more than half of the employees must be employed wholly or mainly in connection with those activities and must not be employed wholly or mainly in non-qualifying activities. Non-qualifying activities are defined above, but in this context do not include the carriage of goods by road in connection with ■ business by the owner of the business (except in relation to road haulage contractors).

The main activities which qualify for repayment of the tax are as follows: Sea fishing and whaling; Fishing in inland waters and the operation of fish farms; Mining and quarrying; Production and distribution of electricity and water; Railways; Road passenger transport, including taxis and car hire; Road haulage contracting; Sea transport; Port and inland water transport; Air transport; Postal services and tele-communications; Extraction of coal from open-cast workings; Agriculture, horticulture and forestry; and relevant scientific research or training.

PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN PUBLIC BODIES

Section 3 enables "the designated Minister" (*i.e.*, designated by the Treasury) to repay the tax to certain public bodies with, in certain cases, ■ premium as well, except in respect of employees employed in National Coal Board depots which are outside the curtilage of ■ colliery and wholly or mainly engaged in wholesale or retail dealing in coal, or employed in premises occupied by British Transport Hotels Ltd., or employed by Thos. Cook and Son Ltd. and any wholly-owned subsidiary, or employed by the Post Office Savings Bank.

The public bodies within section 3 are ■ follows:

1. The National Coal Board.
2. The Electricity Council.
3. The Central Electricity Generating Board.
4. An Area Electricity Board.
5. The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

6. The South of Scotland Electricity Board.
7. The Gas Council.
8. An Area Gas Board.
9. The British Railways Board.
10. The London Transport Board.
11. The British Transport Docks Board.
12. The British Waterways Board.
13. The Transport Holding Company.
14. Any company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of any of the bodies specified in paragraphs 9 to 13 or which would be such a subsidiary if any two or more of those bodies constituted a single body corporate.
15. Cable and Wireless Ltd.
16. The Commonwealth Development Corporation.
17. The British Overseas Airways Corporation.
18. B.O.A.C. Associated Companies Ltd.
19. B.E.A. 20. BEA Helicopters Ltd.
21. The British Airports Authority.
22. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority so far as its activities are financed out of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Trading Fund.

The parts of the undertakings set out above which qualify for the payment of the premium are as follows, but only if situate in a development area—

The Brickworks Executive of the National Coal Board; The Coal Products Division of the National Coal Board; The Tredomen and Cowdenbeath workshops of the National Coal Board; The London Transport Railway Overhaul Workshops at Acton; Workshops of the British Waterways Board which are wholly or mainly engaged in manufacturing or repairing waterway equipment; Workshops and railway signal works of the British Railways Board which are wholly or mainly engaged in manufacturing or repairing railway equipment; Star Bodies (B.R.S.) Ltd.; The Engineering and Maintenance Division of the British Overseas Airways Corporation; The Engineering Department of British European Airways Corporation; BEA Helicopters Limited. Activities financed out of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Trading Fund.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ETC.

Section 4 enables "the appropriate Minister" (i.e., in relation to an employer in Scotland or in Wales or Monmouthshire, the Secretary of State; in any other case, the Minister of Housing and Local Government) to make payments to certain employers by reference to the amounts paid by way of selective employment tax. The employers within the section include local authorities, development corporations, statutory water undertakers and internal drainage boards.

REFUNDS TO CHARITIES

Section 5 provides for the refund by the Minister of Labour of selective employment tax paid by charities, subject to certain conditions, including production to the Minister of records of the payment of the tax. For this purpose, in England and Wales, "charity" means a body registered under the Charities Act, 1960 or certified as a charity not requiring registration or as an ecclesiastical corporation, and includes Greenwich Hospital. In the application of this section to Scotland, "charity" has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Acts, and the Minister is not bound to make any payment unless the Secretary of State certifies that the employer is a charity within that meaning.

REFUNDS FOR CERTAIN HOUSEHOLDS

Section 6 deals with repayment by the Minister of Social Security to certain employers (not being

charities as above defined) of selective employment tax paid in respect of an employee in a qualified household for more than eight hours a week in giving domestic or nursing assistance, subject to the Supplementary Benefits Commission being satisfied that the requirements of section 6 are fulfilled. A qualified household is a private household which includes a person (not being the employee) over the age of seventy, or which includes a person in need of such assistance by reason of infirmity, sickness or other incapacity (including pregnancy) or which includes a child under sixteen (not being a child of the family of the employee). However, no repayment can be made in respect of the child under sixteen if the household includes both parents of the child, although the household must contain one (but not more) member who is either a parent or a spouse of a parent of the child and who is normally engaged for more than eight hours in the week in work other than domestic work of the household. If the household includes no such parent or spouse but includes a person (fulfilling the eight-hour qualification) who appears to the Supplementary Benefits Commission to be discharging the function of a parent with respect to the child, and does not include a spouse of such person, then repayment will be made.

Other Refunds—Finance Acts 1967 and 1968

1. Where an employer has paid the tax in respect of an employee for any contribution week beginning on or after 4th September 1967 in which the employee worked in that employment for less than 21 hours, the Minister shall refund to that employer a sum equal to half the tax paid, except where (a) the employee was for the purposes of the tax a boy or girl under the age of 18, or (b) the contract normally involved that employee's working for 21 or more hours weekly. If the contribution week begins on or after 2nd September 1968, the refund is two-thirds of the tax paid.

2. Where an employer has paid the tax in respect of an employee who, during a continuous period of more than 13 contribution weeks, has been employed by him wholly outside the U.K., the Minister shall refund to that employer the tax paid in respect of that employee for those weeks, provided that the 14th of such weeks began on or after 4th September 1967.

3. There are further detailed restrictions on the payment of the above refunds, and the Finance Act 1968 deals with payments in respect of a person over 65.

REGISTERS AND ENFORCEMENT

In the case of employments within section 1 or 2, the Minister required to make repayments must compile registers of establishments falling within the repayment and premium provisions; registration is made on application by the employer in a prescribed form. The Minister is not bound to make any payment before registration of the establishment, nor in respect of any contributions week as respects which the employer does not produce records of payment of selective employment tax. An establishment is deemed to have been registered as from the date on which the application for registration was received by the Minister or such earlier date as it appears to the Minister to be equitable to allow.

Any person authorized by the Minister may enter on registered business premises, or any premises occupied by a charity who have claimed repayment of the tax, in order to examine and make copies of records of payment of the tax, and such person may require anyone on the premises to give him such information as he may reasonably request as to the activities carried on in the establishment.

INCOME TAX 1968-69

By the Finance Act, 1965, a new tax, the Corporation Tax was introduced and applies to the income and profits of bodies corporate. The Corporation Tax is outside the scope of this article which must therefore be read throughout as not applying to bodies corporate. Income Tax remains chargeable on the income of all individuals and persons other than bodies corporate, as in previous years.

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, represented by money, or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising for the year of assessment, the fiscal year which runs from April 6 in one year to April 5 in the next, subject to the deductions authorized by the Income Tax Acts. Under Schedule D, however, the assessment is made on the profits or gains of a continuing trade or profession for the year preceding the year of assessment, which is called the "basis year." The profits are arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles and then adjusted for tax purposes. The profits for the accounting year of the trade or profession which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment, are the profits of the "basis year."

Broadly, the charge to tax is on income arising in the United Kingdom, or on income received from home or abroad, by residents in the United Kingdom. An individual is resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if he is living here in the ordinary course of his life, or for an extended period; also, though normally he lives here, if he is abroad for occasional residence only; or if he visits the United Kingdom year by year, even though his main home is abroad.

The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income. Separate assessment may be claimed, but the tax due remains the same.

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate," which for 1968-69 is 8s. 3d. in the £. There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." The enactments relating to income tax were consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts and the Income Tax Management Act, 1964.

The Tables which follow show the income tax payable for 1968-69 and surtax (if any) for 1967-68, payable on Jan. 1, 1969, by an individual on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance, children's allowance (where appropriate) and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. These tables are also valid for 1965-66 excluding the 10 per cent. surcharge for that year, and for 1966-67. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

Assessment.—The Income Tax Acts provide for tax to be assessed and collected under a number of Schedules which deal with separate sources of income:

Schedule A—abolished finally from 1964-65, as also the maintenance relief previously available. Rents now assessed under Schedule "D", Case VIII (see below).

Under Schedule B.—Assessment under this Schedule is now restricted to woodlands in the U.K. managed on a commercial basis and with a view to the realization of profits. The assessment on woodlands will be based on one-third of the annual value of the land arrived at on the normal rating basis on the assumption that the lands were let and occupied

(1) Single Persons

Income	Income All Earned			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate		
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	
300	2 13 4	- ■	2	2 13 4	- z	
350	10 8 10	- 7	10	8 10	- 7	
400	18 4 5	- 11	18	4 5	- 11	
500	40 13 4	1 7 ½	54	0 0	2 z	
600	64 0 0	2 1 ½	104	0 0	3 5 ½	
700	90 1 8	■ 7	154	5 0	4 5	
800	122 3 4	3 0 ½	195	10 0	4 10 ½	
900	154 5 0	3 5	236	15 0	5 3	
1,000	186 6 8	3 8 ½	278	0 0	5 6 ½	
1,100	218 8 4	4 11 ½	319	5 0	5 9 ½	
1,200	250 10 0	4 ■	360	10 0	6 0	
1,300	282 11 8	4 4	401	15 0	6 2	
1,400	314 13 4	4 6	443	0 0	6 4	
1,500	346 15 0	4 7 ½	484	5 0	6 5 ½	
1,600	378 16 8	4 9	525	10 0	6 7	
1,700	410 18 4	4 10	566	5 0	6 8	
1,800	443 0 0	4 11	608	0 0	6 9	
1,900	475 1 8	5 0	649	5 0	6 10	
2,000	507 3 4	5 1	690	10 0	6 11	
2,250	587 7 6	5 2 ½	818	12 6	7 3 ½	
2,500	667 11 8	5 4	946	15 0	7 7	
2,750	747 15 10	5 5 ½	1,081	■ 6	7 10 ½	
3,000	828 0 0	5 6	1,215	10 0	8 1	
3,500	988 8 4	5 8	1,509	5 0	8 7 ½	
4,000	1,148 16 8	5 9	1,803	0 0	9 ■	
4,500	1,331 18 9	5 11	2,121	15 0	9 5	
5,000	1,515 5 5	5 6 ½	2,400	10 0	9 9	
6,000	1,982 9 7	6 7	3,128	0 0	10 5	
7,000	2,497 ■ 4	7 1 ½	3,865	10 0	11 0 ½	
8,000	3,052 12 11	7 7 ½	4,603	0 0	11 6	
9,000	3,647 1 3	8 1 ½	5,390	10 0	11 1 ½	
10,000	4,284 17 6	8 7	6,178	0 0	12 4 ½	
12,000	5,782 7 6	9 7 ½	7,853	0 0	13 1	
15,000	8,217 7 6	10 1 ½	10,515	10 0	14 ■	
20,000	12,663 12 6	12 8	15,078	0 0	15 z	
25,000	17,226 2 6	13 9	19,640	10 0	15 8 ½	
30,000	21,788 6 14	14 6 ½	24,203	0 0	16 1 ½	
40,000	30,913 12 6	15 5 ½	33,328	0 0	16 8	
50,000	40,038 12 6	16 0	42,453	0 0	17 0	
100,000	85,663 12 6	17 1 ½	88,078	0 0	17 7 ½	

in their natural and unimproved state. The taxpayer has the option to be assessed under Schedule D Case I on the results shown by accounts instead.

Under Schedule C.—Assessed on the paying agent. Not of concern to the individual tax payer.

Under Schedule D.—This schedule is divided into eight cases as follows:—Cases I and II—Profits of trades, businesses, commercial activities on land including farming, professions or vocations.

Case III.—Interest on Government stocks not taxed at source (e.g. War Loan, Defence Bonds, National Development Bonds), bank deposit interest, discounts, etc. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank accounts up to £15 is exempt from income tax but assessable to Surtax grossed at standard rate. This exemption applies to both husband and wife separately. Interest on the new Post Office Investment Deposits and also Trustee Savings Bank Special Investment Accounts is, however, not exempt.

Cases IV and V.—Interest from foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents, dividends and all other unearned income: assessed on full amount arising, whether remitted or not, where persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in the U.K. But on amount

remitted, where person not domiciled in the U.K. or a British subject not ordinarily resident. In cases of Income earned abroad (e.g. from businesses, trades, and professions) and pensions, assessed only on amount remitted and only where person entitled is resident in U.K.

Case VI.—Sundry profits and casual receipts not assessed under any other case, e.g. insurance commission, post cessation receipts, certain premiums paid to persons other than landlords and numerous other receipts treated as income and specifically charged hereunder. As to furnished lettings, see under Case VIII below.

(2) Married Couples without Children

Income	Income All Earned			All Investment Income		
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effect- ive Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effect- ive Rate	s. d.	
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	
450	2 0 0	- 1	27	0 0 0	- 1	
500	9 15 6	- 4 1/2	68	0 0 0	■ 3	
600	28 0 0	- 11	104	15 0 0	3 0	
700	51 6 8	1 5 1/2	146	0 0 0	3 8	
800	74 13 4	1 10 1/2	187	5 0 0	4 2	
900	104 15 0	■ 4	228	10 0 0	4 7	
1,000	136 18 8	2 9	269	15 0 0	4 11	
1,100	168 18 4	3 1	311	0 0 0	5 2	
1,200	201 0 0	3 4	352	5 0 0	5 5	
1,300	233 ■ 8	3 7	393	10 0 0	5 1/2	
1,400	265 3 4	3 9 1/2	434	15 0 0	5 9 1/2	
1,500	297 5 0	3 11 1/2	476	0 0 0	5 11 1/2	
1,600	329 6 8	4 1 1/2	517	5 0 0	6 1	
1,700	361 8 4	4 3	558	10 0 0	6 2 1/2	
1,800	393 10 0	4 4 1/2	599	15 0 0	6 4	
1,900	425 11 8	4 6	641	0 0 0	6 5	
2,000	457 13 4	4 7	683	10 0 0	6 6	
2,250	537 17 6	4 9 1/2	757	2 6	6 9	
2,500	618 1 8	8 4 11 1/2	885	5 0 0	7 1	
2,750	698 5 10	1	1,016	12 6	7 4 1/2	
3,000	778 10 ■	5 2 1/2	1,151	0 0 0	7 8	
3,500	938 18 4	4 5 4 1/2	1,438	15 0 0	8 2 1/2	
4,000	1,099 6 8	6	1,732	10 0 0	8 8	
4,500	1,282 8 9	5 8 1/2	2,045	5 0 0	9 1	
5,000	1,465 15 5	5 10 1/2	2,364	0 0 0	9 5 1/2	
6,000	1,915 19 7	6 4 1/2	3,045	10 0 0	10 2	
7,000	2,426 12 4	6 11	3,777	0 0 0	10 9 1/2	
8,000	2,976 ■ 11	7 5 1/2	4,514	10 0 0	11 3 1/2	
9,000	3,564 1 3	7 11	5,296	0 0 0	11 9	
10,000	4,196 7 6	4 1 1/2	6,083	10 0 0	12 1	
12,000	5,687 17 6	9 6	7,752	10 0 0	12 11	
15,000	8,116 17	10 10	10,409	0 0 0	13 10 1	
20,000	12,554 ■	6 12 6 1/2	14,968	10 0 0	14 11 1/2	
25,000	17,116 ■	6 13 8 1/2	19,531	0 0 0	15 7 1/2	
30,000	21,679 ■	6 14 5 1/2	24,093	10 0 0	16 0 2 1/2	
40,000	30,804 ■	6 15 5 3 1/2	33,218	10 0 0	16 7 1/2	
50,000	39,929 ■	6 15 11 1/2	42,343	10 0 0	16 11	
100,000	85,554 2	6 17 1 1/2	87,968	10 0 0	17 7	

Case VII—Short-term gains.—Introduced by Finance Act, 1962, on gains made from disposals within six months of acquisitions in the case of stocks and shares and three years for land; extended by Finance Act, 1965, to gains made within twelve months on both these classes and in addition tangible assets realizing more than £1,000. The principal exceptions being private cars, private residences, wasting assets which are tangible movable property and small gifts. Such gains are treated as unearned income, assessable to income tax and surtax. Within the tax year profits and losses are aggregated: any balance of loss can only be carried forward against future years' profits. Liability is

confined to persons resident and ordinarily resident in the U.K.

Case VIII.—Under this case are assessed ground rents, certain other receipts from land (other than mineral rents and royalties) and rents (less expenditure on maintenance, insurance and repairs and, where appropriate depreciation allowances on plant and machinery included in the letting and industrial buildings or agricultural installation allowances) and, since April, 1963, premiums on leases for less than fifty years. Such premiums are assessed on amount received, less 2 per cent for every year after the first year. "Lease" includes any tenancy. Furnished lettings are normally assessed in Case VI without distinguishing the receipts as between the space let and the furniture hire: but rent for the space can be distinguished and assessed in Case VIII, the profit on hire being assessed in Case VI.

Losses.—Under Cases I, II, VI, VII and VIII losses can in general be carried forward and allowed against corresponding income or profits of subsequent fiscal years without time limit. Losses under Cases I and II can alternatively be set off against other income of the same fiscal year and the year next following.

Capital Gains.—A separate long-term gains tax has been introduced by the Finance Act, 1965, and this applies to gains realized on chargeable assets disposed of after April 6, 1965 provided the gain is not chargeable under Case VII. In the case of assets owned on April 6, 1965 and disposed subsequently, only the proportion of the gains attributable to the period after that date is chargeable. These gains are not charged to income tax and surtax as income, but in accordance with separate rules. The detailed rules of this new tax are outside the scope of this article.

For 1967/68 onwards exemption is given where the total gains in the year do not exceed £50.

The calculation of gains and losses on quoted securities held at April 6, 1965 which are disposed of after March 19, 1968 may be made solely by reference to the market value at April 6, 1965, if the taxpayer elects to deal with all his holdings in this way. Separate elections may, however, be made in relation to fixed interest stocks and preference shares and/or other quoted shares.

The rate of Capital Gains Tax payable by an individual is 30 per cent, but one half the net gains may be charged at the taxpayer's marginal rate of tax (including Surtax) where this produces a lower charge.

Under Schedule E.—Income from all offices, employments and pensions, including salaries, wages, emoluments, directors' fees, etc. Assessed on the actual earnings for the year of assessment. If, however, the individual is (a) not resident (or resident but not ordinarily resident) then the assessment is confined to the emoluments for services performed in the U.K. Or (b) although resident, the duties were performed wholly abroad when the assessment is confined to the amount remitted to the U.K. Necessary expenses are allowable, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies and within strict limits, depreciation allowances.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. From 1965-66 onwards expenses incurred in providing business entertainment (including hospitality of any kind and gifts) are not allowable except when provided for an overseas customer. Where any person has premises available for his use by reason of his employment and either pays no rent or pays less

(3) Married Couples with one Child

Income	All Earned Income									
	One Child not over 11			One Child over 11, but not over 16			One Child over 16			
	Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Effective Rate		Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Effective Rate		Income Tax (and Surtax, if any)	Effective Rate		
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
600	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
700	17	17	9	—	6	—	7	17	9	
800	40	3	4	1	0	—	25	3	4	
900	63	10	0	1	5	—	48	10	0	
1,000	89	7	11	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	71	16	8	
1,100	121	9	7	■	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100	17	1	
1,200	153	11	3	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	5	0	10	
1,300	185	12	11	■	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	6	8	5	
1,400	217	14	7	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	8	4	10	
1,500	249	16	3	3	4	239	10	0	10	
1,600	281	17	11	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	11	■	10	
1,700	313	19	7	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	303	13	4	10	
1,800	346	1	3	3	10	335	15	0	9	
1,900	378	2	11	4	0	367	16	8	10	
2,000	410	4	7	4	1	399	18	4	10	
2,250	490	8	9	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	480	2	6	12	
2,500	570	12	11	4	7	560	6	■	16	
2,750	650	17	1	4	9	640	10	10	5	
3,000	731	1	3	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	720	15	0	10	
3,500	891	9	7	5	1	881	3	4	10	
4,000	1,051	17	11	5	3	1,041	11	8	10	
4,500	1,235	0	0	5	6	1,224	13	9	10	
5,000	1,418	6	8	5	■	1,408	0	5	10	
6,000	1,854	3	4	6	2	1,840	14	7	10	
7,000	2,359	1	■	6	9	2,344	7	4	10	
8,000	2,902	16	8	7	3	2,886	17	11	10	
9,000	3,485	10	0	7	9	3,468	6	3	10	
10,000	4,111	11	3	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,093	2	6	10	
12,000	5,597	6	3	9	4	5,577	12	6	12	
15,000	8,020	11	3	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,999	12	6	12	
20,000	12,449	3	9	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,426	7	6	12	
25,000	17,011	13	9	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,988	17	6	12	
30,000	21,574	3	9	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,551	7	6	12	
40,000	30,699	3	9	15	4	30,676	7	6	12	
50,000	39,824	3	9	15	11	39,801	7	6	12	
100,000	85,449	3	9	17	■	85,426	7	6	12	

than the annual value he will be charged to tax on the annual value less any rent paid. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of £5,000) are assessable to tax on him.

Exemptions.—Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit and grant, and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to income tax, but (retirement, widows, etc.) pensions and family allowances are included in the charge under this schedule. Under Finance Act, 1966, statutory redundancy payments are exempt from tax.

Where the emoluments are paid by an employer in the U.K., deduction of income tax is made by the employer, at the time of payment, in accordance with employee's code number. As to P.A.Y.E. (pay as you earn) see further below.

Under Schedule F.—From April 6, 1966, onwards income tax will be charged on all dividends and distributions of a U.K. resident company. Tax will be deducted at standard rate and has to be accounted for monthly by the Company to the Inland Revenue.

ALLOWANCES.—The following allowances and deductions are given, in calculating the income tax payable:—

Personal Allowance.—To single person.... £220
To married man living with or normally

maintaining his wife (but in year of marriage allowance is reduced by £10 for each fiscal month (i.e., ending May 5, June 5, etc.) which ended before the date of marriage)... £340

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a single woman.

Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year and receiving full time instruction at a recognized educational establishment, or who is articled or apprenticed) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £115 in his own or her right, the allowances are:—

- (a) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £165
- (b) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £140
- (c) Other children (each)..... £115

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose. Marginal relief is given where a child's income exceeds £115. The child relief will then be reduced by £x for each £1 by which the child's income exceeds £115. "Child" includes step-child and adopted child. Child allowance is due to the person who has the custody of and

(4) Married Couples with Two Children

Income	Income All Earned Income											
	Two Children not over 11				Two Children over 11, but not over 16				Two Children over 16			
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)		Effective Rate		Income Tax (and Surtax if any)		Effective Rate		Income Tax (and Surtax if any)		Effective Rate	
£	£	s. d.	s. d.		£	s. d.	s. d.		£	s. d.	s. d.	
750	2	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
800	10	8	10	—	3	—	8 10	—	—	—	—	—
900	29	0	0	—	7 1	16	0 0	—	4 1	6	0 0	— 1 1
1,000	52	6	■	1	0 1	37	6 8	—	9	■ 6	■	— 5 1
1,100	75	13	4	■	4 2	60	13 4	1	1	45	13	4
1,200	106	■	6	■	9	85	10 0	1	5	69	0 0	1 2
1,300	138	4	■	2	1 12	117	11 8	1	9 1	96	19	■ 6
1,400	170	5	10	2	5	149	13 4	■	1 1	129	0 10	1 10
1,500	202	7	6	2	8 1	181	15 ■	■	5	161	2 6	2 2
1,600	234	9	2	■	1 1	213	16 8	2	8	193	4 ■	2 5
1,700	266	10	10	3	1 1	245	18 4	■	10 1	225	5 10	■
1,800	298	12	6	3	4	278	0 8	3	1	257	7 ■	2 10 1
1,900	330	14	■	3	6	310	1 8	3	3	289	9 2	3 0 1
2,000	362	15	10	3	7 1	342	3 4	3	5	321	10 10	■ 2 1
2,250	443	0	■	3	11 1	422	7 6	3	9	401	15 0	3 7
2,500	523	4	2	4	2	502	11 ■	4	0	481	19 ■	3 10 1
2,750	603	8	4	4	4 1	582	15 10	4	3	562	3 ■	4 1
3,000	683	12	6	■	6 1	663	0 0	4	5	642	7 6	4 3 1
3,500	844	0	10	4	10	823	8 4	4	8 1	802	15 10	4 7
4,000	1,004	9	2	5	0 1	983	16 8	4	11	963	4 2	4 1
4,500	1,187	11	3	5	3 1	1,160	18 ■	5	2	1,146	6 3	5 1
5,000	1,370	17	11	5	6	1,350	5 5	5	5	1,329	12 11	5 4
6,000	1,792	7	1	5	1 11	1,765	15 5	5	10 1	1,740	■ 11	5 9 1
7,000	2,291	9	10	6	6 1	2,262	■ 4	6	5 1	2,232	14 10	6 4 1
8,000	2,829	10	5	7	1	2,797	■ 11	7	0	2,765	15 5	6 11
9,000	3,406	8	9	7	7	3,372	■ 3	7	6	3,337	13 9	7 5
10,000	4,026	15	0	■	0 1	3,989	17 6	8	■	3,953	0 0	7 11
12,000	5,506	15	0	9	2	5,467	7	9	1 1	5,428	0 0	9 0 1
15,000	7,924	5	0	10	7	7,882	7 6	10	6	7,840	10 0	10 5 1
20,000	12,344	■	0	12	4	12,298	12 6	12	3 1	12,253	0 0	■ 3
25,000	16,906	15	0	13	6 1	16,861	2 6	13	6	16,815	10 0	13 5 1
30,000	21,469	■	0	14	4	21,423	12 6	14	3 1	21,378	0 0	14 1
40,000	30,594	5	■	15	3 1	30,548	12 ■	15	3 1	30,503	0 0	15 ■
50,000	39,719	5	0	15	10 1	39,673	12 ■	15	10 1	39,628	0 ■	15 10
100,000	85,344	5	0	17	1	85,298	12 6	17	0 1	85,253	■ 0	17 0 1

maintains the child. If more than one person could claim the allowance; e.g. if ■ husband and wife are divorced or separated, the allowance will be apportioned between them, as necessary. These allowances are reduced by £36 for each child for whom Family Allowance is due for the whole year 1968-69 and by an appropriately smaller amount where the allowance is received for only part of the year.

For and from the year 1969-70 the income of unmarried infants not regularly working (other than earned income and income arising from compensation for personal injury to the child) is to be aggregated with the parents' income and treated for tax purposes as the parents' income.

The "Family Allowance" for children is payable to the mother but ranks only for the Earned Income Allowance.

Dependent Relatives.—The maximum deduction for each dependent relative is normally £75. By the Finance Act, 1967, where the claimant is a woman (other than a married woman living with her husband) the maximum deduction is £110. These allowances are reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowances) exceeds £235. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has

been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata*.

Daughter.—A person who by reason of his or her old age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Housekeeper or person looking after children.—An allowance to:

- (a) Widows and Widowers: Housekeeper allowance of £75 in respect of a housekeeper as such or ■ female relative or female employee engaged to look after children. These females must be resident.
- (b) Unmarried man: Housekeeper allowance of £75 in respect of a female relative living with and maintained by him, to look after brothers or sisters for whom he is entitled to child allowance.
- (c) All other claimants: An allowance of £75 where entitled to child allowance whether or not employing or maintaining ■ resident housekeeper. If the claimant is a female she must additionally, throughout the year of assessment be either incapacitated or in full-time employment or occupation. Up to 1966-67 this allowance was only given where ■ resident housekeeper was maintained or employed, otherwise this allowance was £40.

Blind persons.—An allowance of £100 less 7/9ths of any tax free disability receipts may be claimed by a registered blind person, provided that the Daughter's allowance of £40 is not also claimed. Where both spouses are blind the maximum allowance is £200 less 7/9ths of any free disability receipts. Proportionate relief for persons registered as blind during part only of the year of assessment was contained in the Finance Act, 1965.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.

The next £5,940—One-ninth.

Maximum amount on which relief can be obtained is thus £9,945.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of earned income relief and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £220 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £450 treated as earned income; i.e. relief of two-ninths of income is allowed. Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds £450 up to a maximum of £705.

Age Relief.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £900. Where the total income exceeds £900, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed:

Single person £415
Married couple (either being over 65) £665

Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds these amounts, up to a maximum of £230.

Pension Contributions.—Contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to officially approved superannuation funds, or premiums paid (within certain limits) to provide for retirement annuities are allowed as deductions.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given for premiums paid under assurance policies on life of taxpayer or his wife. A capital sum must be payable at death. Where the total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 the deduction is two-fifths of the premiums. Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital assured, the allowable premium is restricted to 7 per cent. of capital sum. The amount on which relief is given must not exceed one-sixth of net total income. Relief is also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer.

Policies effected after March 19, 1968, do not qualify for the relief outlined above and the proceeds less premiums paid will be subject to Surtax assessment unless in general terms the following conditions are also satisfied: (a) The policy is for a term of at least 10 years; (b) The premiums are spread reasonably evenly; and (c) where the policy is an endowment policy the capital sum payable on death is not less than 75 per cent. of the total premiums payable.

Purchased Life Annuities.—The capital element of annuities for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a

person whose business is to grant annuities (with certain exceptions) is not taxable as income.

Reduced Rate Relief.—Rates of tax on taxable income are:

	in the £
On first £100	4s. ■
On next £200	6s. od.
On balance	8s. 3d.

Repayment Claims.—Where relief or allowance due has not been given in the assessment of the taxpayer, or where tax has been deducted from income received in excess of the amount of tax due in respect of total income, repayment may be claimed in general, within six years after the end of the year of assessment.

Error or Mistake.—Relief may be claimed if assessment is excessive because of some error or mistake in the return or statement made by the taxpayer. Application for relief must be made to the Inspector within six years after the end of the fiscal year in which the assessment was made.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." But such interest must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to surtax, grossed at the standard rate.

Victoria Cross and George Cross.—Annuities paid to holders of the Victoria Cross and George Cross as such are disregarded for income tax purposes.

Surtax is an additional duty of income tax, chargeable on total income (the amount of income chargeable to income tax by deduction or assessment) of individuals. Less the following deductions: (a) approved pension and superannuation contributions including retirement annuity premiums paid by self-employed persons; (b) losses on trading activities for which relief against income tax allowed for the same year; (c) earned income relief as allowed for income tax. Where the earned income less earned income relief exceeds £2,000, a further deduction is allowed of the excess over £2,000, with a limit for this purpose of £2,000; (d) interest paid on loans, mortgages, overdrafts, etc., but from March 19, 1968, in general, interest on sums borrowed to pay life assurance pensions is not deductible; (e) payments under certain Deeds of Covenant as to which see below; (f) all personal allowances granted for income tax excluding relief on life assurance premiums, to the extent that the total exceeds £220.

The net sum is chargeable on a sliding scale follows:

	Nil
On first £2,000	
On each £ of first £500	2s. in the £
next £500	2s. 6d. "
" £1,000	3s. 6d. "
" £1,000	4s. 6d. "
" £1,000	5s. 6d. "
" £2,000	6s. 6d. "
" £2,000	7s. 6d. "
" £2,000	8s. 6d. "
" £3,000	9s. 6d. "

On each £ above £15,000 10s. od. ■

Surtax is payable on January 1 following year of assessment, so that surtax for 1967-68 is payable on January 1, 1969. A surcharge of 10 per cent. of the surtax liability for 1965-66 was levied, payable on September 1, 1967.

Special Charge.—This levy applies to persons who were domiciled in the U.K. in 1967-68 or were resident for that year and ordinarily resident for the ten years to April 5, 1968. The levy is based on the aggregate investment income for 1967-68 assessed to Surtax less personal allowances as

allowed for Surtax. It does not apply to persons who died during the year 1967-68. The net investment income will be charged at the following rates:

Slice of investment income	Rate of charge
£3,000-4,000	2s. od in the £
£4,000-5,000	3s. od. " "
£5,000-8,000	6s. od. " "
Over £8,000	9s. od. " "

Investment income ~~means~~ in general all income other than earned income.

Where the Special Charge payable relates wholly or partly to Trust income, the individual may give notice to the Surtax Controller requiring that the appropriate proportion of the charge be assessed on the Trustees. Alternatively, where he pays the charge in full he may recover the part appropriate to the Trust income from the Trustees. Where income derives from a Foreign Trust the Surtax Controller should be asked to discharge the proportion of the charge appropriate to that income. The Special Charge is payable on Jan. 1, 1969, and interest at 4 per cent. (without deduction for tax) will be added (if it exceeds £5) on any amount unpaid at that date.

Seven-year Covenants.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after April 6, 1965, whether in favour of a charitable body or in favour of an individual, may no longer be deducted from the covenantor's total income for surtax purposes. There are three exceptions to this: payments under a partnership agreement to a former partner, his widow or dependants, similar payments in connection with the acquisition of business made under liability incurred for full consideration; and settlements made by one party to a marriage for the other or for the children of the marriage, in consequence of divorce, nullity or separation. A separation may be under a court order or by agreement or in such circumstances that the separation is likely to be permanent.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made since April 22, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- (a) the settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).
- (b) the income is paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply after the child attains 21 or marries.

Double Taxation Relief.—Agreements for the avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Antigua, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Rep.), Ghana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Guyana, Ireland (Rep.), Iran, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Rhodesia (suspended), St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Yemen, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United States of America, Virgin Islands and Zambia.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are liable, in general, in respect of income from United Kingdom sources.

Certain Double Taxation agreements, however, exempt or partially exempt U.K. interest. Some agreements (e.g. that with Malta) exempt dividends from U.K. tax altogether while others (e.g. that with United States) provide for a modified rate of U.K. tax deduction (usually 15 per cent.) from U.K. dividend income.

All persons not ordinarily resident are exempt from U.K. tax on interest from beneficial holdings of:

3½% War Stock 1952 or after, 4% Victory Bonds, 4% Funding Loan 1960-90, 3% Savings Bonds (all issues), 5½% Funding Loan 1982-84, 5% Exchequer Stock 1976-78, 4% Exchequer Stock 1968, 5½% Funding Stock 1978-80, 5½% Treasury Stock 2008-12, 5½% Funding Loan 1987-91, 6% Exchequer 1970, 6½% Exchequer 1969, 6% Funding Loan 1993, 6½% Treasury 1976, 6½% Exchequer 1971, 6½% Treasury 1995-98, 6½% Exchequer 1972, 6½% Funding Loan 1985-87, 6½% Treasury Stock 1971, and 6½% Exchequer 1973.

Such persons become resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident here.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

- (a) a British subject;
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection;
- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or
- (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family;
- (f) entitled to such allowances under the Double Tax Agreement with the country of his residence.

Post War Credits.—Those Credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42 to 1945-46 inclusive are repayable to women over 55 and men over 60 years of age, and to widows entitled to Credits in their own right. Where a man or woman has died, repayment is made to personal representatives or beneficiaries, irrespective of age.

Holders of Credits are also entitled to repayment if certified as blind persons or in-patients of hospitals or nursing homes, or if in receipt of any of the following: National Assistance, Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement, Sickness or Injury Benefit, Disablement Pensions, Workmen's Compensation 1956 Supplement; or if registered as unemployed. There is a qualifying period of 26 weeks in certain categories (12 weeks for National Assistance). Interest from October 1, 1959 will be added to the sum repayable.

Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspectors of Taxes. Schedule B assessments are made by the Inspector for the district in which the woodlands are situated. Assessments under Schedules D and E are made by the Inspector of Taxes for the district in which the Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which the Pension is paid, otherwise assessments are made in the district in which the taxpayer resides. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be given. If the assessment cannot be agreed with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. Alternatively, certain appeals are made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the Appeal Commissioners' decision to the High Court on points of law.

Income Tax is payable to the Collector of Taxes.

Surtax is assessable by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Returns of total income are made to the Controller of Surtax except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and thence to the Courts by way of Case Stated.

Surtax is payable to the Accountant and Comptroller General.

Penalties may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income or false claims for allowances.

Every person chargeable to income tax must give notice of chargeability within one year (unless an income tax return has already been made).

Interest at 4 per cent. simple (previously 3 per cent) is charged where tax assessed under Schedule "D", Surtax or Capital Gains Tax is unpaid two months after it has become due, where the amount of tax charged exceeds £1,000 and where the interest payable exceeds £5.

Tax Reserve Certificates—Provision for future tax liabilities may be made by the purchase of

Tax Reserve Certificates. When surrendered in payment of income tax (other than Schedule "E"), Surtax or Capital Gains Tax interest is allowed for a maximum period of two years, provided the certificates tendered were purchased more than one month before the date the tax became payable. Such interest is not subject to tax.

P.A.Y.E.

Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year. Form P60 should be preserved in case it is needed in connection with any application for earnings-related supplements to sickness or unemployment benefits. Provided the correct allowances are given in determining the code number and the income from which the deduction is made is the correct amount assessable, the Inspector is not required to make a formal assessment under Schedule E, unless the taxpayer is also liable to Surtax. Where assessments are required (and the taxpayer may call for his assessment) any over deduction of tax is repaid or under-deduction recovered in a later year: under-deductions of less than £1 are ignored.

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed abroad, the period begins to run from the date of arrival here.

AGREEMENT for Lease, see LEASES.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (see *post*, p. 1191) with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (see s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

	£ s. d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution...	10 0 0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given.....	5 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month.....	10 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10 0 0

is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is

rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the <i>ad val.</i> duty paid.	<i>L s. d.</i>	<i>L s. d.</i>
AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only.....	0 0 6	2
N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—		
(a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.		0 2 6
(b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.		0 0 6
(c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, <i>post</i> , p. 1193, are not exempt).		0 0 0
(d) service agreements.		
Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by will; also retirement of trustee, although no trustee be appointed.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
ASSIGNMENT:—		
By way of security— <i>see</i> Mortgage.		
By way of sale— <i>see</i> Conveyance.		
By way of gift— <i>see</i> Voluntary Disposition.		
ASSURANCE— <i>see</i> Insurance Policies.		
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:		
Not exceeding £1.....	0 0 5	0 1 0
" " 2.....	0 0 10	0 2 0
" " 5.....	0 1 3	0 4 0
" " 10.....	0 1 9	0 6 0
" " 20.....	0 2 0	0 8 0
" " 30.....	0 3 0	0 10 0
" " 50.....	0 5 0	0 12 0
" " 100.....	0 8 6	0 16 0
" " 200.....	0 0 2	0 0 2
BANKER'S CHEQUES.....		
BEARER INSTRUMENT:—		
Inland bearer instrument i.e., share warrant, stock certificate to bearer or any other instrument to bearer by which stock can be transferred, issued by a company or body formed or established in U.K. Duty of amount equal to three times the transfer duty (usually £3% of the market value).		
Overseas bearer instrument i.e., such instrument issued in G.B. by a company formed out of the U.K. Duty equal to twice the transfer duty (usually £2% of the market value). Even if issued out of G.B. the instrument must be stamped before transfer in G.B. The issue or transfer of a bearer instrument relating to stock expressed in the currency of a territory outside the Scheduled territories is exempt from duty.		
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.		
BILLS OF EXCHANGE and promissory notes.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, etc.		
For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, to which, <i>see post</i> , under Contract Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—		
1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.		
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.		
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—		
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—		
If as primary security.....	0 2 6	0 2 6
If as collateral security.....	0 0 6	0 0 6
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed.....	0 0 0	0 0 0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital..... Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).	0 10 0	0 10 0
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100..... (Subject to deduction of 9s. 6d. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.) The issue or transfer of an instrument securing the loan capital of a local authority is exempt from duty.	0 10 0	0 10 0
CHEQUES, <i>etc.</i> , drafts, payable on demand or at sight <i>or</i> on presentation or within three days after date or sight..	0 0 2	0 0 2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., <i>post</i> .		
CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.		
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—		
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0 1 0	0 1 0
Exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500	0 2 0	0 2 0
" 500 " " 1,000 "	0 4 0	0 6 0
" 1,000 " " 1,500 "	0 6 0	0 8 0
" 1,500 " " 2,500 "	0 8 0	0 12 0
" 2,500 " " 5,000 "	0 12 0	0 16 0
" 5,000 " " 7,500 "	0 16 0	0 20 0
" 7,500 " " 10,000 "	0 20 0	0 24 0
" 10,000 " " 12,500 "	0 24 0	0 28 0
" 12,500 " " 15,000 "	0 28 0	0 32 0
" 15,000 " " 17,500 "	0 32 0	0 36 0
" 17,500 " " 20,000 "	0 36 0	0 40 0
" 20,000 " " (Special adhesive stamps.)	0 40 0	0 40 0
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is double one.		
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.		
CONTRACT OR GRANT <i>or</i> PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5...	0 0 6	0 0 6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £1 5s.; 3d.		

Exceeding £1	5s. not exceeding	£2	10s.	6d.
"	10s.	"	3 15s.	9d.
"	3 15s.	"	5	1s.
"	5	"	10	2s.
"	10	"	15	3s.
"	15	"	20	4s.
"	20	"	35	5s.
"	35	"	60	10s.
"	60	"	80	15s.
"	80	"	100	20s.
"	100	"	300	5s. per £25
	300 per every £50 or part			10s.

NOTE. The rate chargeable in respect of a transfer of Commonwealth government stock is a quarter those set out above. Where the consideration does not exceed £5 the duty is 3d.

"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures generally of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below, p. 1194) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5,500

Exceeds £5,500 but does not exceed £7,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £7,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....

If the consideration does not exceed £5,500 (or £7,000, in the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value in the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £5,500 (or £7,000, as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of 10s. for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £1 5s. the duty is 3d.

Where the consideration:

Exceeds £1	5s. but does not exceed	£2	10s.	6d.
"	10s.	"	3 15s.	9d.
"	3 15s.	"	5	1s.
"	5	"	10	2s.
"	10	"	15	3s.
"	15	"	20	4s.
"	20	"	35	5s.
"	35	"	60	10s.
"	60	"	80	15s.
"	80	"	100	20s.
"	100	"	300	5s. per £25

If in such a case the instrument is certified at £7000 it is stamped at $\frac{1}{2}$ the above rates.

CONVEYANCE ■ TRANSFER of any other kind.....fixed duty

Included under this head ■ Transfers for nominal consideration within

L s. d.
o 10 o

any of the following categories:-

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust; or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of the loan.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy in discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money,
see MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any
annuity, *see CONVEYANCE.*

For ■■ annuity (except on original
creation and sale) or other periodi-
cal payments, *see BOND.*

Separate Deed of, made on occasion
of sale or mortgage, but not being
an instrument chargeable with *ad
valorem* duty ■■ a Conveyance or
Mortgage: same duty ■■ Convey-
ance on sale, or a Mortgage, but
not to exceed.....

DEATH DUTIES, *see ESTATE DUTY.*

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a
Will or Settlement.....

DEED of any kind not charged under
some special head.....

DEMISE, *see LEASE.*

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART

Same duty as original, but not to
exceed.....

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only

For every £100 or part thereof.....

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying
on or after April 4, 1963, where
the principal value of all property,
real or personal, settled or not
settled, passing on the death of
such person,

Exceeds Does not exceed

£5,000

£5,000	6,000	1
6,000	7,000	2
7,000	8,000	3
8,000	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	5
12,500	15,000	6
15,000	17,500	7
17,500	20,000	8
20,000	25,000	9
25,000	30,000	10
30,000	35,000	11
35,000	40,000	12
40,000	45,000	13
45,000	50,000	14
50,000	60,000	15
60,000	75,000	16
75,000	100,000	17
100,000	150,000	18
150,000	200,000	19
200,000	300,000	20
300,000	500,000	21
500,000	750,000	22
750,000	1,000,000	23
1,000,000		24

The rates of duty set out above apply to Great Britain. There are different estate duty rates obtaining in Northern Ireland.

The amount of duty payable in certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another is reduced. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial inheritances" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless

£ s. d.

0 10 0

0 10 0

0 10 0

0 5 ■

0 1 0

Rate
per cent.
Nil

made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than seven years before death (although if the donor dies at any time within the fifth year after making the gift, the value of the property the subject of the gift is for estate duty purposes reduced by 15 per cent.; if he dies within the sixth year it is reduced by 30 per cent.; and if he dies within the seventh year it is reduced by 60 per cent.) gifts made in consideration of marriage by ■ parent or grandparent to either spouse or by one spouse to the other excepted as to the first £5,000 (or £1,000 if made by any other person). Gifts forming part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure and gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also accepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable ■■ the Estate Duty on personality from the day after the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

Marginal relief may be claimed where the value of the estate is slightly above a figure at which the estate becomes liable to ■ higher rate of duty. In such a case the amount of duty will be the top value at the lower rate plus the excess value of estate over that top value. Thus, if an estate is valued at £8,050, duty at 4% would be £322; but the duty will actually be 3% on £8000 = £240 + £50 = £290.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

£ s. d.

0 0 6

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.....
GIFT (*see VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION*, p. 1193).

GUARANTEE:

■ under hand only.....
■ under seal.....

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains ■ charge on property duty will be payable ■■ an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on ■ Mortgage, Bond, etc., (col. 2), if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), p. 1190.

0 0 6

0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

	£.	s.	d.
Under hand.....	0	0	6
Under seal.....	0	10	■
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)			

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

INSURANCE POLICIES:

Other than life insurance.....	0	0	6
Life:—			
For any sum not exceeding £10....	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50.....	0	0	6
Exc. £50, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100.....	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	■	10	0

Made after 1 August 1966 for period not exceeding 2 years

LEASES:—Lease or tack for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £100, 20s.; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding			Term ex- ceeding 100 years
	7 years	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	Nil	■ 0	6 0	12 0
■ 10	Nil	■ 0	12 0	1 4 0
15	Nil	3 0	18 0	1 16 0
20	Nil	4 0	1 4 0	2 8 ■
25	Nil	5 0	1 10 0	3 ■ 0
50	Nil	10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
75	Nil	15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
100	Nil	20 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 fraction of £50	5 0	10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 7 years. Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where ■ consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £7,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of ■ mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value.....

MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10.....

Not exceeding £25.....

" " 50.....

" " 100.....

" " 150.....

£. s. d.

0 0 3

0 0 8

0 1 3

0 2 6

0 3 9

" " 50.....

" " 100.....

" " 150.....

" " 200.....

" " 250.....

" " 300.....

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100.....

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100.....

Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100.....

No stamp duty is payable on discharge of a Building Society mortgage, or on the discharge of a local authority mortgage.

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than ■ equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of ..

POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually.....

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only.....

Ditto in any other case.....

Power of attorney of any other kind

PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards.....

RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36, Finance Act, 1924.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will.....

TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE.

UNIT TRUST INSTRUMENT—Any trust instrument of a unit trust scheme—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the property subject to the trusts created or recorded by the instrument.....

Power of attorney of any other kind

VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:—

On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (*inter vivos*) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, see *ante*, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £5,500

Exceeds £5,500, but does not exceed £7,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....

Exceeds £7,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50.....

The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as ■ Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (see p. 1191), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."

If the value of the property does not exceed £300, the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).

N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, i.e. the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will adjudge the value of the property and the duty payable.

nil

0 5 0

0 6 3

0 7 6

■ 2 6

0 0 6

0 0 6

0 0 6

0 0 6

0 0 6

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LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

DOG, GAME AND GUN LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them; and in Scotland by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Licences are issued for the Councils by the Post Office.

DOGS, of any kind (annually, from first day of month of issue), Great Britain..... £ s. d.

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Road licences and driving licences for mechanically-propelled vehicles are issued in England and Wales by county councils and by county borough councils (Scotland, 4 cities and Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley, Coatbridge and Kirkcaldy), on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. Renewal licences are issued in certain circumstances by the Post Office. Details of the excise duties chargeable on motor vehicles are set out in the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1962, which provides *inter alia* that any vehicle kept on a public road but not used on roads is chargeable to excise duty if it were in use.

Rates of duty for motor car and motor cycle licences taken out after March 19, 1968, are shown below. For Hackney Carriages the rates of duty are: Hackney carriage with seating capacity not exceeding 20 persons, £12 10s. od.; additional for each person above (excluding the driver) for which the vehicle has seating capacity, 10s. od.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.

Type of vehicle	Exceeding	Not Exceeding	12 months	4 months
MOTOR CARS				
Electric and those first registered before January 1, 1947.....	—	7 h.p.	18 0	6 12
Other than the above	—	—	25 0	9 3
MOTOR CYCLES				
With or without sidecar.....	—	150 c.c.	2 10	—
With or without sidecar.....	150 c.c.	250 c.c.	5 0	—
With or without sidecar.....	250 c.c.	—	10 0	3 13
THREE WHEELERS				
Other than pedestrian controlled.....	—	—	10 0	3 13
PEDESTRIAN-CONTROLLED VEHICLES				
—	—	—	5 0	—

Driving Licence Rates

	£ s. d.		
Three-year Driving Licence.....	0 15 ■	Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months	0 5 ■
Replacement of lost or defaced Licence.....	0 ■ 6	Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†.....	■ 10 0
Amendment of licence (e.g. for addi-		†Additional to ordinary driving licence.	0 3 0

POSTAL REGULATIONS

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets 2s., Post Offices in the United Kingdom 4s. and Postal Addresses 1s. 6d.

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES LETTERS AND CARDS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Weight not exceeding	1st class	2nd class
lb. oz.	s. d.	s. d.
4	5	4
6	9	6
8	10	8
10	13	10
12	16	10
14	19	12
1	20	14
1	23	16
1	26	17
1	29	18
1	30	19
■ 0	4	Not admissible
Each extra lb.	2 0	over 1½ lb.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth:*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	5d.
For each further oz., or less	2d.

(b) *Elsewhere:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	9d.
For each further oz., or less	5d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:— Inland, First Class, none. Second Class 1½ lb. Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—Inland and elsewhere (32 in. for the greatest dimension); length + twice diameter, 39 in. (B) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic, British Commonwealth; 24×18×18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length 24 in. length + width + depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4×2½ in. for inland destinations but items weighing up to 4 oz., sent in envelopes which do not conform to the preferred range of sizes will eventually be charged extra. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 6½ inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with a strong address label at least 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of at least the dimensions mentioned above.

POST CARDS (p. 1200).

To all destinations overseas:—

Single.....	5d.
Reply paid.....	10d.

Limit of size for destinations abroad: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Single packets

For first oz.	4d.
For each further oz., or less.....	2d.

Posted in bulk. First lb. (each bag), 1s. 6d. Each additional lb., 1s. 4d. less 5 per cent. of total postage due for each consignment.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of Single packets, 2d. for the first 2 ounces; over 2 oz. but not over 4 oz., 3d. For each additional 4 oz.,

3d. Posted in bulk, 1s. od. per lb. less 5 per cent. of total postage due for each consignment.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters; Weight: 64 lb.; but a packet of books or booklets up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

PHONOPOST PACKETS

To certain countries only (see Post Office Guide):—

Not exceeding 2 oz..... 7d.

Every further 2 oz. or less..... 7d.

Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers, weight, 2 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1200).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):—

Not exceeding 4 oz..... 4d.

For every additional 2 oz. up to 1 lb. = oz. 2d.

For every additional 2 oz. up to 1 lb. 8 oz.... 1d.

Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers will be given First Class service at the Second Class postage rate, but only if posted by publishers or their agents, and prominently marked *Newspaper Post*. All other newspapers are transmitted ■ first or second class letters. Limit of weight 1 lb. 8 oz. Limit of size as Letters.
British Commonwealth and Foreign: See printed papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1200).

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz..... 4d.

For each further 2 oz. or less..... 2d.

LIMITS: Size and weight: Abroad: British Commonwealth 24×12×12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters B ii, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for Letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1200).

British Commonwealth and Foreign—(certain countries only)

Not exceeding 8 oz. 1s. 6d. (minimum charge)

Not exceeding 10 oz. 1s. 8d.

For each further 2 oz. or less..... 4d.

LIMITS: Maximum size, as for letters A and B ii. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1200).

British Commonwealth and Foreign—(certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz..... 2s. 11d. (minimum charge)

For each further 2 oz. or less..... 7d.

Plus appropriate fee for insurance.

LIMITS: Maximum size, 12×8×4 in. Minimum size limits ■ for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas letters intended for insurance or any parcels for abroad; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 22 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is., or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay a clearance fee of 2s. 9d. if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic and some overseas countries (a deposit is required). The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe. Air mail labels should not be fixed to these latter items or delay will result. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL89).

Air Letters, postage 9d., written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries outside Europe. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

Printed papers. Phonopost Packets, Samples, Small Packets (to countries which admit them) and Newspapers may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charge for Small Packets 1s. 6d. For Phonopost, see note below. **Newspapers:** Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no air mail service to Europe for these

U.K. and Irish Republic:—

(1) Ordinary Parcels

Not over 1½ lb.	2s. 6d.	(2) Local Parcels
" 2 lb.	3s. od.	As in (1) less 1s. od. at each step.
" 6 lb.	4s. 6d.	Note: The Local Parcel
" 10 lb.	6s. od.	Delivery Area comprises
" 14 lb.	7s. 6d.	all places which have in
" 18 lb.	9s. od.	their postal address the
" 22 lb. (limit)	10s. 6d.	same post town as the
		office of posting.

items. If the quickest transmission is desired, the letter post rate should be paid.

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 9d. for the first ounce,
5d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 5d.

For Gibraltar and Malta the rates are:—

Letters, 5d. for the first ounce,
2d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 5d.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1205-7.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and printed papers, etc. appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1205-7.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1205-7. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, consult G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet at any Post Office.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.		Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per ½ oz.
Afghanistan.....	s. d.	d.	d.	Chile.....	s. d.	d.	d.
Algeria.....	■ 6	9	7	China.....	■ 6	9	7
Antigua.....	■ 6	6	6	Christmas Is. (Ind. Oc.)	■ 6	9	7
Argentina.....	■ 6	9	7	Cocos (Keeling) Islds.	■ 6	9	7
Australia.....	■ 9	10	8	Colombia.....	■ 6	9	7
Azores†.....	—	—	—	Congo (Brazzaville)	■ 6	9	7
Bahamas.....	■ 6	9	7	Congoles Republic	■ 6	9	7
Bahrain.....	■ 0	6	6	Costa Rica.....	■ 6	9	7
Barbados.....	■ 6	■	7	Cuba.....	■ 6	9	7
Bermuda.....	■ 6	9	7	Cyprus.....	■ 0	6	6
Bolivia.....	■ 6	9	7	Dahomey.....	■ 6	9	7
Botswana.....	■ 6	9	7	Dominica.....	■ 6	9	7
Brazil.....	■ 6	9	7	Dominican Republic	■ 6	9	7
British Honduras.....	■ ■	■	7	Ecuador.....	■ 6	■	7
British Virgin Is.....	■ 6	9	7	Ethiopia.....	■ 0	■	6
Brunei.....	■ 6	9	7	Falkland Islands.....	■ 6	9	7
Burma.....	■ 6	9	7	Fiji.....	■ 9	10	8
Cambodia.....	■ 6	9	7	French Guiana.....	■ 6	9	7
Cameroon (E. and W.)	■ 6	■	7	French Polynesia.....	■ 9	10	■
Canada.....	■ 6	9	7	French Territory of the Affars and Issas.....	■ 0	6	6
Canary Islands†.....	—	—	—	French West Indies.....	■ 6	9	7
Cape Verde Islands†.....	—	—	—	Gaboon.....	■ 6	9	7
Caroline Islands.....	■ 9	10	■	Gambia.....	■ 6	9	7
C. African Republic.....	■ 6	9	7	Ghana.....	■ 6	9	7
Ceylon.....	■ 6	9	7				

*Newspapers 3d. per ½ oz. less in each case; Phonopost (to those countries which accept them) 1d. per oz. more in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Post Cards	Printed Papers, etc.* per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Gilbert and Ellice Islds.	s. d.	d.	d.	Peru	s. d.	d.	d.
Greenland†	■ 9	10	8	Philippines	■ 6	9	7
Grenada	—	—	—	Pitcairn Island	■ 9	10	8
Guatemala	1 6	9	7	Portuguese E. Africa	■ 6	9	7
Guinea	1 6	9	7	Portuguese Timor	■ 6	10	7
Guyana	1 6	9	7	Puerto Rico	1 6	9	7
Haiti	1 6	9	7	Qatar	1 0	6	6
Honduras (Republic)	1 6	9	7	Réunion	1 6	9	7
Hong Kong	1 6	9	7	Rhodesia	1 6	9	7
India	1 6	9	7	Rwanda	1 6	9	7
Indonesia	1 6	9	7	St. Helena	1 6	9	7
Iran (Persia)	1 0	6	6	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 6	9	7
Iraq	1 0	6	6	St. Lucia	■ 6	9	7
Israel	1 0	6	6	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 6	9	7
Ivory Coast	1 6	9	7	St. Vincent	1 6	9	7
Jamaica	1 6	9	7	El Salvador	1 6	9	7
Japan	1 9	10	8	Samoa (U.S.A. Terr.)	1 9	10	8
Jordan	1 0	6	6	Sarawak	1 6	9	7
Kenya	■ 6	9	7	Saudi Arabia	1 0	6	6
Korea, all parts	1 9	10	8	Senegal	1 6	9	7
Kuwait	1 0	6	6	Seychelles	1 6	9	7
Laos	1 6	9	7	Sharjah	1 0	6	6
Lebanon	1 0	6	6	Sierra Leone	1 6	9	7
Lesotho	1 6	9	7	Singapore	1 6	9	7
Liberia	1 6	9	7	Solomon Islands	1 9	10	8
Libya	1 0	6	6	Somali (Republic)	■ 6	9	7
Macao	1 6	9	7	South Africa	■ 6	9	7
Madeira†	—	—	—	Southern Yemen (People's Republic of)	1 0	6	6
Madagascar	1 6	9	7	Spanish Guinea	1 6	9	7
Malawi	1 6	9	7	N. and W. Africa	■ ■	6	6
Malaysia†	1 6	9	7	Sudan	1 0	6	6
Maldive Islands	1 6	9	7	Surinam (Neth. Guyana)	1 6	9	7
Mali	1 6	9	7	Swaziland	1 6	9	7
Mariana Islands	1 9	10	7	Syria	1 0	6	6
Marshall Islands	1 9	10	8	Tanzania	1 6	9	7
Mauritania	1 6	9	7	Thailand (Siam)	1 6	9	7
Mauritius	1 6	9	7	Tibet	1 6	9	7
Mexico	1 6	9	7	Togo	1 6	9	7
Mongolia	1 9	10	7	Tonga	1 9	10	8
Montserrat	1 6	9	7	Trinidad and Tobago	1 6	9	7
Morocco	1 0	6	6	Tunisia	1 0	6	6
Muscat and Oman	1 0	6	6	Turks and Caicos Is.	1 6	9	7
Nauru Island	1 9	10	8	Uganda	1 6	9	7
Nepal	1 6	9	7	United Arab Republic	1 0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	1 6	9	7	United States	1 6	9	7
New Caledonia	■ 9	10	8	Upper Volta	1 6	9	7
New Guinea Territory	1 9	10	8	Uruguay	1 6	9	7
New Hebrides	1 9	10	7	U.S.S.R. (Asia)†	—	—	—
New Zealand	1 9	10	7	Venezuela	1 6	9	7
Nicaragua	1 6	9	7	Vietnam (N. and S.)	1 6	9	7
Nigeria	1 6	9	7	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 6	9	7
Niger (Republic)	1 6	9	7	Wake Island	1 9	10	8
Norfolk Island	1 9	10	8	Western Samoa	1 9	10	8
Pakistan	1 6	9	7	Yemen	■ 0	6	6
Panama (Republic of)	1 6	9	7	Zambia	1 6	9	7
Panama Canal Zone	1 6	9	8				
Papua	1 9	10	8				
Paraguay	1 6	9	7				

* Newspapers 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

† Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed

to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £2,000 in value to most foreign countries, includ-

ing the U.S.A., and also to Canada, must furnish with each consignment a currency declaration (form C.D.6) which, with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £100 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.6.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes, Phonopost Packets and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or in Letters.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

RECORDED DELIVERY (inland, not to Irish Republic). Charge: 9d.—This service provides for a record of posting and delivery. Advice of delivery, a further 9d. at time of posting, 1s. od. after time of posting. Money and jewellery are not allowed, and contents must not exceed £2 in value. The service does not apply to parcels.

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged double postage on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS,** double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 4d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of importance are destroyed; packets containing anything of importance, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 4d.* (1) Those bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned direct and unopened. (2) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender and not marked "Newspaper Post" or posted subject to the special conditions under which rebate of postage has been allowed, are opened by an officer deputed for the purpose. If they contain the sender's address, they are returned to him unless the contents consist only of newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material. (3) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender and marked "Newspaper Post" or posted subject to the special conditions under which rebate of postage has been allowed, are destroyed unopened. (4) Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender which when opened are found to contain only newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material are destroyed. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1s. 3d.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only, 7d). Sold at Chief Offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called

for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 24 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same local parcel delivery area (or within the London Postal Area). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed outside the local parcel delivery area see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 3s., exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 9d. at time of posting, 1s. after time of posting. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (3s. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (3s.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to recorded delivery packets, unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the Irish Republic):* The fees for registration are 3s.

covering compensation up to £100; 3s. 3d., £200; 3s. 6d., £300; 3s. 9d., £400 (maximum). (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Recorded delivery packets:* Maximum compensation £2 provided no contents inadmissible. *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Messenger all the way: Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money or any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by registered letter post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1185) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and printed paper items posted in bulk), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, Maldive Islands, or North Vietnam. No compensation is payable for the loss of or damage to valuable articles or other items sent in an unregistered letter. Fee 3s. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £3 8s.) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—3s. 2d. for £28; 2d. each further £14 up to 7s. 6d. for £392 and 7s. 8d. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 10s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £50 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office. Fees (extra to usual postal charges): For Trade Charge up to £10, 3s. 6d., £25, 4s. od., £50, 4s. 6d.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for

collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, special rules for undeliverable C.O.D. parcels apply.

EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).

In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. (1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 3s. per mile, or part of a mile, with 4d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 1s.:—(2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (3s. per mile, or part of a mile, and 6d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (3s. + postage). This service is restricted to First Class letters and to parcels. Packets must be marked "Special Delivery," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. A similar line must be drawn completely round a packet or parcel. (4) *Special delivery on Sunday of postal packets (except parcels)* handed in on Saturdays. Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: to London only from towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Trafalgar Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 9s. od. in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) (*Raillex*.) Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Great Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges irrespective of weight but not exceeding 1 lb. 2oz. od. but packets handed in in Northern Ireland or forwarded from Jersey and Guernsey to Great Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey. It should be marked "Railway Parcel, to be handed to Post Office messenger at Station."

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A First Class letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or passenger booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas

(I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 1s. 1d.; 4 oz., 1s. 10d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 10d.; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 8d. The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Corporation and Cambrian Airways Ltd., First Class letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant airport or town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): ■ oz. 3s. 7d.; 4 oz., 4s. 3d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 5s. 2d. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C. or Cambrian Airways Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—From the office of delivery by special messenger is available to or from certain countries. In some countries the service is restricted to certain towns. 2s. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P.O. Guide.)

POST CARDS (Inland).—Minimum size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., maximum $4\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ in. Cards outside these sizes will eventually be charged extra. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

POSTAGE FORWARD PARCEL SERVICE.—This service enables a person or firm to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage. A special label is used for this service and a licence to do this must be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Postage free.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy ex-

amination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—For abroad the sample post is restricted to (a) samples of merchandise of no commercial value which are sent free of charge to advertise it and which are not intended for sale; (b) tubes of serum or vaccine, or medicines which are urgently required and difficult to obtain and are sent in the public interest by officially recognized laboratories or institutions. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1195.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).

—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1195.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1195).

Copies of registered newspapers may be posted by the publishers or their agents in wrappers open at both ends, in unsealed envelopes approved by the Postmaster General for the purpose or without covers and tied with string which can be removed without cutting. Wrappers and envelopes must be prominently marked NEWSPAPER Post in the top left-hand corner and be easily removable for the purpose of examination. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undeliverable and reference to a page.

Newspapers posted by the public or supplements to registered newspapers despatched apart from their ordinary publications are transmitted under the conditions governing the First or Second Class Letter Services.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s., 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1. Books containing 6 each at 4d., 2s.; 6 each at 1d., 1s. each at 4d., 4s. 6d.; 1s. each at 4d., 6s.; 4 each at 1d., 1s. each at 4d.; 1s. each at 5d., 10s.; Rolls of 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., or 6d. stamps are also sold.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 3s. 5d. embossed stamp (3s. for registration and 5d. for postage) are of three sizes: G, $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " 3s. 8d. each; H, 8" by $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 3s. 9d. each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ " by 6" 4s. od. each.

FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS issued against purchase of 4d. stamp.

LETTER CARDS with 4d. stamp: 5d. each; with 5d. stamp: 6d. each.

POST CARDS with impressed 4d. stamp: 5d. each.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES with 4d. stamp: A ($5\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ") 5d. each; B ($9\frac{1}{2}$ " by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ") 6d. each. With 5d. stamp: A ($5\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ") 6d. each; B ($9\frac{1}{2}$ " by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ") 7d. each.

Air Letter Forms impressed with 9d. stamp, 9d. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms or newspaper-wrappers may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 9d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 9d. overseas orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 9d.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 2s. od.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 2s. 8d. No order may contain

a fractional part of *xd.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of certain Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced (see Post Office Guide).

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday special arrangements apply (see Post Office Guide).

Poundage at the following rate, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice, 5s. for Inland Orders and 6s. for Irish Republic Orders. Poundage

Up to £10	2s. 6d.
Over £10 and up to £20	2s. 8d.
Over £20 and up to £30	2s. 10d.
Over £30 and up to £40	3s. od.
Over £40 and up to £50	3s. 2d.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s.; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage as below, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries).

Poundage	
Up to £2	3s. 6d.
Over £2 and up to £5	4s. 6d.
Over £5 and up to £10	5s. 6d.
Over £10 and up to £20	7s. 6d.
Over £20 and up to £30	9s. 6d.
Over £30 and up to £40	11s. 6d.

Application to remit money orders to countries outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the sterling area) must be made on a special declaration form upon which the purpose of the remittance must be stated. This form is obtainable at any money order office, where it may be ascertained whether any particular country with which a money order service is in operation is outside the Scheduled Territories.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and/or paid in many countries within the Commonwealth and in a few other countries. Transmission of postal orders to any country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in Irish Republic. They are printed with counterfoil, for 1s. and every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 1s., 3d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 4d.; £2 to £5, 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 5s. od. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 6s. od.), each further word 5d. Standard Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in golden decorative envelopes cost 5s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 5d. Greetings telegrams for special occasions on a large *de luxe* folded card with matching envelope cost 7s. od. for 12 words or less, each extra word 5d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 2s. extra. A redirection charge of 5s. od. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on Sundays and (exc. Scotland) Good Friday or Christmas Day are charged 2s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid within the limits of 2s. 6d. (minimum) and £1 (maximum); the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph, telex or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender, the addressee or person applying on behalf of the sender of the original telegram, on completion of the declaration on the back of the voucher. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 2s. 6d.; application to the local Head Postmaster must be within 3 months of the date of sending. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:—Trafalgar Sq., 24–28 William IV Street, W.C.2.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1206–8. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 7 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 10d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge 9s. 2d. for 11 words or less (including the indication=GLT=) and 11d. for each additional word except to Bermuda, Canada, Cyprus, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and certain Commonwealth points in the Caribbean to which lower charges apply, and they are normally delivered the day following the day of handing in.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate for messages in plain language of lengthy though less urgent character for which the minimum charge is as for 22 words including the appropriate indication=ELT= for European countries and =LT= for countries outside Europe. ELT messages are not delivered until at least 5 hours from the time of handing in and LT messages normally during the day following.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in facsimile to many places in the world. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Post Office or Overseas Telegraph Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The charge for radiotelegrams is 1s. 8d. per word (standard rate) for all vessels other than (x) British trawlers and (z) British vessels REGULARLY engaged in voyages not exceeding 1,000 miles to or from a port in the British Isles. Radiotelegrams at the Standard rate should be addressed Portishead Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. Radiotelegrams for British trawlers should be charged at the reduced rate of 1s. per word and addressed Wick Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. Radiotelegrams for British vessels REGULARLY engaged in voyages not exceeding 1,000 miles to or from a port in the British Isles should also be charged at the reduced rate of 1s. per word and addressed to the nearest coast station unless the sender nominates another coast station. The address should contain (x) the name or rank of the addressee, (z) the name of the ship and (a) the name of the coast station in the British Isles if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station; or the name of a foreign coast station if the message is to be routed through such a station.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 1s. 1d. a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 8½d. a word. The address should contain (x) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (z) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine"), (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Home-water Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels in Home Waters at a reduced rate of 8½d. per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words "R.A.F. Vessel" before the name of the ship.

The minimum charge is as for seven words.

RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

Radiotelephone services are available between telephone subscribers (but not from coin-box telephones or call offices unless the caller is a holder of a telephone credit card) in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and suitably equipped ships. The service is generally available at all hours of the day and night, but the periods of communication with a particular ship vary with the ship's position and are dependent on radio conditions.

Calls are normally made through the coast stations, listed below, and callers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for SHIPS' TELEPHONE SERVICE adding, if known, the telephone number and name of the coast station through which the call should be made. If the name of the coast station is not known the caller will be connected to the nearest coast station. When connected to the coast station operator, the caller should ask for SHIPS' RADIOTELEPHONE CALL giving the name of the ship and the name (or designation) of the person required.

Anglesey Radio.....	Amlwch 541
Cullercoats Radio.....	Whitley Bay 23479
Humber Radio.....	Mablethorpe 3447
Iffracombe Radio.....	Iffracombe 3453
Land's End Radio.....	St. Just 493
Niton Radio.....	Niton 495
North Foreland Radio....	Thanet 20592
Oban Radio.....	Oban 2059
Portpatrick Radio.....	Portpatrick 311

Stonehaven Radio.....	Stonehaven 2917
Thames Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	Thanet 20592
Wick Radio.....	Wick 2271

There is also a restricted short range radiotelephone service available through Clyde Radio. To obtain calls through this service subscribers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for

CLYDE RADIO VHF RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE GREENOCK 22255.

Charges vary according to the position of the ship. Ships in Zone A (All waters within the limits 13°W, 9°E, 45°N and 63°N) the charge is 12s. 6d. for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and 4s. 2d. per additional minute. Ships in Zone B (All Northern waters beyond Zone A) and within the limits 35°W, 35°E and 35°N and the whole of the Mediterranean Sea) the charge is £1. 16s. for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and 12s. per additional minute. Ships in Zone C (All waters beyond those defined in Zones A and B) the charge is £3 for a 3 minute call (minimum charge) and £1 per additional minute.

The service is available, in Zone A only, for calls to and from H.M. Ships on the Home Station (excluding H.M. Ships proceeding to and from overseas naval stations). The charges are the same as those for merchant ships but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for private radiotelephone calls from the shore, no attempt should be made to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on the ship. The caller must be able to give the name of the coast station through which the call is to be made, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

The holder of a telephone credit card issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may use it to make radiotelephone calls to ships at sea from any telephone in this country (including coin-box telephones and call offices) and have the charges debited to his own account.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines is £4. For shared service, in which two subscribers share one line but have practically the same facilities as those provided by individual lines, each subscriber pays £2 per annum less than for exclusive line service. A condition of telephone service is that all new and removing residential subscribers since January, 1948, are liable to share their lines if called upon to do so. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities are provided at an increasing number of exchanges. Local and dialled trunk calls from these exchanges are charged in 2d. units (6d. from pay-on-answer coin-box lines): the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from four minutes for a local call to eight seconds for distances over 50 miles. Additional time is allowed during the cheap after 6 p.m. and weekend rates. From other exchanges local calls are charged 2½d. from residence telephones, 3d. from business telephones and 4d. from a call office or coin-box line where STD is not available. All trunk calls are obtained via the operator. Operator-controlled trunk calls from any exchange have a three minute minimum charge which varies with the distance but does not exceed 5s. (8s. to Irish Republic). Call office charge for operator controlled trunk calls is 1s. extra (6d. during the cheaper rates). Trunk calls via the operator are cheaper during the cheap rate period. Personal calls (to specified person) 2s. od. extra, if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Direc-

tory, Dialling Instruction Booklet (where appropriate) and Post Office Guide.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls; to extra-European countries the charges are generally the same as for telephone calls, i.e. £1 per minute and in some cases £1.5s. per minute. The minimum call charge is three minutes except for subscriber-dialled calls to the U.S.A., New Zealand and Canada where the minimum call charge is one minute. Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 400 characters (about 70 words) per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see Telephone Directory.

DATEL SERVICES

Data transmission facilities are provided to cater for transmission speeds ranging from 50 to about 2400 bits per second. They are:

Datel 100: This service uses private telegraph circuits and the public telex network with maximum transmission speeds of 100 and 50 bits per second respectively. The service has been extended internationally using the public telex network for transmission to several countries in Western Europe.

Datel 200: This service provides for the transmission of data in both directions simultaneously at speeds up to 200 bits per second on telephone circuits using Post Office modems.

Datel 300: This is a low cost data collection system operating at about 20 characters per second over the public network. Complete outstation equipment is provided by the Post Office together with the instation modem. Two systems will be provided. The card system, which will be available early 1969, transmits information from 80 column punched cards and a numeric keyboard. The tape system, available Summer 1969, will transmit information from paper tape or edge punched cards.

Datel 600: This provides for transmission of data on telephone circuits at speeds up to 600 bits per second, and on certain connections, 1200 bits per second, using Post Office modems. The service has been extended internationally for transmissions between the United Kingdom and the majority of W. Europe and N. America.

Datel 2400: This service, using Post Office modems No. 7, enables transmission at a rate of 2,400 bits per second over private circuits with improved characteristics. The modem has facilities to send at speeds of 600 or 1,200 bits per second over the public network in the event of private circuit failure.

Wideband circuits: Specially designed circuits for the transmission of high speed data can be made available if required. A Post Office modem to transmit data at 48,000 bits per second is being developed and should be available in 1969.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

Callers on STD exchanges in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Manchester can dial calls themselves to Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland. For calls via the operator London subscribers on automatic exchanges should dial:—

to Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Scandinavia 105
to the rest of Europe 104

to places outside Europe 108
to Ships (ask for Ships Telephone service) ... 100
All other callers should ask for the Continental or International service.

Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to any place in the country concerned, except the U.S.S.R., where there are two charging zones. For Personal Calls an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made. The minimum charge for a call made via the operator is that for a 3-minute call. Directly dialled calls are charged in 2d. units.

International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to some countries are limited. A surcharge is made for personal calls to Canada and the mainland of the U.S.A. For all other countries a person to person call may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or the call is cancelled) a Report Charge is made (4s. to 9s. od.) but not if the call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. At night (10 p.m. to 10 a.m.) and on Sundays a reduced rate is available on the services with Canada, U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in the services with most countries in Central America and in certain other services.

Calls to Ships

For calls to ships at sea, ask the local operator for "Ships Telephone Service".

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express Services see p. 1199.)

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. there is no delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Trafalgar Square Branch Office is open always. OUTSIDE LONDON, some Head Offices and a few country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, Savings Bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3; all other offices are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: There are no deliveries of letters and parcels on Christmas Day, Boxing Day or Good Friday. All offices except Trafalgar Square Branch office are closed.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries except on Christmas Day when there is one delivery of letters and parcels; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after noon many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland there are no deliveries of letters and parcels on Christmas Day or Boxing Day; on Good Friday there is one delivery; offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels and no collection. Post Office counter and postal services on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

(Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (See p. 1203)

Country	Minim-	Country	Minim-	Country	Minim-
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Afghanistan	75 0	Grenada	60 0	Puerto Rico	75 0
Alaska*	75 0	Guadeloupe	67 6	Qatar	60 0
Albania (A)	37 6	Guatemala*	75 0	Réunion	67 6
Algeria (A)	275. 10 275.	Guinea	67 6	Rhodesia	60 0
Andorra (A)	7 0	Guyana	60 0	Rumania (A)	24 0
Angola	60 0	Haiti*	75 0	Rwanda	60 0
Antigua	60 0	Hawaii Islands*	75 0	Ryukyu Islands	75 0
Antilles (Netherlands)	60 0	Honduras*	75 0	Sabah (including Labuan)	75 0
Argentina	60 0	Hong Kong	75 0	St. Helena	60 0
Ascension	60 0	Hungary (A)	20 0	St. Kitts	60 0
Australia	60 0	Iceland (A)	27 0	St. Lucia	60 0
Austria (A)	18 0	India	60 0	St. Pierre and Miquelon	67 6
Azores (A)	31 6	Indonesia	75 0	St. Tome (Island)	60 0
Bahamas*	75 0	Iran (Persia)	60 0	St. Vincent (West Indies)	60 0
Bahrain	60 0	Iraq	60 0	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory)	85 0
Balearic Islands (A)	27 0	Israel	60 0	Samoa (Western)	75 0
Barbados	60 0	Italy (A)	12 0	San Marino (A)	12 0
Belgium (A)	7 0	Ivory Coast	67 6	Sarawak	75 0
Bermuda	60 0	Jamaica	60 0	Saudi Arabia (Jedda	
Bolivia	75 0	Japan*	75 0	67s. 6d.)	75 0
Botswana	60 0	Jordan	60 0	Senegal	67 6
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 60s.)	70 0	Kenya	60 0	Seychelles	75 0
British Honduras	75 0	Kuwait	60 0	Sierra Leone	60 0
British Virgin Is.	75 0	Lebanon	67 6	Singapore	75 0
Brunei	75 0	Leeward Islands (Nevis)	60 0	Solomon Islands	75 0
Bulgaria (A)	24 0	Lesotho	60 0	Somali Republic	98 0
Burma	75 0	Liberia	67 6	South and S.W. Africa	60 0
Burundi	60 0	Libya (A)	27 0	Southern Yemen (People's	
Cameroon	67 6	Liechtenstein (A)	10 0	Republic of)	60 0
Canada*	50 0	Luxemburg (A)	8 0	South Korea*	75 0
Canary Islands (A)	32 0	Macao	75 0	South Vietnam	88 0
Cape Verde Islands	60 0	Madeira (A)	31 6	Spain (A)	18 6
Cayman Islands	60 0	Malagasy Republic	67 6	Spanish territories of	
Central African Republic	60 0	Malawi	60 0	North Africa (A) (Ceuta	
Ceylon	60 0	Malaya	75 0	and Melilla only)	27 0
Chad	60 0	Mall	67 6	Sudan	60 0
Chatham Islands	60 0	Malta (A)	22 6	Surinam	60 0
Chile*	75 0	Marlana Islands*	75 0	Swaziland	60 0
Colombia*	75 0	Martinique	67 6	Sweden (A)	16 0
Congo (Brazzaville)	60 0	Mauritania	67 6	Switzerland (A)	10 0
Congoles Republic	60 0	Mauritius	75 0	Syria	75 0
Cook (or Hervey) Islands	75 0	Mexicot†	75 0	Tanzania	60 0
Costa Rica*	75 0	Midway Island	75 0	Thailand	75 0
Cuba†	75 0	Monaco (A)	7 0	Tobago	60 0
Cyprus	45 0	Montserrat	60 0	Togo	67 6
Czechoslovakia (A)	13 0	Morocco (A)	27 0	Tonga	75 0
Dahomey	67 6	Mozambique	60 0	Trinidad	60 0
Denmark (A)	12 6	Muscat and Oman	60 0	Trucial States	60 0
Dominica	60 0	Nauru Island	60 0	Tunisia (A)	27 0
Dominican Republic*	75 0	Nepal	60 0	Turkey (A)	35 0
Ecuador*	75 0	Netherlands (A)	7 0	Turks Island	60 0
El Salvador*	75 0	New Caledonia	67 6	Uganda	60 0
Ethiopia	60 0	New Guinea Territory	60 0	United Arab Republic	60 0
Falkland Islands	60 0	New Hebrides	75 0	Upper Volta	67 6
Faroë (A)	15 0	New Zealand	60 0	Uruguay*	75 0
Fiji Islands	75 0	Nicaragua*	75 0	U.S.A. (except Alaska and	
Finland (A)	21 0	Niger	67 6	Hawaii)	50 0
Formosa*	75 0	Nigeria	60 0	U.S.S.R. (A)	21s. to 45 0
France (A)	7 0	Norway (A)	16 0	Vatican City (A)	12 0
French Guiana	67 6	Pakistan	60 0	Venezuela*	75 0
French Polynesia	67 6	Panama	75 0	Virgin Islands (of the	
French Somaliland	67 6	Papua	60 0	U.S.A.)	75 0
Gaboon (Republic of)	60 0	Peru*	75 0	Wake Island	75 0
Gambia	60 0	Philippines*	75 0	Windward Islands	60 0
Germany (A)	10 0	Poland (A)	15 0	Yugoslavia (A)	20 0
Ghana	60 0	Portugal (A)	22 0	Zambia	60 0
Gibraltar (A)	18 6	Portuguese Guinea	60 0		
Greece (A)	30 0	Principe (Island)	60 0		

† Night and Sundays 12s. 6d. less. Personal calls 30s. od. additional, 22s. 6d. additional nights and Sundays.

* Sundays only, 15s. less.

† Night and Sundays, 15s. less.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.

Tele- grams (see p. 1201)	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.* s. d.	Each lb. after 1st (Europe) s. d.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
3 4	Abu Dhabi.	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan (Direct) (via U.S.S.R.)	19 6	—	24 6	32 0	55 6	7 6	—
1 0	Albania.	21 6	—	28 0	36 0	67 0	7 6	—
0 8	Algeria.	15 0	—	18 0	23 0	37 6	10 0*	4 0
1 5	Antigua.	12 6	—	15 6	20 0	33 0	3 6	—
2 10	Antilles (Netherlands).	—	10 0	14 6	20 0	32 0	6 6	—
2 11	Argentina.	11 0	—	15 6	22 0	37 0	6 6	—
1 10	Ascension.	14 6	—	19 6	27 0	44 0	10 0	—
1 10	Australia. (a)	—	9 6	12 6	18 6	28 6	—	—
0 10	Austria.	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	35 0	12 0	—
0 9	Azores.	12 6	—	15 6	19 6	33 0	9 0*	3 0
1 5	Bahamas. (Direct) (via U.S.A.)	11 0	—	14 6	20 6	34 0	6 0	—
2 3	Bahrain.	17 6	—	27 0	40 0	71 0	6 0	—
0 9	Barbados.	14 0	—	19 0	26 6	40 6	5 0	—
1 5	Belgium.	13 6	—	16 6	21 0	34 0	10 0*	4 0
0 7	Bermuda. (Direct) (via U.S.A.)	10 6	—	13 0	17 0	26 0	7 0	—
1 5	Bolivia.	—	11 0	14 6	20 6	31 0	8 0*	2 0
3 5	Botswana.	—	15 6	21 6	30 6	49 6	5 0	—
1 10	Brazil.	13 6	—	19 0	26 6	45 6	8 6	—
2 8	Br. Guiana, see Guyana.	18 6	—	24 0	32 0	51 0	7 6	—
1 5	Br. Honduras. (via U.S.A.) (via Jamaica and Direct)	—	17 6	27 6	40 0	71 0	6 6	—
1 10	Brunel.	—	11 6	15 0	21 0	35 0	6 6	—
1 0	Bulgaria.	14 6	—	18 0	23 0	38 0	9 6	—
2 2	Burma.	13 6	—	17 6	24 0	39 0	9 0*	5 0
2 0	Burundi.	15 0	—	21 0	29 0	47 0	6 0	—
3 3	Cambodia.	16 0	—	20 6	27 6	48 6	8 0	—
2 8	Cameroon.	12 0	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	5 6	—
1 5	Canada.	—	13 0	19 6	27 0	46 0	6 0†	—
1 1	Canary Islands.	12 6	—	15 6	20 0	31 6	10 0*	4 0
1 10	Cape Verde Islands.	14 0	—	17 0	21 0	35 6	4 6	—
3 7	Caroline Islands.	—	17 0	29 0	45 6	80 6	11 0	—
1 5	Cayman Islands.	—	14 0	19 0	26 6	40 6	7 0	—
4 1	Central African Republic.	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon.	12 6	—	18 0	27 0	43 6	7 0	—
4 1	Chad.	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile.	14 6	—	20 0	28 0	46 6	10 0	—
3 5	China. (Direct) (via U.S.S.R.)	11 6	—	16 6	24 0	39 6	8 0	—
1 10	Christmas Island.	17 6	—	25 6	34 6	61 6	8 0	—
1 10	Cocos (Keeling Islands). (a)	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	—	—
3 3	Colombia. †	15 6	—	24 0	35 6	64 6	12 0	—
2 8	Comoro Islands.	16 6	—	21 6	30 0	51 6	9 0	—
4 1	Congo (Brazzaville).	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
2 0	Congolese Rep.	14 0	—	19 0	26 0	44 6	7 0	—
0 7	Corsica.	11 0	—	13 6	17 6	28 6	9 0*	3 0
3 3	Costa Rica.	14 6	—	20 0	29 0	49 6	7 0	—
2 0	Cuba.	12 0	—	16 0	22 0	36 0	7 0	—
1 6	Guantanamo Bay, U.S.N.Sta.	14 6	—	23 0	34 0	59 0	—	—
0 9	Cyprus.	13 6	—	16 6	21 6	33 0	4 6	—
2 1	Czechoslovakia.	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	34 6	8 0	3 6
0 7	Dahomey.	17 0	—	21 6	27 0	45 6	6 0	—
0 7	Denmark. (Direct) (via Netherlands)	9 0	—	11 6	15 0	23 0	8 0*	2 6
1 5	Dominica.	11 6	—	10 0	13 6	19 0	31 0	7 0
1 5	Dominican Rep. (Direct) (via U.S.A.)	11 6	—	15 6	21 0	34 0	7 0	—
2 11	Dubai.	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
3 11	Ecuador. (via Panama) (via U.S.A.)	19 0	—	23 6	29 0	46 0	6 0	—
3 11	El Salvador.	15 0	—	19 6	26 6	42 0	7 0	—
1 10	Ethiopia.	16 6	—	24 0	35 0	58 0	—	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Deps.	22 0	—	32 0	45 6	78 0	—	—
0 7	Faroes.	15 0	—	21 0	30 0	51 0	6 0	—
1 10	Fiji Islands.	11 6	—	12 6	17 6	25 0	8 6	—
0 11	Finland.	14 0	—	15 0	11 6	15 0	9 0*	5 0
3 5	Formosa.	11 0	—	19 0	26 6	43 6	10 0	—
0 7	France.	12 0	—	13 6	17 6	27 6	9 0	3 0
2 10	French Guiana.	18 0	—	28 0	41 0	71 6	13 0	—
3 2	French Polynesia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 2	Territory of the Afars and Issas (formerly Fr. Somaliland).	12 6	—	17 6	25 6	43 0	6 0	—
2 10	French West Indies.	12 0	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	6 0	—
4 1	Gaboon.	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	38 0	5 6	—
1 10	Gambia.	—	14 0	18 6	25 0	36 6	5 0	—

Rates per lb. or fraction thereof: (a) 3s. 1d.; (b) 3s. 3d.

★ Rates for first lb. †Newfoundland only, 5s. 6d. ‡ Variable rates for some parts.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.

Tele- grams (see p. 1201)	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.* s. d.	Each lb. after 1st (Europe) s. d.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
0 8	Germany (all parts).....	11 6	—	14 0	18 0	30 0	8 0*	3 0
1 10	Ghana.....	—	11 6	15 6	21 0	35 0	5 0	—
0 7	Gibraltar.....	—	12 0	15 0	19 0	29 0	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice, Line and Phoenix Islands.....	—	13 0	19 0	29 6	48 0	13 0	—
1 0	Greece..... (Direct)	10 6	—	16 0	21 6	34 6	10 0*	5 0
1 6	Greenland. (By sea to Denmark) (via France)	13 0	—	18 0	23 0	38 0	5 0	—
1 5	Grenada.....	9 0	—	11 6	15 0	23 0	7 0	—
3 3‡	Guatemala..... (Direct)	11 6	—	14 6	18 6	31 0	7 6	—
1 5	(via U.S.A.)	13 6	—	16 6	23 0	34 6	—	—
3 3‡	(via Panama)	19 0	—	29 6	42 6	73 0	—	—
2 4	Guinea.....	15 0	—	23 0	33 6	56 6	—	—
1 5	Guyana.....	13 0	—	16 6	22 0	36 6	5 0	—
3 5‡	Haiti..... (via U.S.A.)	17 0	—	10 0	13 6	19 0	7 0	—
3 7	(via Jamaica)	15 0	—	—	23 0	32 0	—	—
3 7	Honduras Rep. (via U.S.A.)	18 0	—	—	28 0	41 0	71 6	—
3 7	(via Panama)	15 0	—	—	28 0	34 0	59 0	—
1 10	Hong Kong.....	—	11 0	15 0	21 6	36 0	—	—
1 0	Hungary.....	14 0	—	17 6	22 6	38 6	9 0*	4 0
0 10	Iceland.....	13 0	—	15 6	20 0	32 0	10 0*	—
1 10	India.....	13 0	—	18 0	27 0	43 6	7 0	—
2 7	Indonesia.....	12 6	—	17 0	23 6	39 0	9 6	—
1 11	Iran (Persia).....	13 0	—	17 0	22 6	39 0	4 6	—
2 4	Iraq..... (all sea route)	—	13 6	19 6	26 6	44 0	5 0	—
2 4	(via Lebanon)	—	16 0	24 6	33 0	58 0	—	—
1 10	Israel.....	12 6	—	17 0	24 6	38 6	4 6	—
0 10	Italy.....	12 0	—	14 6	19 0	31 0	9 0*	3 6
2 1	Ivory Coast.....	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	37 0	5 6	—
1 5	Jamaica.....	—	11 6	15 6	21 6	33 0	6 6	—
3 5	Japan..... (Direct)	13 0	—	18 0	25 0	41 0	—	—
3 5	(via U.S.S.R.)	20 0	—	27 0	35 0	62 6	9 6	—
1 10	Jordan.....	12 0	—	16 6	23 0	38 6	4 0	—
1 10	Kenya.....	12 6	—	18 0	25 0	39 0	6 0	—
3 5	Korea..... (f.)	13 0	—	18 0	25 0	43 0	10 0	—
2 4	Kuwait..... (Direct)	14 0	—	19 0	26 6	40 6	5 0	—
3 3	Laos.....	19 6	—	27 0	36 0	62 0	—	—
1 5	Lebanon.....	15 0	—	20 0	28 6	49 0	8 0	—
1 10	Lesotho..... (d.)	11 6	—	15 0	20 6	33 6	4 0	—
2 3	Liberia.....	11 6	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	5 6	—
1 3	Libya.....	11 6	—	15 0	20 0	33 0	4 0	—
0 7	Luxemburg.....	10 0	—	13 0	17 0	27 6	8 0*	2 0
3 10	Macao.....	13 6	—	18 0	25 0	43 0	8 6	—
0 9	Madeira.....	10 6	—	13 0	17 6	28 6	3 6	—
2 6	Madagascar..... (via Beirut)	16 6	—	21 6	30 0	51 6	8 0	—
1 10	Malawi..... (via Capetown) (e)	—	12 6	18 0	27 0	44 6	6 6	—
1 10	Malaysia..... (g)	12 6	—	17 0	25 0	40 0	■ 6	—
—	Maldiv Islands.....	14 0	—	21 6	31 6	51 0	—	—
2 1	Mali.....	13 6	—	17 0	22 6	39 6	5 0	—
0 8	Malta.....	—	11 0	14 6	19 0	30 6	9 0*	4 6
2 2‡	Marlana Islands.....	—	17 0	29 0	45 0	79 0	11 0	—
3 7	Marshall Islands.....	—	17 0	29 0	45 6	80 6	11 0	—
2 1	Mauritania.....	10 6	—	14 6	20 0	33 6	5 0	—
1 10	Mauritius..... (Direct)	—	12 6	17 0	26 0	41 6	8 0	—
2 6	Mexico..... (Direct)	12 0	—	15 6	21 6	35 0	—	—
3 9	(All places except Chetumal, via U.S.A.)	17 6	—	25 6	37 0	63 6	8 0	—
1 5	Mongolia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 5	Montserrat.....	—	11 6	15 6	23 0	35 0	7 0	—
1 3	Morocco.....	12 6	—	16 0	20 6	34 0	3 6	—
2 3	Muscat and Oman.....	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
1 10	Nauru Island.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
1 10	Nepal.....	13 0	—	18 0	26 6	44 6	7 0	—
0 7	Netherlands.....	10 0	—	13 0	17 0	27 6	8 0*	2 0
3 2	New Caledonia.....	14 0	—	20 0	30 0	50 6	13 0	—
1 10	New Guinea Territory.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
1 10	New Hebrides.....	14 0	—	20 0	30 0	50 6	13 0	—
1 10	New Zealand.....	13 6	—	19 0	27 0	43 6	13 0	—
3 3‡	Nicaragua..... (Direct)	12 6	—	17 0	23 6	32 0	38 0	—
3 3‡	(via U.S.A.)	17 0	—	23 6	32 0	53 6	7 0	—
1 10	Nigeria.....	12 6	—	17 0	23 6	38 0	—	—
2 1	Niger Republic.....	14 0	—	14 6	19 0	25 0	37 6	5 6
1 10	Norfolk Island.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
0 8	Norway.....	12 6	—	15 0	19 0	29 6	9 0*	4 0

* Rate for first lb. § 12s. 6d. to Island Territories. † Variable rates for some parts.

(f) Parcels, S. Korea only. Rate per lb. or fraction thereof: (d) 3s. Od.; (e) 4s. 5d.;

(g) Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak. □ Malaya 8s. 6d.; Sabah 9s. 6d.; Sarawak 9s. 6d.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, etc., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1201)	S. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
			2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each 1 lb. or First 1 lb.* s. d.	Each lb. after 1st (Europe) s. d.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10		Pakistan.....	12 6	—	20 0	27 0	45 0	7 0	—
3 1+		Panama (Repub. of).....	13 6	—	18 0	25 0	40 6	7 0	—
3 1+		Panama Canal Zone.....(Direct) (via U.S.A.)	—	10 6	17 0	27 0	45 0	6 6	—
1 10		Papua.....	12 0	—	17 6	27 6	45 6	12 0	—
3 6		Paraguay.....	13 0	—	18 6	26 0	45 0	9 0	—
3 6		Peru.....	16 0	—	20 0	28 0	45 6	■ 6	—
3 1+		Philippines.....	12 0	—	16 6	24 6	37 6	9 0	—
1 10		Pitcairn Island.....	—	9 6	14 0	21 6	35 6	13 0	—
0 10		Poland.....	11 0	—	13 6	18 0	29 0	10 0*	3 0
0 9		Portugal.....	12 0	—	14 0	18 0	29 6	9 0*	4 0
1 11		Portuguese E. Africa.....	12 0	—	16 0	23 0	38 6	■ 6	—
2 11		Portuguese Timor.....	14 0	—	19 0	27 6	47 0	16 6	—
1 10		Portuguese W. Africa.....	14 6	—	17 6	22 0	37 0	7 0(l)	—
2 2		Puerto Rico.....	—	14 6	22 0	33 0	57 0	6 6	—
2 7		Qatar.....	11 6	—	16 0	23 0	39 6	5 0	—
2 4		Réunion.....	13 6	—	17 0	23 6	40 6	7 0	—
1 10		Rhodesia.....(via Beira) (via Capetown) (j)	11 6	—	17 0	25 6	42 6	6 6	—
1 1		Rumania.....	14 0	—	17 6	22 6	38 6	10 0*	4 6
1 10		St. Helena.....	—	9 0	12 0	17 6	26 6	—	—
1 5		St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla.....	—	9 6	13 0	18 6	30 0	6 6	—
1 5		St. Lucia.....	—	12 6	16 6	23 0	34 0	6 6	—
1 5		St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	—	15 6	21 6	28 0	49 0	6 0	—
2 2		St. Vincent.....	—	12 6	16 6	23 0	34 6	6 6	—
		Samoa (U.S.). (See also Western Samoa).....	—	17 0	28 0	44 0	77 6	12 6	—
2 0+		Saudi Arabia.....	13 6	—	18 6	24 6	41 0	6 0	—
2 1		Senegal.....	10 6	—	14 6	20 0	33 6	5 6	—
1 10		Seychelles.....	—	14 0	19 6	28 6	45 6	7 0	—
3 1		Sharjah.....	12 6	—	17 6	25 0	43 0	5 0	—
1 10		Sierra Leone.....	—	14 0	18 6	25 0	36 6	5 6	—
1 10		Singapore.....	12 6	—	17 0	25 0	40 0	8 6	—
1 10		Solomon Islands.....	—	11 6	17 0	25 0	40 6	12 6	—
1 10		Somalia.....	13 0	—	18 0	25 6	43 6	6 6	—
1 10		South Africa.....(h)	—	—	—	—	—	7 0	—
1 10		South-west Africa.....(i)	—	—	—	—	—	7 6	—
1 10		Southern Yemen.....	12 6	—	17 6	25 0	42 6	5 0	—
0 9		Spain.....	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	32 6	10 0*	4 0
3 7		Spanish Guinea.....	13 6	—	17 6	22 6	38 0	6 0	—
0 9		Spanish N. Africa (Ceuta).....	13 6	—	16 6	21 0	34 0	3 6	—
1 5		Spanish West Africa.....	12 6	—	16 0	21 0	35 0	4 0	—
1 7		Sudan.....	13 0	—	19 0	27 6	48 0	5 6	—
2 10		Surinam.....	12 6	—	16 6	25 6	37 6	6 6	—
1 10		Swaziland.....(n)	—	—	—	—	—	7 0	—
0 8		Sweden.....	11 6	—	14 6	19 0	29 6	10 0*	3 0
0 8		Switzerland (and Liechtenstein).....	11 0	—	13 6	17 6	28 6	8 0*	2 6
1 5		Syria.....	12 6	—	16 6	22 0	37 0	4 0	—
1 10		Tanzania:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tanganyika.....	12 6	—	18 0	25 0	39 0	6 0	—
		Zanzibar.....	13 6	—	19 6	27 6	42 0	6 0	—
2 8		Thailand.....	15 0	—	20 0	28 0	47 0	8 0	—
2 1		Togo.....	17 0	—	20 0	26 6	45 0	6 6	—
1 10		Tonga.....	—	13 6	19 0	27 6	47 6	12 6	—
1 5		Tortola (Br. Virgin Islands).....	—	14 0	20 0	28 6	48 0	6 6	—
1 5		Trinidad and Tobago.....	—	11 0	14 6	20 6	30 6	7 0	—
1 10		Trisram da Cunha.....	—	10 0	16 6	25 6	41 6	—	—
		Trucial States. See Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8		Tunisia.....	11 6	—	15 0	19 0	31 6	3 0	—
1 3		Turkey.....(Sea, Direct) (via France)	12 0	—	16 0	21 6	35 6	12 0*	6 0
1 5		Turks and Caicos Islands.....	16 0	—	20 0	25 6	45 6	—	—
1 10		Uganda.....	12 6	—	18 6	27 0	39 6	6 6	—
1 4		United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	35 6	4 6	—
1 3		U.S.S.R.—in Europe.....	12 0	—	15 6	20 6	35 0	18 0*	7 0
1 3		U.S.S.R.—in Asia.....	14 6	—	19 6	26 0	46 0	6 6	—
1 5(m)		United States.....	—	14 6	22 0	33 0	57 0	6 0	—
2 1		Upper Volta.....	13 0	—	16 0	21 6	37 0	5 6	—
3 7‡		Uruguay.....	13 6	—	19 0	26 0	43 6	8 6	—
0 10		Vatican City State.....	12 0	—	15 0	19 0	31 0	9 0*	3 6
3 8		Venezuela.....	14 6	—	18 0	24 0	37 6	7 6	—
3 3		Vietnam.....	16 0	—	20 6	27 6	48 6	9 0	—
2 2		Virgin Islands (U.S.).....	—	14 6	22 0	33 0	56 6	6 6	—
2 2		Wake Island.....	—	17 0	28 0	44 0	77 6	10 0	—
1 10		Western Samoa.....(via N.Z.) (via U.S.A.)	—	13 6	19 0	27 0	43 6	12 6	—
2 8		Yemen.....	15 0	—	20 0	28 6	50 0	—	—
0 11		Yugoslavia.....	13 0	—	16 0	20 6	35 0	9 0*	4 6
1 10		Zambia.....(via Beira)	14 6	—	22 0	33 6	57 0	7 0	—

Rates per lb. or fraction thereof: (h) 2s. 7d.; (i) 3s. 3d. (limit 11 lb.); (j) 3s. 6d.; (k) 3s. 9d.; (l) Portuguese Guinea 5s. 6d.; (m) Alaska 2s. 2d.; (n) 3s. 0d. *Rate for first lb. ‡ Variable rates for some parts. § Via Belgium 3s. 2d.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

(Licence costs shown are those effective from Jan. 1, 1969)

Sound

Broadcast receiving licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most post offices, price £1 5s. od.

Television

Broadcast receiving licences (for radio and television) are obtainable at most post offices for £6 (excluding colour) and £11 (including colour). The colour television licence includes reception of television programmes in black and white.

If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1 5s. od.) sound licence, it should be surrendered when the sound and television licence is applied for and a refund of 2s. id. will be given for each unexpired month or part of a month. Similarly if an applicant holds an unexpired (£5) combined sound and television (excluding colour) licence, it should be surrendered when the sound and colour television (including colour) licence is applied for and a refund of 10s. will be given for each unexpired month or part of a month.

Blind Persons

Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary sound and television (excluding colour) licences for £4 15s. od. and a sound and television (including colour) licence for £9 15s. od.

Demonstration Licences

Demonstration licences for radio and television dealers cover the use of radio and television sets (in monochrome and colour) at their business

premises only, including separate premises used solely for repairing and testing radio and television sets. They are issued for 5s.

Licensing Requirements

One licence (which needs to be a colour television licence if a colour television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loudspeakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a radio or television set fitted in a motor car.

Period of Validity

An initial licence (except a demonstration licence) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. A renewal licence covers a period of twelve months from the date on which the previous licence expires. The demonstration licence is valid for a period of seven years dating from the first day of the month in which it is sold.

Savings Facilities

Special savings cards, for use with 2s. od. National Savings stamps, are available at all post offices. These cards are intended to help licensees save towards the cost of their renewal licence.

RIVER AUTHORITIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

The Water Resources Act, 1963, established for England and Wales the 29 river authorities listed below. River Authorities have functions and duties in relation to land drainage, prevention of pollution and the regulation and improvement of fisheries, taken over from the former River Boards. They have the added responsibility, under the Act, of developing conservation schemes to provide the extra water required by water undertakings and industry. Much of the revenue required for water conservation will be obtained through River Authorities' Charging Schemes to be introduced on April 1, 1969. A river authority derives its income from precepts on the general rates of those counties and county boroughs within the river authority area. In the list below, the name of the Clerk to the Authority is added to its address.

River Authorities

AVON AND DORSET, 3 St. Stephen's Road, Bournemouth, Hants.—D. W. Treadgold.

BRISTOL AVON, Green Park Road, Bath, Som.—G. M. Yates.

CORNWALL, St. John's, Western Road, Launceston.—J. H. Morgan.

CUMBERLAND, 256 London Road, Carlisle.—R. Birkett.

DEE AND CLWYD, Vicar's Lane, Chester.—H. H. Crann.

DEVON, County Hall, Exeter.—H. G. Godsall.

EAST SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK, The Cedars, Albermarle Road, Norwich.—S. V. Ellis.

ESSEX, Rivers House, Springfield Road, Chelmsford.—G. L. Sturgess.

GLAMORGAN, Tremain's House, Croychurch Road, Bridgend.—W. E. Wright.

GREAT OUSE, Great Ouse House, Clarendon Road, Cambridge.—J. S. Bissett.

Gwynedd, Highfield, Caernarvon.—M. G. Crewe. **HAMPSHIRE**, The Castle, Winchester.—A. H. M. Smyth.

ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—L. H. Baines.

KENT, Rivers House, London Road, Maidstone.—A. G. Stirk.

LANCASHIRE, 48 West Cliff, Preston.—H. Holmes. **LINCOLNSHIRE**, 50 Wide Bargate, Boston.—G. E. Phillipps, M.B.E.

MERSEY AND WEAVER, Liverpool Road, Great Sankey, Warrington.—R. E. Woodward, M.B.E. **NORTHUMBRIAN**, 110 Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.—N. H. Thomas.

SEVERN, Portland House, Church Street, Malvern, Worcs.—J. G. M. Rimmer. **SOMERSET**, 12 King Square, Bridgwater.—T. J. M. Barrington.

SOUTH-WEST WALES, Penyfai House, Penyfai Lane, Llanelli.—E. A. Griffiths. **SUSSEX**, 137/139 Preston Road, Brighton 6.—B. R. Thorpe.

TRENT, 266 Derby Road, Nottingham.—I. R. Drummond.

USK, The Croft, Goldcroft Common, Caerleon, Newport, Mon.—W. J. R. Howells.

WELLAND AND NENE, North Street, Oundle, Nr. Peterborough.—D. S. Akroyd.

WYE, 4 St. John Street, Hereford.—J. A. Weston. **YORKSHIRE OUSE AND HULL**, 21 Park Sq. South, Leeds 1.—D. C. North.

Catchment Boards

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 15 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—G. E. Walker, O.B.E.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

COIN

GOLD COINS	
+Five Pound £5	CUPRO-NICKEL
+Two Pound £2	Crown 5s.
+Sovereign £1	Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
+Half-Sovereign 10s.	Florin 2s.
+ Discontinued.	Shilling 1s.
BRONZE COINS	
Penny 1d.	Sixpence 6d.
Halfpenny ½d.	* Threepence 3d.
NICKEL-BRASS	
	5 New Pence
	10 New Pence
SILVER	
Maudy Money‡	Threepence 3d.
Fourpence 4d.	Twopence 2d.
Threepence 3d.	Penny 1d.

* Not struck in cupro-nickel. ‡ Gifts of special money distributed by the Sovereign annually on Maundy Thursday to the number of aged poor persons corresponding to the Sovereign's own age.

Gold Coin.—Gold ceased to circulate during the First World War. Under Exchange Control laws it is now illegal for a resident in the U.K. to hold gold coin other than collectors' pieces. Even collectors, under the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order of April 27, 1966, must apply for official permission if their collection includes more than four gold coins minted after 1837. A new collector, however, must obtain permission to hold even one such coin.

The English sovereign, however, is still used as currency in certain Middle East countries and to meet foreign demand during the years 1957–1967 the Royal Mint struck some 42 million sovereigns.

Silver.—Prior to 1920 our silver coins were struck from standard silver—an alloy of which 925 parts in 1,000 were silver. In 1920 the proportion of silver was reduced to 500 parts. From January 1, 1947 all 'silver' coins, except Maundy money, have been struck from cupro-nickel—an alloy of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts. Maundy coins since 1947 have been struck from standard silver.

Nickel-brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, zinc 20 parts and nickel 1 part.

Bronze, introduced in 1860 to replace copper, is an alloy of copper 97 parts, zinc 2½ parts and tin ½ part. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

The 'Remedy' is the amount of variation from standard permitted in weight and fineness of coins when first issued from the Mint.

The legal weight of a penny is one-third and of a halfpenny one-fifth of an ounce avoirdupois. The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

Legal tender of coin.—Gold, dated 1838 onwards, if not below least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver, dated 1816 onwards, and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel-brass 3d. up to two shillings and bronze up to one shilling. Farthings ceased to be legal tender on December 31, 1966.

Royal Mint Output in 1967.—Production of coins at the Royal Mint during 1967 was 1,366,000,000 pieces, the second highest total ever, and only slightly less than the previous year's record total of 1,400,000,000. For the United Kingdom, over 441,000,000 coins were struck including almost 23,000,000 dated 1966. The figures were:—20,696,000 half-crowns, 22,194,000 florins, 6,000 shillings (all dated 1966), 78,372,000 sixpences, 49,440,000 threepences, 163,699,200 pennies (a new record figure), 100,356,000 halfpennies, 6,650,000 gold sovereigns and 4,026 silver Maundy coins. New cupro-nickel coins issued totalled £9,890,000, of which £6,840,000 represented an expansion of the amount of this coin in circulation. The re-

covery of silver coins continued and over £860,000 was withdrawn for refining. Overseas coinages were struck for a record number of 39 Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Over the five years 1963/67, average annual production at the mint totalled 1,167,885,108 pieces, a rise of more than 60 per cent over the annual average figure for the previous five year period. In the light of this large increase in output and the extra burden placed on the Mint by the advent of decimal currency, it was announced in April, 1967, that a new Royal Mint would be built at Llantrisant, near Cardiff. For almost a century the Mint has been restricted for space at the 4½ acre site at Tower Hill and the new building in Wales will, for the first time in many years, provide sufficient space and allow the introduction of modern plant and methods.

Coins in Circulation.—On January 1, 1968, a total of 8,335,390,000 coins of all denominations was estimated to be in circulation in the United Kingdom. Values of coins in circulation (£million) were: 5s., 26·56; 2s. 6d., 489·82; 2s., 658·43; 1s., 1,056·71; 6d., 1,888·10; 3d. (silver), 70·69; 3d. nickel brass, 868·47; 1d., 2,322·64; ½d., 953·97.

BANK NOTES

Bank of England notes are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5 and £10 for the amount of Fiduciary Note Issue and the value of the gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank. All notes are legal tender in England and Wales, and notes of denominations less than £5 are legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Bank of England is the only bank legally obliged to change a note on demand for the equivalent in other notes and coin.

Notes for £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 which were issued until April 22, 1943, ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945. However, on February 29, 1968, notes of these values were still outstanding to a total of some £1,026,000—including 63 notes of £1,000.

The £10 note—after an interval of 21 years—was restored on February 21, 1964. This completed the series bearing portraits of the Queen, plans for which were announced in November, 1959.

The last of the old white £5 notes, dated up to September 20, 1956, and the £5 notes issued between 1957 and 1963, bearing a portrait of Britannia, ceased to be legal tender on March 13, 1961 and June 27, 1967, respectively. The old series of £1 notes issued during the years 1928 to 1960 and the 10s. notes of the same type issued from 1928 to 1961—those without the portrait of the Queen—ceased to be legal tender on May 28 and October 29, 1962, respectively. Bank notes which are no longer legal tender are payable when presented at the head office of the Bank of England in London.

A new series of bank notes, generally smaller in size than the notes at present in issue, is to be introduced over the next few years. The first of the series will be a £20 note, which the Bank of England plan to introduce in 1970. There will be no 10s. note in the new series as the present 10s. note will be replaced by the 50 new penny coin in October 1969. Because the £1 note in the new series will be similar in size to the present 10s. note, it will not be introduced before 1972 so as to allow adequate time for the latter's withdrawal. The £5 and £10 denominations will follow at an even later date.

Note circulation is highest at the two peak spending periods of the year—around Christmas

and the beginning of August. On December 19, 1967, it reached a peak of £3,214 million, which was £163 million higher than the previous peak figure of £3,051 million attained on August 1, 1967.

£5 notes continue to enjoy popularity and now represent 52 per cent. of the total value of notes in circulation as against 14 per cent. in 1956. On the other hand, the proportion of £1 notes has dropped from 76 per cent. to 32 per cent. and that of 10s. notes from 5 per cent. to a little under 4 per cent. The percentage of £10 notes in circulation has increased steadily since 1965 and now represents 8 per cent. of the total. On February 29, 1968, the values of notes in circulation were £10: £242 million; £5: £1,577 million; £1: £972 million; and 10s.: £107 million.

Partly because of a rapidly-growing preference by the public for new notes rather than used ones, the demand for new bank notes has increased greatly in recent years. Between 1957 and 1966 the average life of a £1 note fell from nineteen months to eight, and that of a 10s. note from six months to five. Consequently it was necessary for the Bank of England to print approximately four times as many notes per head of the population as are issued in comparable countries abroad.

The high cost of note replacement is the primary reason for the decision to introduce a 50 new penny coin in place of the 10s. note. The campaign by the Bank of England and the commercial banks to encourage the public to accept more used but clean

notes, though not as successful in 1967 as in the previous year, was nevertheless valuable and the number of lower sum notes issued was again less than in recent years. The continued increase in the number of £5 and £10 notes issued is evidence of the success of the banks' efforts to stimulate the use of higher sum notes and the £20 note is being introduced to encourage this trend further.

Other bank notes.—Bank Notes are issued by five Scottish banks—Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, British Linen Bank, National Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., Clydesdale Bank Ltd. All issue notes for £1, £5, £10, £20 and £100. There are no Scottish 10s. notes. Scottish notes are not legal tender but in Scotland they enjoy a status equal to that of the Bank of England note. *Channel Isles and the Isle of Man*.—The States of Jersey and of Guernsey and the Government of the Isle of Man issue notes for 10s., £1 and £5. These are legal tender only in their respective islands.

Although none of the series of notes specified above are legal tender in the United Kingdom they are generally accepted by the banks irrespective of their place of issue. At one time English banks made a small commission charge for handling Scottish and Irish notes but this was abolished some years ago.

Currency Notes.—Under the provision of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury Notes) of the value of 10s and £1 were replaced by the issue of Bank of England notes of the same denominations as from November 22, 1928.

HALL-MARKS ON GOLD AND SILVER WARES

Hall-marks are the symbols stamped on gold or silver articles to indicate that they have been chemically tested and that they conform to one of the legal standards. With certain exceptions, all gold or silver articles are required by law to be hall-marked before they are offered for sale. Hall-marking was instituted in 1300 under a statute of Edward I.

Normally a complete modern hall-mark consists of four symbols—the maker's mark, assay office mark, standard mark and date letter. Additional marks have been authorized from time to time.

Maker's Mark.—Instituted in 1363, the maker's mark was originally a device such as a bird or *fleur-de-lys* and now consists invariably of the initials of the Christian and surnames of the maker or of the firm.

Assay Office Mark.—The existing assay offices and their distinguishing marks are:—

LONDON (Goldsmiths' Hall).

A leopard's head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was used in London for gold only and not for silver.

BIRMINGHAM..... An anchor.

SHEFFIELD..... A York rose

EDINBURGH..... A castle.

Offices formerly existed in other towns, e.g. Chester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Exeter, York and Norwich, each having its own distinguishing mark.

Standard Mark.—Instituted in 1544. The current legal standards and their marks are as follows:—

SILVER.—Sterling silver (92·5 per cent. silver) is marked by English assay offices with a lion passant and by the Edinburgh Assay Office with a thistle. A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on



fine silver plate (95·84 per cent. silver) between 1697 and 1720 and this mark is still used occasionally by all British assay offices.

GOLD.—22 carat articles (91·6 per cent. gold) are marked by English offices with a crown followed by the figure 22; by the Edinburgh office with the figure 22 following the standard mark for sterling silver (*see above*).

18 carat articles (75 per cent. gold) are marked by English assay offices with a crown followed by the figure 18.

All British assay offices mark 14 carat gold (58·5 per cent. gold) with the figures 14·585 and 9 carat gold (37·5 per cent. gold) with the figures 9·375.

Date Letter.—Instituted in 15th Century. The date letter denotes the year in which an article was assayed or hall-marked. Each alphabetical cycle has a distinctive style of lettering or shape of shield. The date letters are different at the various assay offices and the particular office must be established from the assay office mark before reference is made to tables of date letters. The date letter is changed at the London Office in May each year and at Birmingham and Sheffield in July. Specimen shields and letters used by the London Office in each period from 1438 to date are shown below.

OTHER MARKS

Duty Mark.—In 1784 an additional mark of the reigning sovereign's head was introduced to signify that the excise duty had been paid. The mark became obsolete on the abolition of the duty in 1890.

Silver Jubilee and Coronation Marks.—Voluntary marks were authorized to be used at manufacturers' request to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary and the



Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The Jubilee Mark was used on silver made in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and the Coronation Mark on gold and

silver with date letter 1952/3 or 1953/4.

Foreign Wares.—Since 1842 foreign wares imported into Great Britain have been required to be hall-marked before sale. The marks consist of the importer's mark, a special assay office mark (see below), the decimal figures denoting fineness (together with the carat figure in the case of gold) and the annual date letter. The current assay office marks for foreign wares are as follows:—

LONDON.—The sign of the Constellation Leo.

BIRMINGHAM.—Equilateral triangle.

SHEFFIELD.—The sign of the Constellation Libra.

EDINBURGH.—St. Andrew's Cross.

**London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1478 to 1976.**

	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 to 1497-8		Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 .. 1517-8		Old English, capitals	1756-7 .. 1775-6
	Lombardic	1518-9 .. 1537-8		Roman letter, small... ..	1776-7 .. 1795-6
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 .. 1557-8		Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 .. 1815
	Black letter, small	1558-9 .. 1577-8		Roman letter, small... ..	1816-7 .. 1835-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 .. 1597-8		Old English, capitals	1836-7 .. 1855-6
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 .. 1617-8		Old English, small	1856-7 .. 1875-6
	Italic letter, small	1618-9 .. 1637-8		Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.] ..	1876-7 .. 1895-6
	Court hand	1638-9 .. 1657-8		Roman letter, small... ..	1896-7 .. 1915-6
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 .. 1677-8		Black letter, small	1916-7 .. 1935-6
	Black letter, small	1678-9 .. 1696-7		Roman letter, capital ..	1936-7 .. 1955-6
	Court hand	1697 (From March 1697 only.) .. 1715-6		Italic letter, small	1956-7 .. 1975-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 .. 1735-6			

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1963, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon "United Kingdom primary standards" in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. The primary standards are the yard, pound, metre and kilogramme. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1963 defines the GALLON as the space occupied by 10 pounds weight of distilled water of density 0.998 859 gramme per millilitre weighed in air of density 0.001 217 gramme per millilitre against weights of density 8.136 grammes per millilitre. The METRE and the LITRE have the meanings assigned by order of the Board of Trade to reproduce in English the international definition of these measures in force at the time of making of the orders.

New definitions for an *international yard* and *pound* were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States: *international yard* = 0.914 4 metre. *international pound* = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme.

The following list shows the definitions of measures set out in the Weights and Measures Act, 1963 and some useful conversions. See also Conversion Tables, p. 1216.

Measurement of Length

Imperial Units

Mile = 1,760 yards.
Furlong = 220 yards
Chain = 22 yards.
YARD = 0.914 4 metre.
Foot' = $\frac{1}{3}$ yard.
Inch" = $\frac{1}{36}$ yard.

1 mil = $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch.
■ inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).
6 feet = 1 fathom.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
■ furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

Metric Units

Kilometre = 1,000 metres.
METRE (see above) = 1.094 yards.
Decimetre = 1/10 metre.
Centimetre = 1/100 metre.
Millimetre = 1/1000 metre.

10 millimetres (mm.) = 1 centimetre (cm.) = 0.393 701 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (dm.) = 3.937 011 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m.) = 1.093 614 yards.
10 metres = 1 dekametre (dam.) = 10.936 143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (hm.) = 109.361 43 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (km.) = 0.621 371 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five-eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded as 5 miles.

Measurement of Area

Imperial Units

Square mile = 640 acres.
Acre = 4,840 square yards.
Rood = 1,210 square yards.
SQUARE YARD = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard.
Square foot = 1/9 square yard.
Square inch = 1,144 square foot.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Metric Units

Hectare = 100 ares.
Decare = 10 ares.
Are = 100 square metres.
SQUARE METRE = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre.
Square decimetre = 1/100 square metre.
Square centimetre = 1/100 square decimetre.
Square millimetre = 1/100 square centimetre.

■ sq. centimetre = 0.155 sq. inch.
■ sq. METRE = 10.763 9 sq. feet = 1.195 99 sq. yds.
1 are (a.) = 0.098 8 rood.
■ hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (ha.) = 2.471 05 acres.
■ sq. kilometre = 0.386 102 sq. mile.

Measurement of Volume

Imperial Units

CUBIC YARD = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one yard.
Cubic foot = 1/27 cubic yard.
Cubic inch = 1/1728 cubic foot.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Metric Units

CUBIC METRE = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre.
Cubic decimetre = 1/1000 cubic metre.
Cubic centimetre = 1/1000 cubic decimetre.

1 cubic metre (cbm. or m³) = 35.314 7 cu. ft. = 1.307 95 cu. yds.
(x cu. metre) is used as a unit of measurement of timber.
■ cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; ■ cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

Measurement of Capacity

Imperial Units

GALLON (see above)
Quart = $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon.
Pint = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.
Gill = $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.
Fluid ounce = $\frac{1}{20}$ pint.

4 gills = a pint.
■ pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON
■ gallon = 160 fluid ounces.
= 277.274 cubic inches.

Bushel = 8 gallons.
Peck = 2 gallons

2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.

■ hectolitre = 7.496 9 bushels.
■ hectolitre per hectare = 1.11 bushels per acre.
■ quintal = 3.674 3 bushels.
■ quintal per hectare = 1.49 bushels per acre.

Measurement of Capacity—continued

Fluid drachm = $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce. | See Apothecaries Weight (below)
 Minim = $\frac{1}{160}$ fluid drachm.

Metric Units

Hectolitre = 100 litres.

LITRE = The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under a pressure of one standard atmosphere (14.696 lb. per sq. inch).

Decilitre = $\frac{1}{10}$ litre.

Centilitre = $\frac{1}{100}$ litre.

Millilitre = $\frac{1}{1000}$ litre.

centilitre (cl.) = 0.070 4 gill.

decilitre (dl.) = 0.175 98 pint.

LITRE* (1/1,000 cubic metre) (lit.) = 1.759 8 pints
 $= 0.88$ Imp. quart = 0.22 Imp. gallon = 61.025 5 cu. inch = 0.035 315 7 cu. ft.

hectolitre (hl.) = 21.997 5 Imp. gallons = 26.417 1 U.S. gallons = 2.749 Imp. bushels = 2.8377 U.S. bushels.

Measurement of Mass or Weight

Imperial Units

Ton = 2,240 pounds.

Hundredweight = 120 pounds.

Cental = 100 pounds.

Quarter = 28 pounds.

Stone = 14 pounds.

POUND = 0.453 592 37 kilogram.

Ounce = $\frac{1}{16}$ pound.

Dram = $\frac{1}{16}$ ounce.

Grain = $\frac{1}{7000}$ pound.

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).

16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.).

16 ounces = 1 POUND (lb.).

14 pounds = 1 stone.

28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).

4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).

20 hundredweight ($2,240$ lb.) = 1 ton.

20 pennyweights (dw.) = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimaly, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. A Troy POUND (= 5,760 grains) is legalized in the United States.

Ounce apothecaries' = 480 grains.

Drachm = $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce apothecaries.

Scruple = $\frac{1}{16}$ drachm.

See Apothecaries Weight (below)

Metric Units

Metric ton = 1,000 kilograms.

Quintal = 100 kilograms.

1 centigram (cg.) = 0.154 32 grains.

1 decigram (dg.) = 1.543 2 grains.

1 gramme (grm.) = 15.432 4 grains.

1 dekagram (dag.) = 5.643 8 drams.

1 hectogram (hg.) = 3.527 4 oz.

1 KILOGRAM (kg.) = 32.150 7 oz. Troy = 35.273 4 oz. Avoirdupois = 2.204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22.046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (q.) = 100 kg. = 220.5 lb. Avoirdupois = 1.968 4 cwt.

1 tonne (t.) = 0.984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1.102 31 U.S. or short ton.

Measurement of Electricity

Units of measurement of electricity, the AMPERE (unit of electrical current), the OHM (unit of electrical resistance), the VOLT (unit of difference of electrical potential) and the WATT (unit of electrical power) have the meanings assigned to them respectively by order of the Board of Trade, to reproduce in English the international definition in force at the date of the making of the order.

Kilowatt = 1000 watts.

Megawatt = 1,000,000 watts.

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (sr.).

3 scruples = 1 drachm (31.).

8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

60 minimis (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.

8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.

5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.

4 gills = 1 pint.

8 pints = 1 GALLON.

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

Diameter of circle $\times 3.141 6$ = circumference.

Diameter squared $\times .7854$ = area of circle.

Diameter squared $\times 3.141 6$ = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed $\times .523 6$ = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference $\times 57.3$ = radius.*

Diameter of cylinder $\times 3.141 6$; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared $\times .7854$; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic Inch..... = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot, = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds ('') = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

THERMOMETER COMPARISONS

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit,
Réaumur, and Centigrade.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CONVERSION.} & \quad F = C + R + 32 \\ \text{Let } F = \text{ Fahr.} & \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32 \\ C = \text{Cent.} & \quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32) \\ R = \text{Réaumur.} & \quad R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F. , or $37^{\circ}(36.9^{\circ})\text{ C.}$, or 29.5° R. Freezing point $= 32^{\circ}\text{ F.} = 0^{\circ}\text{ C.} = 0^{\circ}\text{ R.}$; Boiling point $= 212^{\circ}\text{ F.} = 100^{\circ}\text{ C.} = 80^{\circ}\text{ R.}$ Temperature "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° C. , 459.4° below 0° F. , and 258.4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

CENT.	FAH'. °	RMR. °	CENT.	FAH'. °	RMR. °
100.0	212.0	80.0	25	77	20.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
91	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
92	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60		32	
74	165.2	59.2		30.2	
73	163.4	58.4		28.4	
72	161.6	57.6		26.6	
71	159.8	56.8		24.8	
70	158	56		23	
69	156.2	55.2		21.2	
68	154.4	54.4		19.4	
67	152.6	53.6		17.6	
66	150.8	52.8		15.8	
65	149	52		14	
64	147.2	51.2		12.2	
63	145.4	50.4		10.4	
62	143.6	49.6		8.6	
61	141.8	48.8		6.8	
60	140	48		5	
59	138.2	47.2		3.2	
58	136.4	46.4		1.4	
57	134.6	45.6		0.4	
56	132.8	44.8		2.2	
55	131	44		4	
54	129.2	43.2		5.8	
53	127.4	42.4		7.6	
52	125.6	41.6		9.3	
51	123.8	40.8		11.2	
50	122	40		13	
49	120.2	39.2		14.8	
48	118.4	38.4		16.6	
47	116.6	37.6		18.4	
46	114.8	36.8		20.2	
45	113	36		22	
44	111.2	35.2		23.8	
43	109.4	34.4		25.6	
42	107.6	33.6		27.4	
41	105.8	32.8		29.2	
40	104	32		31	
39	102.2	31.2		32.8	
38	100.4	30.4		34.6	
37	98.6	29.6		36.4	
36	96.8	28.8		38.2	
35	95	28		40	
34	93.2	27.2		41.8	
33	91.4	26.4		43.6	
32	89.6	25.6		45.4	
31	87.8	24.8		47.2	
30	86	24		49	
29	84.2	23.2		50.8	
28	82.4	22.4		52.6	
27	80.6	21.6		54.4	
26	78.8	20.8		56.2	

An Inch of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) $= 3,630$ cubic feet $= 100.992$ tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.

Value in the United Kingdom

Million.	thousand \times thousand (10^6)
Billion.	million \times million (10^{12})
Trillion.	million \times billion (10^{18})
Quadrillion.	million \times trillion (10^{24})

Value in U.S.A.

Million.	thousand \times thousand (10^6)
Billion.	thousand \times million (10^9)
Trillion.	million \times million (10^{12})
Quadrillion.	million \times billion U.S. (10^{15})

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

Writing Paper

480 sheets	= 1 ream	516 sheets	= 1 ream
24 sheets	= 1 quire	2 reams	= 1 bundle
■ quires	= 1 ream	5 bundles	= 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.	72×48 inches
Antiquarian.	53×31
Double Elephant.	$40 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Eagle.	$42 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$
Atlas.	34×26
Colombier.	$34\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial.	30×22
Elephant.	28×23
Cartridge.	26×21
Super Royal.	27×19
Royal.	24×19
Medium.	$22 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$
Large Post.	$21 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
Copy or Draft.	20×16
Demy.	$18 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$
Post.	$19 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$
Pinched Post.	$18\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$
Foolscap.	$17 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet and $\frac{1}{2}$ Foolscap.	$22 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet and $\frac{1}{2}$ Foolscap.	$24\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
Double Foolscap.	$26\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$
Double Post.	$30\frac{1}{2} \times 19$
Double Large Post.	33×21
Double Demy.	31×20
Brief.	$16\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$
Pott.	$15 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

Foolscap.	$17 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Double Foolscap.	27×17
Crown.	20×15
Double Crown.	30×20
Quad Crown.	40×30
Double Quad Crown.	60×40
Post.	$19\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$
Double Post.	$31\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
Double Large Post.	33×21
Sheet and $\frac{1}{2}$ Post.	$23\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$
Demy.	$22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$
Double Demy.	$35 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$
Quad Demy.	45×35
Music Demy.	15×15
Medium.	23×18
Royal.	25×20
Super Royal.	$27\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$
Elephant.	28×23
Imperial.	30×22

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	=	46	×	36	inches
Double Imperial.....	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant.....	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound.....	=	31	×	21	"
Imperial Cap.....	=	29	×	21	"
Haven Cap.....	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap.....	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap.....	=	21	×	18	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	=	5½	×	4½	inches
Demy 18mo.....	=	5½	×	3½	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo).....	=	6½	×	4	"
Crown 8vo.....	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo.....	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo.....	=	8½	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo.....	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo.....	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo.....	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo.....	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to).....	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to.....	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to.....	=	11½	×	8½	"
Royal 4to.....	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to.....	=	15	×	11	"
Crown Folio.....	=	15	×	10	"
Demy Folio.....	=	17½	×	11½	"
Royal Folio.....	=	20	×	12½	"
Music.....	=	14	×	10½	"

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER SIZES

Simplification of the large number of stock paper sizes in use in the United Kingdom has been proceeding since publication of British Standard 730 in 1937. Recommendations made by the International Organization for Standardization were accepted by the United Kingdom in 1959 and it is considered that general adoption of the international or A size will bring great economies to users of paper.

The basis of the international series of paper sizes is a rectangle having an area of one square metre, the sides of which are in the proportion of $1:\sqrt{2}$. In other words, taking one side ■ X and the other as Y, this basic size provides the equation— $X:Y = 1:\sqrt{2}$; and $X \times Y = 1$. It may be noted that the proportions $1:\sqrt{2}$ have ■ geometrical relationship, the side and diagonal of any square being in this proportion. As the basic size is one square metre in area, this means that $X=841$ millimetres and $Y=1,189$ millimetres. The effect of this arrangement is that if the short side is doubled or the longer side halved, i.e., if the area of the sheet is doubled or halved, the shorter side and the longer side of the new sheet are still in the same proportion $1:\sqrt{2}$. This feature is particularly useful where photographic enlargement or reduction is used, as the proportions remain the same.

Description of the A series is by the capital A followed by ■ figure. The basic size has the description Ao and the higher the figure following the letter, the greater is the number of sub-divisions and therefore the smaller the sheet. Half Ao is A1 and half A1 is A2. Where larger dimensions are required the A is preceded by ■ figure. This 2A means twice the size of Ao; 4A is four times the size of Ao.

It is an essential feature of these series that the dimensions are of the trimmed or finished sizes.

'A' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
A o	841 × 1189	33·11 × 46·81
A 1	594 × 841	23·39 × 33·11
A 2	420 × 594	16·54 × 23·39
A 3	297 × 420	11·69 × 16·54
A 4	210 × 297	8·27 × 11·69
A 5	148 × 210	5·83 × 8·27
A 6	105 × 148	4·13 × 5·83
A 7	74 × 105	2·91 × 4·13
A 8	52 × 74	2·05 × 2·91
A 9	37 × 52	1·46 × 2·05
A 10	26 × 37	1·02 × 1·46

Subsidiary Series.—A series of B sizes has been devised for use in exceptional circumstances when sizes intermediate between any two adjacent sizes of the A series are needed.

'B' SERIES OF TRIMMED SIZES

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
B o	1000 × 1414	39·37 × 55·67
B 1	707 × 1000	27·83 × 39·37
B 2	500 × 707	19·68 × 27·83
B 3	353 × 500	13·90 × 19·68
B 4	250 × 353	9·84 × 13·90
B 5	176 × 250	6·93 × 9·84
B 6	125 × 176	4·92 × 6·93
B 7	88 × 125	3·46 × 4·92
B 8	62 × 88	2·44 × 3·46
B 9	44 × 62	1·73 × 2·44
B 10	31 × 44	1·22 × 1·73

In addition there is ■ series of C sizes which is used much less. A is for magazines and books, B for posters, wall charts and other large items, C for envelopes particularly where it is necessary for an envelope (in C series) to fit into another envelope. The size recommended for business correspondence is A4.

Long Sizes.—Long sizes are obtainable by dividing any appropriate sizes from the two series above into three, four or eight equal parts parallel with the shorter side in such a manner that the proportions mentioned in paragraph ■ (above) are not maintained, the ratio between the longer and the shorter sides being greater than $\sqrt{2}:1$. In practice long sizes should be produced from the A series only.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Length		Area		Volume		Weight (Mass.)								
Centimetres.	Inches.	Square Centimetres.	Square Inches.	Cubic Centimetres.	Cubic Inches.	Long Tons.	Short Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
2.540	1	0.394	6.452	1	0.155	16.387	1	0.061	0.893	1	1.120	0.907	1	1.102
5.080	2	0.787	12.903	2	0.310	32.774	2	0.122	1.786	2	2.240	1.814	2	2.205
7.620	3	1.181	19.355	3	0.465	49.161	3	0.183	2.679	3	3.360	2.722	3	3.307
10.160	4	1.575	25.806	4	0.620	65.548	4	0.244	3.571	4	4.480	3.629	4	4.409
12.700	5	1.969	32.258	5	0.775	81.936	5	0.305	4.464	5	5.600	4.536	5	5.512
15.240	6	2.362	38.710	6	0.930	98.323	6	0.366	5.357	6	6.720	5.443	6	6.614
17.780	7	2.756	45.161	7	1.085	114.710	7	0.427	6.250	7	7.840	6.350	7	7.716
20.320	8	3.150	51.613	8	1.240	131.097	8	0.488	7.143	8	8.960	7.257	8	8.818
22.860	9	3.543	58.064	9	1.395	147.484	9	0.549	8.036	9	10.080	8.165	9	9.921
25.400	10	3.937	64.516	10	1.550	163.871	10	0.610	8.929	10	11.200	9.072	10	11.023
50.800	20	7.874	129.032	20	3.100	327.742	20	1.220	17.857	20	22.400	18.144	20	22.046
76.200	30	11.811	193.548	30	4.650	491.613	30	1.831	26.786	30	33.600	27.216	30	33.069
101.600	40	15.748	258.064	40	6.200	655.484	40	2.441	35.714	40	44.800	36.287	40	44.092
127.000	50	19.685	323.580	50	7.750	810.355	50	3.051	44.643	50	56.000	45.359	50	55.116
152.400	60	23.622	387.096	60	9.300	983.226	60	3.661	53.571	60	67.200	54.431	60	66.139
177.800	70	27.559	451.612	70	10.850	1147.097	70	4.272	62.500	70	78.400	63.503	70	77.162
203.200	80	31.496	516.128	80	12.400	1310.668	80	4.882	71.429	80	89.600	72.575	80	88.185
228.600	90	35.433	580.644	90	13.950	1474.839	90	5.492	80.357	90	100.800	81.647	90	99.208
254.000	100	39.370	645.160	100	15.500	1638.710	100	6.102	89.286	100	112.000	90.719	100	110.231
Metres	Yards.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Kilo-grams.	Avg. Pounds.					
0.914	1	1.094	0.836	1	1.196	0.765	1	1.308	1.016	1	0.984	0.454	1	2.205
1.829	2	2.187	1.672	2	2.392	1.529	2	2.616	2.032	2	1.968	0.907	2	4.409
2.743	3	3.281	2.508	3	3.588	2.394	3	3.924	3.048	3	2.953	1.361	3	6.614
3.658	4	4.374	3.345	4	4.784	3.058	4	5.232	4.064	4	3.937	1.814	4	8.819
4.572	5	5.468	4.181	5	5.980	3.823	5	6.540	5.080	5	4.921	2.268	5	11.023
5.486	6	6.562	5.017	6	7.176	4.587	6	7.848	6.096	6	5.905	2.722	6	13.228
6.401	7	7.655	5.853	7	8.372	5.352	7	9.156	7.112	7	6.889	3.175	7	15.432
7.315	8	8.749	6.689	8	9.568	6.116	8	10.404	8.128	8	7.874	3.629	8	17.637
8.230	9	9.843	7.525	9	10.764	6.881	9	11.772	9.144	9	8.858	4.082	9	19.842
9.144	10	10.936	8.361	10	11.960	7.646	10	13.080	10.161	10	9.842	4.536	10	22.046
18.288	20	21.872	16.723	20	23.920	15.291	20	26.159	20.321	20	19.684	9.072	20	44.092
27.432	30	32.808	25.084	30	35.880	22.937	30	39.239	30.481	30	29.526	13.608	30	66.139
36.576	40	43.745	33.445	40	47.840	30.582	40	52.318	40.642	40	39.368	18.144	40	88.185
45.720	50	54.681	41.806	50	59.799	38.228	50	65.398	50.802	50	49.210	22.680	50	110.231
54.864	60	65.617	50.168	60	71.759	45.873	60	78.477	60.963	60	59.052	27.216	60	132.277
64.008	70	76.553	58.529	70	83.719	53.519	70	91.557	71.123	70	68.894	31.752	70	154.324
73.152	80	87.489	66.890	80	95.679	67.164	80	104.636	81.284	80	78.737	36.287	80	176.370
82.296	90	98.425	75.251	90	107.639	68.810	90	117.716	91.444	90	88.579	40.823	90	198.416
91.440	100	109.361	83.613	100	119.599	76.455	100	130.795	101.605	100	98.421	45.359	100	220.462
Kilo-metres.	Miles.	Square Kilo-metres.	Square Miles.	Litres.	Gallons.	Bushels U.S.	Bushels U.K.	Hectares.	Acres.					
1.609	1	0.621	2.590	1	0.386	4.546	1	0.220	1.032	1	0.969	0.405	1	2.471
3.219	2	1.243	5.180	2	0.772	9.092	2	0.440	2.064	2	1.938	0.809	2	4.942
4.828	3	1.864	7.770	3	1.158	13.638	3	0.660	3.096	3	2.907	1.214	3	7.413
6.437	4	2.485	10.360	4	1.544	18.184	4	0.880	4.128	4	3.876	1.619	4	9.884
8.047	5	3.107	12.950	5	1.931	22.730	5	1.100	5.160	5	4.845	2.023	5	12.355
9.656	6	3.728	15.540	6	2.317	27.276	6	1.320	6.192	6	5.814	2.428	6	14.826
11.265	7	4.350	18.130	7	2.703	31.822	7	1.540	7.224	7	6.783	2.833	7	17.297
12.875	8	4.971	20.720	8	3.089	36.368	8	1.760	8.256	8	7.752	3.237	8	19.769
14.484	9	5.592	23.310	9	3.475	40.914	9	1.980	9.288	9	8.721	3.642	9	22.240
16.093	10	6.214	25.900	10	3.861	45.460	10	2.200	10.321	10	9.689	4.047	10	24.711
32.187	20	12.427	51.800	20	7.722	90.919	20	4.400	20.641	20	19.379	8.094	20	49.421
48.280	30	18.641	77.700	30	11.583	136.379	30	6.599	30.962	30	29.068	12.140	30	74.132
64.374	40	24.855	103.600	40	15.444	181.839	40	8.799	41.282	40	38.758	16.187	40	98.842
80.467	50	31.069	129.499	50	19.305	227.298	50	10.999	51.603	50	48.447	20.234	50	123.553
96.561	60	37.282	155.399	60	23.166	272.758	60	13.199	61.923	60	58.137	24.281	60	148.263
112.654	70	43.496	181.299	70	27.027	318.217	70	15.398	72.244	70	67.826	28.328	70	172.974
128.748	80	49.710	207.199	80	30.888	363.677	80	17.598	82.564	80	77.516	32.375	80	197.684
144.841	90	55.923	233.099	90	34.749	409.137	90	19.798	92.885	90	87.205	36.422	90	222.395
160.934	100	62.137	258.999	100	38.610	454.596	100	21.998	103.205	100	96.895	40.469	100	247.105

SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTING PROOFS

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Letter(s) or word(s) requiring alteration should be struck through IN INK in the text and the substitution should be written in the nearest margin followed by / (the symbol used to denote that the marginal mark is concluded). Insertions should be indicated by ↗ or ↘ at the conclusion of the marginal mark and at the desired place in the text.

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Delete (take out)	↙ or ↘	/ — Vertical stroke to delete one or two letters; horizontal line to delete more	Take letter(s) or word(s) from beginning of one line to end of preceding line	(back) or take back	—
Delete and close up	↙ or ↘	Strike out letter(s) not required and add "close up" mark above and below	Begin a new paragraph	n.p.	before first word of new paragraph
Close up: delete space between letters	○	○ linking letters or words	No new para. here or run on previous matter with later matter	run on	between paras. or other matter
Use ligature (fi, fl, ff, etc.) or diphthong (æ, œ)	○ enclosing ligature or diphthong required	○ enclosing letters to be altered	Spell out in full the abbreviation, contraction, or figure	spell out	Encircle words, etc., or figures concerned
Insert space between letters or words	# ↗ ↘	under letter(s) or word(s) crossed out but to be retained	Insert omitted portion of copy	out - see copy	Attach the relevant copy to the proof, indicating omitted portion
Leave as printed (i.e. a cancellation of previous marking)	stet	....	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) under which this is placed to be superscript (i.e. high alignment) ¹	7	↗ for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) to be altered
Invert type (of letter(s) upside down)	○	Encircle letter(s) to be altered	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) over which this is placed to be subscript (low alignment) ²	7	↗ for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), etc., to be altered
"Battered" letter(s) to be replaced by similar but undamaged characters	X	Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be replaced and write the correct letter(s) in the margin	Change to lower case	l.c.	Encircle letter(s) to be altered
Push down space or "high" letter(s) or word(s)	— ↗ ↘	Encircle space, letter(s), or word(s) affected	Replace "wrong fount" by letter(s) of correct fount	w.f.	Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
Transpose	tr. or trs.	— ↗ ↘ between letters or words, numbered when necessary	Change to capital letters	caps.	= under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
Take letter(s) or word(s) from end of one line to beginning of next line	take over or over	—	Change to small capitals	s.c.	= under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered

↖ indicates — superior (superscript) figure one

↗ indicates an inferior (subscript) figure two

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Use capital letters for initial letter(s) (as desired) and small capitals for rest of word(s)		under initial letter(s) and under the remainder of the word(s)	Move lines to the left		at right side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)
Change to bold type		Draw wavy line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Move portion of matter so that it is positioned ■ indicated		at limits of required position
Change to roman type		Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Raise lines		↑ over lines to be raised
Change to italic type		Draw this straight line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Lower lines		↓ under lines to be lowered
Letter(s) or word(s) to be underlined		under letter(s), word(s), etc., to be underlined	Correct the vertical alignment		
Equalize space between words		between words	Straighten lines		through lines to be straightened
Reduce space		between words	Insert parentheses (round-shaped brackets)		
Space to be inserted between lines or paragraphs		Amount of space should be indicated	Insert [square] brackets		
To be placed in centre of line, etc.		Position to be indicated by	Insert hyphen		
Indent one en (approx. space occupied by n of type in use)		indicating approximate position	Insert en (=half-em) rule (see above)		
Indent one em (approx. space occupied by M of type in use)		Ditto	Insert one-em rule (see above)		
Indent two ems (approx. space occupied by MM of type in use)		Ditto	Insert two-em rule (see above)		
Move to the left		Ditto	Insert apostrophe		
Move to the right		Ditto	Insert single quotation marks		
Move lines to the right		at left side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)	Insert double quotation marks		
Punctuation			Insert ellipsis		
			Insert leader (visual guide to alignment in contents pages, etc.)		
			Insert shilling stroke (oblique)		

Punctuation . / : / © ® ? / ? / ! / ! /

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Per Ct.	$\frac{3}{2}$ Per Ct.	$\frac{4}{2}$ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	$\frac{5}{2}$ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.	Yr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Per Ct.	$\frac{3}{2}$ Per Ct.	$\frac{4}{2}$ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.	$\frac{5}{2}$ Per Ct.	6 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1	1·0250	1·0350	1·0450	1·0500	1·0550	1·0600
2	2·025	2·035	2·045	2·050	2·055	2·060	2	1·0506	1·0712	1·0920	1·1025	1·1130	1·1232
3	3·076	3·106	3·137	3·153	3·168	3·184	3	1·0769	1·1087	1·1412	1·1576	1·1742	1·1910
4	4·153	4·215	4·278	4·310	4·342	4·375	4	1·1038	1·1475	1·1925	1·2155	1·2388	1·2625
5	5·256	5·362	5·471	5·526	5·582	5·637	5	1·1314	1·1877	1·2462	1·2763	1·3070	1·3328
6	6·388	6·550	6·717	6·802	6·888	6·975	6	1·1597	1·2293	1·3023	1·3401	1·3788	1·4185
7	7·547	7·779	8·019	8·142	8·267	8·394	7	1·1887	1·2723	1·3609	1·4071	1·4547	1·5036
8	8·736	9·052	9·380	9·549	9·722	9·897	8	1·2184	1·3168	1·4221	1·4775	1·5347	1·5938
9	9·955	10·368	10·802	11·027	11·256	11·491	9	1·2489	1·3629	1·4861	1·5513	1·6101	1·6895
10	11·203	11·731	12·288	12·578	12·875	13·181	10	1·2801	1·4106	1·5530	1·6289	1·7081	1·7908
11	12·483	13·142	13·841	14·207	14·584	14·972	11	1·3121	1·4600	1·6229	1·7103	1·8021	1·8983
12	13·796	14·602	15·464	15·917	16·386	16·870	12	1·3449	1·5111	1·6959	1·7959	1·9022	2·0122
13	15·140	16·113	17·160	17·713	18·287	18·882	13	1·3785	1·5640	1·7722	1·8856	2·0058	2·1329
14	16·519	17·677	18·932	19·599	20·293	21·015	14	1·4130	1·6187	1·8519	1·9799	2·1161	2·2609
15	17·932	19·296	20·784	21·579	22·409	23·276	15	1·4483	1·6753	1·9353	2·0789	2·2325	2·3966
16	19·380	20·971	22·719	23·657	24·641	25·673	16	1·4845	1·7340	2·0224	2·1829	2·3553	2·5404
17	20·865	22·705	24·742	25·840	26·996	28·213	17	1·5216	1·7947	2·1134	2·2920	2·4848	2·6928
18	22·386	24·500	26·855	28·132	29·481	30·906	18	1·5597	1·8575	2·085	2·4066	2·6215	2·8543
19	23·946	26·357	29·064	30·539	32·103	33·760	19	1·5987	1·9225	2·3079	2·5270	2·7650	3·0256
20	25·545	28·280	31·371	33·066	34·868	36·786	20	1·6386	1·9898	2·4117	2·6532	2·9178	3·2071
21	27·183	30·209	33·783	35·719	37·786	39·993	21	1·6796	2·0594	2·520	2·7860	3·0782	3·3996
22	28·863	32·329	36·303	38·505	40·804	43·392	22	1·7216	2·1315	2·633	2·9253	3·2475	3·6035
23	30·584	34·460	38·937	41·430	44·112	46·996	23	1·7646	2·2061	2·7522	3·0715	3·4262	3·8197
24	32·349	36·667	41·689	44·502	47·538	50·816	24	1·8087	2·2833	2·8700	3·2251	3·6146	4·0489
25	34·158	38·950	44·565	47·727	51·153	54·865	25	1·8539	2·3632	3·0054	3·3864	3·8134	4·2919
26	36·012	41·313	47·571	51·113	54·966	59·156	26	1·9003	2·4460	3·1407	3·5557	4·0231	4·5494
27	37·912	43·759	50·711	54·669	58·089	63·706	27	1·9478	2·5316	3·2820	3·7335	4·2444	4·8222
28	39·860	46·291	53·993	58·403	63·234	68·528	28	1·9965	2·6202	3·4297	3·9201	4·4778	5·1117
29	41·856	48·911	57·423	62·323	67·711	73·640	29	2·0464	2·7119	3·5840	4·1161	4·7241	5·4184
30	43·903	51·623	61·007	66·439	72·435	79·058	30	2·0976	2·8068	3·7453	4·3219	4·9840	5·7435
31	46·000	54·429	64·752	70·761	77·419	84·802	31	2·1500	2·9050	3·9139	4·5380	5·2581	6·0881
32	48·150	57·335	68·666	75·299	82·677	90·890	32	2·2038	3·0067	4·090	4·7649	5·5473	6·4534
33	50·354	60·341	72·756	80·064	88·225	97·343	33	2·2589	3·1119	4·2740	5·0032	5·8524	6·8406
34	52·613	63·453	77·030	85·067	94·077	104·184	34	2·3153	3·2209	4·4664	5·2533	6·1742	7·2510
35	54·928	66·674	81·497	90·320	100·251	111·435	35	2·3732	3·3336	4·6673	5·5160	6·5138	7·6861
36	57·301	70·008	86·164	95·836	106·765	119·121	36	2·4325	3·4503	4·8774	5·7918	6·8721	8·1473
37	59·734	73·458	91·041	101·628	113·037	127·268	37	2·4933	3·5710	5·0699	6·0814	7·2501	8·6361
38	62·227	77·029	96·138	107·710	120·887	135·904	38	2·5557	3·6960	5·3262	6·3855	7·6488	9·1543
39	64·783	80·725	101·464	114·005	128·536	145·058	39	2·6196	3·8254	5·5659	6·7048	8·0695	9·7035
40	67·403	84·550	107·030	120·800	136·066	154·762	40	2·6851	3·9593	5·8164	7·0400	8·5133	10·2857
41	70·088	88·510	112·847	127·840	145·119	165·048	41	2·7522	4·0978	6·0781	7·3920	8·9815	10·9029
42	72·840	92·607	118·925	135·234	154·100	175·951	42	2·8210	4·2413	6·3516	7·7616	9·4755	11·5570
43	75·661	96·849	125·276	142·993	163·576	187·508	43	2·8815	4·3897	6·6374	8·1497	9·9967	12·2505
44	78·552	101·238	131·914	151·143	173·573	199·758	44	2·9638	4·5433	6·9361	8·5572	10·5420	12·9855
45	81·516	105·782	138·850	159·700	184·119	212·744	45	3·0379	4·7024	7·2482	8·9850	11·1266	13·7646
46	84·554	110·484	146·098	168·685	195·246	226·508	46	3·1139	4·8660	7·5744	9·4343	11·7385	14·5905
47	87·668	115·351	153·673	178·119	206·984	241·099	47	3·1917	5·0373	7·9153	9·9060	12·3841	15·4659
48	90·860	120·388	161·588	188·025	219·368	256·565	48	3·2715	5·2130	8·2715	10·4013	13·0053	16·3939
49	94·131	125·602	169·859	198·427	232·434	272·958	49	3·3533	5·3961	8·6437	10·9213	13·7838	17·3775
50	97·484	130·998	178·503	209·348	246·217	290·336	50	3·4371	5·5849	9·0326	11·4674	14·5420	18·4202

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1·35·012.

COMPANIES

(Registered by the Board of Trade Registrar of Companies, Companies House, 55-71 City Road, E.C.1. The Registry of Business Names is also located at Companies House.)

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,936,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1967, 31,292 new companies having a share capital were registered in Great Britain (England and Wales, 30,125; Scotland, 1,167), with nominal capital of £136,935,000. There were 16,583 public and 553,237 private companies, making a total of 569,820 companies on the Registers at the end of 1967. The number of public companies with a share capital was 10,570, the paid-up capital of these companies being £12,684,000,000.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 65	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 01	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	■ 72	■ 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 25	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	■ 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 32	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 ■	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	12 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 ■	12 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 ■
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 25
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28
							IN PERPETUITY				
							33 33				

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent?

ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 55, in receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (See Index), it will be seen that the expectation for age 50 is about 23 years; and from

the above table an annuity certain for 23 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 13·49 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,349 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this Example.

FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.)=The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39·1 degrees F.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour)=Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h.=3,413 B.Th.U.

Therm=100,000 B.Th.U.=29·3 k.w.h.

Atmosphere=pressure of 14·223 lb. per sq. in.=1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel=35 Imperial gallons=42 U.S. gallons.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7·0 barrels per metric tonne to 7·7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6·7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7·355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7·472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

READY RECKONER OR MARKETING TABLE

No.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 11	1
2	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 16	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 22	2
3	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 18	0 0 21	0 0 24	0 0 27	0 0 30	0 0 33	3
4	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 12	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 24	0 0 28	0 0 32	0 0 36	0 0 40	0 0 44	4
5	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 15	0 0 20	0 0 25	0 0 30	0 0 35	0 0 40	0 0 45	0 0 50	0 0 55	5
6	0 0 6	0 0 12	0 0 18	0 0 24	0 0 30	0 0 36	0 0 42	0 0 48	0 0 54	0 0 60	0 0 66	6
7	0 0 7	0 0 14	0 0 21	0 0 28	0 0 35	0 0 42	0 0 49	0 0 56	0 0 63	0 0 70	0 0 77	7
8	0 0 8	0 0 16	0 0 24	0 0 32	0 0 40	0 0 48	0 0 56	0 0 64	0 0 72	0 0 80	0 0 88	8
9	0 0 9	0 0 18	0 0 27	0 0 36	0 0 45	0 0 54	0 0 63	0 0 72	0 0 81	0 0 90	0 0 99	9
10	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 18	0 0 26	0 0 34	0 0 42	0 0 50	0 0 58	0 0 66	0 0 74	0 0 82	10
11	0 2 3	0 5 6	0 8 9	0 11 12	0 14 10	0 17 9	0 20 8	0 23 7	0 26 6	0 29 5	0 32 4	11
12	0 3 6	0 6 9	0 9 12	0 12 15	0 15 12	0 18 10	0 21 8	0 24 7	0 27 6	0 30 5	0 33 4	12
13	0 3 2	0 6 5	0 9 8	0 12 11	0 15 10	0 18 9	0 21 8	0 24 7	0 27 6	0 30 5	0 33 4	13
14	0 3 7	0 7 10	0 10 13	0 13 16	0 16 12	0 19 10	0 22 9	0 25 8	0 28 7	0 31 6	0 34 5	14
15	0 3 4	0 7 11	0 11 14	0 13 16	0 16 13	0 19 12	0 22 11	0 25 10	0 28 9	0 31 8	0 34 7	15
16	0 4 8	0 8 10	0 11 14	0 14 17	0 17 14	0 20 13	0 23 12	0 26 11	0 29 10	0 32 9	0 35 8	16
17	0 4 2	0 8 12	0 12 15	0 15 18	0 18 15	0 21 14	0 24 13	0 27 12	0 30 11	0 33 10	0 36 9	17
18	0 4 5	0 9 12	0 12 15	0 15 18	0 18 15	0 21 14	0 24 13	0 27 12	0 30 11	0 33 10	0 36 9	18
19	0 4 2	0 9 12	0 12 15	0 15 18	0 18 15	0 21 14	0 24 13	0 27 12	0 30 11	0 33 10	0 36 9	19
20	0 5 10	0 10 13	0 13 16	0 16 19	0 19 16	0 22 15	0 25 14	0 28 13	0 31 12	0 34 11	0 37 10	20
21	0 5 3	0 10 2	0 13 4	0 16 6	0 19 8	0 22 10	0 25 12	0 28 14	0 31 16	0 34 18	0 37 20	21
22	0 5 0	0 11 1	0 14 3	0 17 5	0 20 7	0 23 9	0 26 11	0 29 13	0 32 15	0 35 17	0 38 19	22
23	0 5 0	0 11 1	0 14 3	0 17 5	0 20 7	0 23 9	0 26 11	0 29 13	0 32 15	0 35 17	0 38 20	23
24	0 6 1	0 10 1	0 13 2	0 16 4	0 19 6	0 22 8	0 25 10	0 28 12	0 31 14	0 34 16	0 37 18	24
25	0 6 3	0 10 2	0 13 4	0 16 6	0 19 8	0 22 10	0 25 12	0 28 14	0 31 16	0 34 18	0 37 20	25
26	0 6 1	0 10 2	0 13 4	0 16 6	0 19 8	0 22 10	0 25 12	0 28 14	0 31 16	0 34 18	0 37 20	26
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30	0 7 2	0 13 2	0 16 4	0 19 6	0 22 8	0 25 10	0 28 12	0 31 14	0 34 16	0 37 18	0 40 20	30
31	0 7 3	0 13 1	0 16 2	0 19 4	0 22 6	0 25 8	0 28 10	0 31 12	0 34 14	0 37 16	0 40 18	31
32	0 7 0	0 14 2	0 17 3	0 20 5	0 23 7	0 26 9	0 29 11	0 32 13	0 35 15	0 38 17	0 41 19	32
33	0 8 1	0 14 2	0 17 3	0 20 5	0 23 7	0 26 9	0 29 11	0 32 13	0 35 15	0 38 17	0 41 20	33
34	0 8 0	0 15 1	0 18 3	0 21 5	0 24 7	0 27 9	0 30 11	0 33 13	0 36 15	0 39 17	0 42 19	34
35	0 8 0	0 15 2	0 18 4	0 21 6	0 24 8	0 27 10	0 30 12	0 33 14	0 36 16	0 39 18	0 42 20	35
36	0 9 0	0 6 3	0 9 5	0 12 7	0 15 9	0 18 11	0 21 13	0 24 15	0 27 17	0 30 19	0 33 21	36
37	0 9 0	0 6 2	0 8 4	0 11 6	0 14 8	0 17 10	0 20 12	0 23 14	0 26 16	0 29 18	0 32 20	37
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42	0 10 2	0 9 4	0 12 6	0 15 8	0 18 10	0 21 12	0 24 14	0 27 16	0 30 18	0 33 20	0 36 22	42
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48	0 11 0	0 12 3	0 15 5	0 18 7	0 21 9	0 24 11	0 27 13	0 30 15	0 33 17	0 36 19	0 39 21	48
49	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 16 3	0 19 4	0 22 6	0 25 8	0 28 10	0 31 12	0 34 14	0 37 16	0 40 18	49
50	0 12 0	0 13 1	0 16 4	0 19 5	0 22 7	0 25 9	0 28 11	0 31 13	0 34 15	0 37 17	0 40 19	50
51	1 0 2	1 1 3	2 1 4	3 1 5	4 1 6	5 1 7	6 1 8	7 1 9	8 1 10	9 1 11	10 1 12	51
52	1 1 2	2 3 3	3 4 4	4 5 5	5 6 6	6 7 7	7 8 8	8 9 9	9 10 10	10 11 11	11 12 12	52
53	1 1 2	2 1 3	3 2 4	4 3 5	5 4 6	6 3 7	7 2 8	8 1 9	9 0 10	10 1 11	11 2 12	53
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56	1 2 2	2 2 3	3 3 4	4 4 5	5 5 6	6 6 7	7 7 8	8 8 9	9 9 10	10 10 11	11 11 12	56
57	1 2 2	2 2 3	3 3 4	4 4 5	5 5 6	6 6 7	7 7 8	8 8 9	9 9 10	10 10 11	11 11 12	57
58	1 2 1	2 1 3	3 2 4	4 1 5	5 0 6	6 1 7	7 0 8	8 1 9	9 0 10	10 1 11	11 2 12	58
59	1 2 1	2 1 3	3 2 4	4 1 5	5 0 6	6 1 7	7 0 8	8 1 9	9 0 10	10 1 11	11 2 12	59
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61	1 3 2	2 3 3	3 4 4	4 5 5	5 6 6	6 7 7	7 8 8	8 9 9	9 10 10	10 11 11	11 12 12	61
62	1 3 2	2 3 3	3 4 4	4 5 5	5 6 6	6 7 7	7 8 8	8 9 9	9 10 10	10 11 11	11 12 12	62
63	1 3 2	2 3 3	3 4 4	4 5 5	5 6 6	6 7 7	7 8 8	8 9 9	9 10 10	10 11 11	11 12 12	63
64	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	64
65	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	65
66	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	66
67	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	67
68	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	68
69	1 4 2	2 4 3	3 5 4	4 6 5	5 7 6	6 8 7	7 9 8	8 10 9	9 11 10	10 12 11	11 13 12	69
70	1 5 2	2 5 3	3 6 4	4 7 5	5 8 6	6 9 7	7 10 8	8 11 9	9 12 10	10 13 11	11 14 12	70
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76	1 7 3	2 7 4	3 8 5	4 9 6	5 10 7	6 11 8	7 12 9	8 13 10	9 14 11	10 15 12	11 16 13	76
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82	1 9 3	2 9 4	3 10 5	4 12 6	5 14 7	6 16 8	7 18 9	8 20 10	9 22 11	10 24 12	11 26 13	82
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"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS, 1969

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PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

Details of the charitable bequests of 38 women and 21 men form the appended alphabetical list comprising the principal charitable bequests noted since our last issue. The gross figure of the estate is shown in each case, but deductions of debts, charges, etc., from this figure, and the subtraction of estate duty from the net estate have to be made, together with legacies made by the testators, before the residuary estate, i.e. the final distributable figure for the organizations shown, can be arrived at.

Despite the demands of the Treasury by way of death duties, the estates of six of the testators show final gifts of £500,000 for various purposes. Miss Clara C. Tailby, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mrs. Ida D. M. Taylor, of Bickley, Kent, both left nearly £100,000 to aid the blind, children, and the R.N.L.I., with a proportion of Mrs. Taylor's estate to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, "but not for vivisection". Among other bequests to the lifeboat institution is a sum of £25,000, from the estate of Dorothy Una Ratcliffe, the poet and writer, for a lifeboat—to be named "Lord Brotherton"—stationed on the Yorkshire coast. She also left £25,000 for additions to the Brotherton Collection at Leeds University. Lord Brotherton was her uncle-in-law. Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, the former Tory M.P. for Kidderminster, left an unusual legacy of £100,000 to the States of Jersey, towards the cost of a Kursaal, and the remainder of his estate to aid children and the old and deprived, with a smaller share to the lifeboat institution. The care and protection of animals again figures prominently in the list and is headed by a gift of £60,000, under the will of Mrs. Lettice M. D. Macneal, of Jamaica, to the Cats Protection League, Slough. Among estates not listed here, Mrs. May Barnes, of Bath, left a large legacy for stray and abandoned cats, as she felt that dogs generally had the sympathy of the public, and a Worthing woman, Miss Alice Stubbings, left £10,000 for the care of her dogs. At the other end of the scale, Miss Grace Munro, of Bristol, left £25 to Bristol's Chief Constable to provide loaf sugar for the city's mounted police horses. The sugar was translated to carrots by the police authorities on the grounds of energy and economy. Miss Phyllis A. Dobson, of Nottingham, left £25,000 to benefit animals, and the R.S.P.C.A. receive £32,000 under the Will of Mrs. Mabel L. Kent, of Saltdean, Sussex.

Among bequests to the National Trust is the residue of the £1-million estate of Mrs. Hannah Gubbay, of Barnet, Herts., a cousin of Sir Philip Sassoon, and nearly £40,000 from the estate of Mrs. Dorothy M. Harris, of Penn, Wolverhampton. Other millionaire estates with benefits to charitable bodies include Mr. Louis Dreyfus, chairman of the world famous music publishers Chappell & Co. Ltd., and Mr. Francis B. Winham, a former estate agent's clerk who became a "man of property". The City of London's Skinners Company benefit by £500,000 under the Will of Mr. David O. Beale, a farmer and company director, of Basingstoke, and £20,000 goes to the London Homes for the Elderly Ltd., from the estate of Sir George H. Wilkinson, Bart, K.C.V.O., London's Lord Mayor in the 1940-41 blitz. Mr. George L. Nicholls, a London solicitor, left the residue of his £606,638 estate, subject to a life interest, to aid the deaf and dumb, the blind, and children. The Cheshire Homes, Dr. Barnardo's, and St. Dunstan's share £50,000 under the Will of Mr. Harry Allwright, a retired butcher, of Birchington, Kent, and Mr. James J. Barlow, of Lower Parkstone, Dorset, apart from £10,000 to Trinity College, Cambridge, left the Midland Bank—his executor—to distribute the £80,000 of his residuary estate to such charitable institutions as they think fit.

A share in the £54,761 estate of Miss Emily O. J. Hubert is left to "Suicides (The Samaritans)" for their admirable work for the lonely and disturbed, and Mr. Samuel A. H. Hutchinson, of Bognor Regis, a quiet, retired poultry farmer, left £5,000 each to the R.N.L.I., and the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, and among other legacies £500 to a Littlehampton woman who was his luncheon companion on many occasions in enjoyment of "her lively conversation and merry laugh which have been a tonic to me". Over £25,000 to aid lepers is shown in the will of Miss Amelia O. Stott, of Worthing, and £75,000 is left to their respective parish

churches by Miss Nora K. Macswinney, of Haywards Heath, Miss Emily G. Osborn, of Turvey, Beds., and Miss Daisy M. Pollard, of Diss, Norfolk.

Legacies for research and education are shown in the list, with the largest amount of over £250,000, being left for research into the cause and cure of cancer.

Bequests of eyes and bodies for anatomical examination, under the respective acts, become increasingly familiar under Wills, and the world wide interest in heart transplants probably foreshadows legislation in this country on the transfer of organs. The case of the South African Dr. Blaiberg is echoed in the grant of 1m. rand (about £590,000) to Cape Town University for research on heart disease and organ transplants, the gift coming from eight South African mining finance houses.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Blake Harwood Agate, of Worthing.	£23,710	£5,000 to Christ's Hospital, Horsham.
Mr. Harry Allwright, of Birchington, Kent.	£115,170	£5,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's, St. Dunstan's and Cheshire Homes.
Miss Violet Mary Arnold, of Barnes, S.W.13.	£62,925	The residue to Beverley Housing Association Ltd., Barnes.
Mr. James Jardine Barlow, of Lower Parkstone, Poole	£224,759	£10,000 to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the residue for charitable purposes as his executor decides.

(continued on page iv)

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP FOR THEIR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK AND SCHOOL OF ADVENTURE

Dockland, Isle of Dogs. E.14

Dockland, Bristol

Dockland, Rotherhithe. S.E.16

Dockland, Devonport

Dockland, Dagenham Docks

Dockland, Stratford. E.15

Dockland, Hainault, Essex

Dockland Holiday Home, Herne Bay

Dockland School of Adventure, Ross-shire

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

President : H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Chairman of the Governing Body: BRIGADIER THE MOST HON. MARQUESS DOURO M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS

Joint Hon. Treasurers: A. C. SINDEN, Esq., R. P. FAWKNER-CORBETT, Esq.

Because teenage delinquency continues to increase it is vital that further remedies are necessary. You will remember that the youthful years are exciting with an urgency that needs adventurous and even hazardous satisfaction and this we provide but, owing to financial stringency, in insufficient quantity. Today's youth are tomorrow's adults so if you and yours look for stability in the years ahead, support those societies that help the young to become reliable people. We opened a School of Adventure in the West Highlands in 1964 but many further establishments are a necessity. Literature and Annual Report sent on request.

GIFTS

COVENANTS

DONATIONS

LEGACIES

The General Secretary, Dockland Settlements,

H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15



Why BARNARDO'S in the welfare state?

Each year in Britain, many thousands of children need help. Yet the already overloaded Welfare State just cannot cope with them all. This is where Barnardo's step into the breach. Please, help us continue our vital work—it depends entirely on voluntary support.

Why Barnardo's need your help

We have over ■ hundred Homes here and abroad.

We place as many children as possible with foster parents.

We operate a Family Care Service in co-operation with Local Authorities and other voluntary agencies to help children without separating them from their parents.

We have five special schools for the care and education of severely physically handicapped children.

We help unsupported mothers to care for their children.

We provide special care for maladjusted children.

We run Adventure Training courses for boys and girls.

We organise full time training courses in child care.

Ask your secretary to send the coupon for literature and further details of our work.

To: Dr. Barnardo's 233
Stepney Causeway, London, E.I.

Please send me full details about the work of Barnardo's.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



BARNARDO'S

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. David Oliver Beale, of Dummer, near Basingstoke.	£680,209	The residue to the Worshipful Company of Skinners, London.
Miss Eveline Boyle, of Heald Green, Cheshire.	£25,310	The residue equally between the Cancer Research Fund, Christie Hospital, Manchester, and Dr. Barnardo's.
Mr. Reginald Percy Bowker, of Sheffield.	£256,872	The residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the Institute of Cancer Research.
Miss Edith Brownlow Byron, of York.	£51,484	One-eighth of the residue each to the Royal U.K. Beneficent Association, the British & Foreign Bible Society, the British Israel World Federation and the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.
Mr. James Francis Chadwick, of Llangoed, Anglesey.	£79,033	His residence, certain effects and the residue to Anglesey County Council for the housing of old people.
Mr. John Davies, of Fairfach, Llandeilo, Carms.	£43,427	£5,000 to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the residue to thirteen other charities.
Miss Lizzie Dimbleby, of Leeds.	£40,629	The residue to the Leeds branch of the Swedish Society of Friends to the Jewish People.

(continued on page vi)

remember



helps children with all handicaps

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ★ Support and help for families | ★ Special schools |
| ★ Holiday centres | ★ Worldwide information service |

PLEASE SEND A DONATION TODAY TO THE LORD GRENFELL

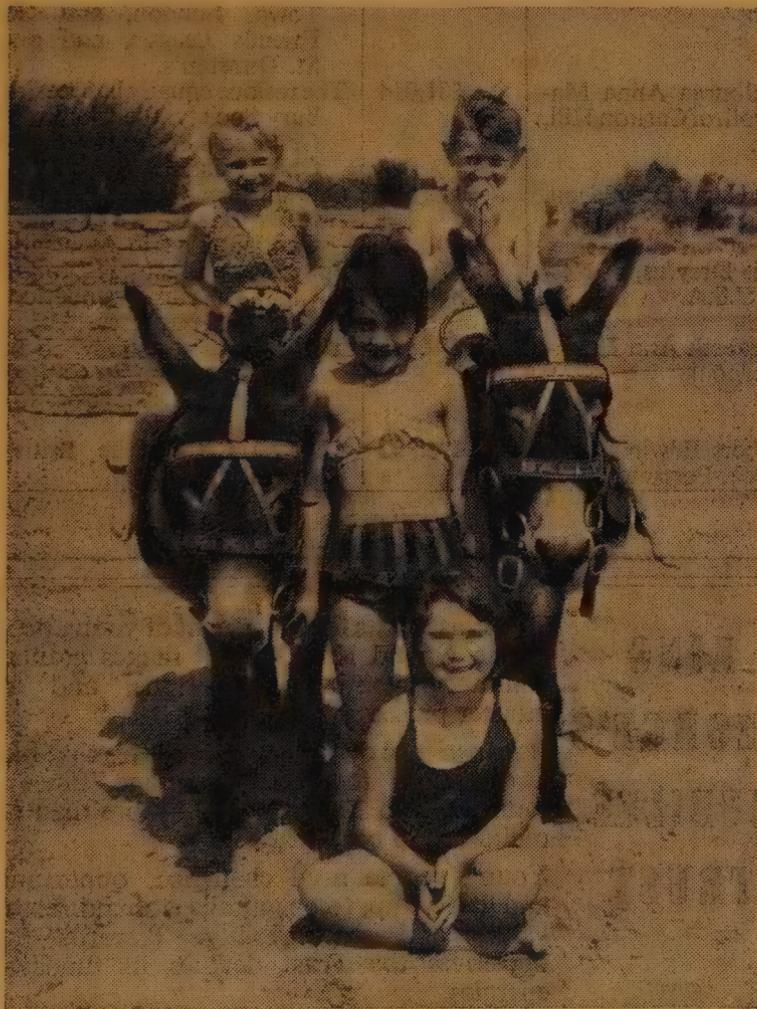
I C A A

(Invalid Children's Aid Association)

126 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON S.W.1

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Please help some of the thousands of needy or neglected children in Britain to be as happy as these.

*50/- will secure a week's holiday for them in the country or at the seaside
PLEASE ALSO REMEMBER CHILDREN IN YOUR WILL*

Donations to:

81 DENISON HOUSE, 296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Phyllis Audrey Dobson, of Nottingham.	£49,011	The residue as to five-sixths equally between the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the P.D.S.A., R.S.P.C.A., Royal Veterinary College and Hospital, Camden Town, London, and Our Dumb Friends League, and one-sixth to St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Walburga Anna Matilda Doll, of Carlton Hill, N.W.8.	£81,014	The residue equally between the Shaftesbury Society, the Church of England Children's Society, and the National Children's Homes.
Mr. John Harry Donaldson, of Folkestone.	£112,622	One-third of the residuary estate each to Dr. Barnardo's and the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.
Mr. Louis Dreyfus, of New York, U.S.A.	£1,176,967 (in England)	Subject to a life interest to the Jean and Louis Dreyfus Foundation, or other charitable purposes.
Miss Elizabeth Ann Evans, of Liverpool.	£79,314	The residue equally between the Liverpool Anglican Cathedral Building Fund, Dr. Barnardo's and St. Dunstan's.
Mr. Herbert Edwin Every, of Hilsea, Portsmouth.	£26,332	The residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

continued on page viii)

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST

Patron:
HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN

Chairman:
H.R.H. The Duke of
Gloucester, K.G., K.T.

The Trust exists for the benefit of young people in the United Kingdom. It makes grants to voluntary youth organisations, and aids pioneer projects for youth.

Its experience over the years ensures that funds are used to the best advantage. Since its foundation in 1935, grants of more than £1.8 million have been made.

Young people need challenge, opportunity, and leadership, to encourage a sound sense of values and responsibility. Towards these objectives the Trust devotes its funds and energies.

Please support this constructive work by a donation, covenant or bequest.

Suggested wording for bequests:

"I hereby bequeath the sum of £... free of duty to King George's Jubilee Trust, 166 Piccadilly, W.I. for use in accordance with the terms of its Trust Deed."

RELIEF IS NOT ENOUGH

Hunger, poverty and illiteracy are suffered by more than half the world's people, and ■ great deal of magnificent work is being done to provide immediate relief where it is most needed.

But unless children who are now deprived of food and education are to look forward to a lifetime of dependence upon others, steps must be taken to ensure that the most able of them are so trained as to be able to serve their own people in the most constructive ways.

RELIEF, ALTHOUGH DESPERATELY NEEDED, IS NOT ENOUGH

To whom must the under-developed and developing nations look for their trained teachers, skilled administrators, qualified doctors and nurses, technical and scientific experts? We believe that it is the responsibility of the wealthier nations to provide opportunities for ■ high standard of education and professional or practical training to enable children to play, in later life, ■ significant part in the affairs of their own countries. The Pestalozzi Children's Village, where selected children from the less-developed countries receive education and training in an international atmosphere, is ■ positive contribution to this end.

Donations, gifts under Deed of Covenant and bequests are urgently needed.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby bequeath the sum of pounds free of duty to the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust, Sedlescombe, Battle, Sussex, for the general purposes of that Trust, and I direct that the receipt of the Honorary Treasurer shall be a good discharge of such legacy.

THE RT. HON. LORD SAINSBURY, PRESIDENT

PESTALOZZI CHILDREN'S VILLAGE TRUST

Sedlescombe, Battle, Sussex

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Elizabeth Griffith, of Crug, near Caernarvon.	£106,682	Two-thirds of the residuary estate to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and one-third to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. The residue to the National Trust.
Mrs. Hannah Gubbay, of Barnet, Herts.	£1,096,110	
Mr. Horace Haffenden, of Wilmington, Sussex.	£10,297	All of his property to the R.N.L.I.
Mrs. Dorothy May Harris, of Penn, Wolverhampton.	£72,618	The residue to the National Trust.
Miss Marjory Doris Haye, of Hove, Sussex.	£33,717	The residue equally between the N.S.P.C.C., and the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Esther Sophia Haynes, of Cranleigh, Surrey.	£37,738	The residue between Dr. Barnardo's and St. Dunstan's.
Miss Emily Ophelia Juliet Hubert, of Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.	£54,761	All of her property equally between the R.N.L.I., the London Association for the Blind, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and "Suicides (The Samaritans)".
Mr. Samuel Arthur Hely Hutchinson, of Bognor Regis.	£89,608	£5,000 each to the R.N.L.I., and the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

(continued on page x)

1869 - 1969

A MILESTONE IN CHILD CARE

We thank God for all He has enabled the National Children's Home to accomplish for children throughout the last hundred years. We pray for His continuing blessing in the years that lie ahead.

Will you share with us in this practical piece of Christian service? We shall need your constant support if the work is to progress.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Patron : H.M. The Queen

85 Highbury Park, London, N.5.



YOUNG AND HAPPY!

After a start in troubled waters, these boys and girls have reached a calm haven where, under Spurgeon's loving individual care, they are being trained for the voyage of life.

Maintaining our large family is not easy. We depend on voluntary contributions. There is no State aid and we require, every week, a sum of £1,500.

Will YOU help us to ensure a happy future for our needy little ones?



Send a gift to Mr. Peter Johnson, Secretary,
Spurgeon's Homes, 38 Haddon House,
Road, Birchington, Kent.

**SPURGEON'S
HOMES**

Name	Gross value	
Miss Ethel Kyra Kate Irvine, of Clifton, Bristol.	£166,896	The residue equally between R.S.P.C.A., British Sailors Society, R.N.L.I., Ex-Services Welfare Society, St. Dunstan's, N.S.P.C.C., Church of England Children's Society, S.P.G. in Foreign Parts, Clergy Orphan Corporation, Solicitors' Benevolent Association, Church Lads Brigade in Bristol, Earl Haig's Fund, Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, Clergy Daughters.
Mr. Sidney Henderson James, of Didsbury, Manchester.	£24,994	£5,000 and the residue to the Northern Congregational College, Whalley Range.
Mrs. Sarah Kendrick, of Parkside, S.W.1.	£518,953	One-half of the residuary estate equally between the Hampstead General and North West London Hospital, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, and the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, and one-half to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation.

(continued on page xii)

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for
Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 6,723 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 22,631 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

immunization came too late

16,000 members in 90 Branches meet together to fight against the utter loneliness and hopelessness that accompanies disability through poliomyelitis

PLEASE HELP THEM TO HELP THEMSELVES

LEGACIES · DONATIONS · COVENANTED GIFTS

To Gen. Sec.

THE BRITISH POLIO FELLOWSHIP

(The Infantile Paralysis Fellowship, Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)
CLIFTON HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON N.W.1 (01-387-5851)

Do YOU have a FIT HEALTHY CHILD?

If you have, then as a thank offering please help a school-leaver too physically handicapped for acceptance by a State Vocational Training establishment.

Capital is urgently needed by The Star Centre for Youth to enable more of the 20,000 handicapped children who leave school every year to be given specialised training and remedial therapy not otherwise available to them.

Please write for full details to

THE STAR CENTRE FOR YOUTH

(Dept. W), 119 The Promenade, Cheltenham, Glos.

President: The Hon. Dame Isobel Cripps, G.B.E.

Vice President: Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort

*Registered under the National Assistance Act 1948 and
Charities Act 1960*



THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Margaret Pyke House, 27/35 Mortimer Street,
London W1N 8BQ Tel: 01-636 9135

President: Lord Platt, MD, LLB, FRCP

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION is the largest non-profit-making medical service in the country. It operates over 820 family planning clinics in England, Scotland and Wales staffed by specially trained doctors and nurses where birth control advice and supplies are available. It also provides:

- ★ training courses for doctors, nurses and students
- ★ clinical testing of new methods of fertility control
- ★ investigation and treatment of male infertility
- ★ help with sex problems in marriage
- ★ a pregnancy testing service
- ★ an information and publications department
- ★ advice and mail order departments

Name	Gross value	
Mrs. Mabel Louisa Kent, of Saltdean, Sussex.	£42,867	The residue to the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Flora Koch, of Hampstead, London.	£113,779	£5,000 to the Medical Research Council, and the residue for charitable purposes as an executor decides.
Mrs. Lilian Annie Lowe, of Eastbourne.	£170,510	£5,000 to Holy Trinity Church, Eastbourne, £2,000 each and one-fifth of the residuary estate each to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, the Royal Medical Benevolent Society, and the Wireless for the Bedridden Society, and £1,000 and one-fifth of the residuary estate to the Eastbourne Lifeboat Association (Ladies Guild Section), and the other one-fifth to the Fairbridge Society.
Miss Mary Flowerdew Macindoe, of Speldhurst, Kent.	£116,914	The residue equally between the Royal Free Cancer Hospital and the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Lettice Mary Digby Macneal, of Ocho Rios, Jamaica.	£67,165 (in England)	The residue to the Cats Protection League, Slough.

(continued on page xiv)

A HOME ON RICHMOND HILL

SERIOUSLY DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN

young and old, have found peace of mind and comfort in their affliction in ■ true HOME.

HELP

these men to live with confidence in their security and with hope for future mental and physical well being by

LEGACY OR DONATION

THE STAR AND GARTER HOME
RICHMOND ON THAMES, SURREY

Telephone 940-3314

22,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICE MEN await a word from you



A word of encouragement and a token of help - needed, now, by British Ex-Service men who have sacrificed a full life. Many of them are completely unable to help themselves. Money is urgently needed to help these men conquer their handicap - money to equip and maintain homes in which they can be given convalescence, or care and comfort in their old age. BLESMA is not aided by the State. Will you help?

Donations, legacies, information:—

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., Chairman of Appeal (WA9).
Midland Bank Ltd., 89, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C.1.

**BRITISH LIMBLESS
EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION**

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948
and, as a charity, under the Charities Act 1960).

Name	Gross value	
Miss Nora Kathleen Macswinney, of Haywards Heath, Sussex.	£66,457	The residue to St. Winifrid's Parish Church, Haywards Heath, and its daughter churches.
Mrs. Constance Kathleen Maylain, of Cambridge, Bath.	£62,539	£3,000 to the P.D.S.A. for a mobile dispensary.
Mrs. Florence Maude Maynard, of Hadley Wood, Herts.	£64,877	The residue to the Mother Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., of Grouville, Jersey.	£30,293 (in England)	£100,000 to the States of Jersey, for a Kursaal, and the residue equally between the Society for the Protection of Children in Bombay, the Fairbridge Society, the London Boys Home, the Church of England Children's Society, the Children's Aid Society, the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Society, the Greater London Fund for the Blind, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's, and the R.N.L.I.

(continued on page xvi)

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with such vital issues as housing and the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1

Telephone : Langham 8343

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

THE *Royal Alfred*
 MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY
 ESTABLISHED 1865

PROVIDES a modern residential Home and Hospital for Retired Officers and men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets at Belvedere, Kent.

PROVIDES a modern residential Home for widows of Officers and men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets at Eastbourne, Sussex.

PROVIDES regular cash allowances and grants to Officers and men of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, their widows and dependants, if in need.

PROVIDES financial help to those who served in war time only but are now disabled and in distress.

PROVIDES self-contained flatlets for veteran seafarers and widows at Banstead, Surrey

The Royal Alfred relies on donations and legacies to continue its work for those who have served the country well.

Please send a gift now or remember the Society in your will.

General Secretary: D. J. LAFFERTY, M.B.E., O.St.J.

"Weston Acres", Woodmansterne Lane, Woodmansterne,
 Nr. Banstead, Surrey. Tel.: Burgh Heath 52231/2



THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, in personal and domestic

difficulties, or old age. Training and employment for the disabled in the seven Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: The Secretary, 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

RNBT

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST
for the benefit of serving and ex-serving Naval men and their dependants when in necessity or distress.

HEAD OFFICE: HIGH STREET, BROMPTON, GILLINGHAM, KENT

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. George Lawson Nicholls, of Ashford, Mdx.	£606,638	Subject to a life interest the residue equally between the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, the Royal School for Daughters of Army Officers, Dr. Barnardo's, and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.
Miss Emily Gertrude Osborn, of Turvey, Beds.	£31,100	The residue to Turvey Parish Church.
Mrs. Dorothy Una McGrigor Phillips, of North Berwick, East Lothian.	£1,725,237	£25,000 to the Brotherton Collection, Leeds University, and £25,000 to the R.N.L.I.
Miss Barbara Pollard, of Clifton, York.	£44,358	The residue equally between the R.N.L.I., and Dr. Barnardo's.
Miss Daisy Maud Pollard, of Diss, Norfolk.	£22,836	The residue to St. Mary's Church, Diss.
Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Ricketts, of Clacton-on-Sea.	£70,398	£5,000 and a share in the residuary estate to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Miss Sylvia Phyllis Robinson, of Pagham, Bognor Regis.	£53,032	The residue equally between the R.N.L.I., and the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Mr. Reginald Stones Robinson of Worthing.	£10,982	All of his property to the Royal Masonic School for Boys.
Miss Maude Baldwin Rogerston, of Seaford, Sussex.	£29,690	The residue to Liverpool University.
Mrs. Sarah Frances Mary Roose, of Rhyl, Flint.	£71,330	All of her property to Liverpool Radium Institute.

(continued on page xviii)

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG AT HOME...

The man away on active service needs someone to stand in for him – to cope with the situation and let him know that all is well. That someone is one of SSAFA's 12,000 voluntary representatives to be found all over Britain. And long after the Serving man has returned to civilian life he and his family can still call on SSAFA for help and advice.

That's why SSAFA's work is varied as life itself. It can and does push back fear and loneliness, relieve past debt and bring new hope to shattered families.

This work – like anything worth while – costs money and is maintained almost entirely by voluntary subscription.

Donations and legacies please to :

S S A F A

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association
 (founded 1885)

27 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1

Why we need your help in 1969.

THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND



Some people find it difficult to believe that in 1969 there is any need to support a Service Charity. After all, they argue, the Second World War ended 24 years ago and surely there cannot be many veterans of the 1914-18 War left.

But a closer look at the facts proves this to be untrue.

During 1968, Army Benevolence received over 50,000 calls for help—that's nearly 1,000 calls a week—from serving soldiers, ex-soldiers and their families. Over £600,000 in grants were made in 1968 but we need £750,000 every year to meet the minimum needs of

the Army. In other words, the wars may be over but the benevolent work still goes on. We are not only concerned with death and injury in the course of duty but also when catastrophe unexpectedly strikes the ex-soldier, bringing a life or career abruptly to an end and plight to his wife and family.

But don't just take our word for it; for full details about the work of the Fund, write to:

**The Army Benevolent Fund (Dept. 40),
20 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.**

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Douglas Eric Smith, of Sidmouth, Devon.	£140,338	£5,000 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.
Mrs. Cecily Smithson, of Maida Vale, London.	£266,042	One-third of the residuary estate each to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, St. Dunstan's, and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Miss Madeline Loftus Stocker, of Folkestone.	£43,469	The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's, the P.D.S.A., R.N.L.I., and Missions to Seamen.
Miss Amelia Octavia Stott, of Worthing, Sussex.	£63,111	The residue to the Mission to Lepers.
Miss Clara Christine Tailby, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.	£288,491	The residue equally between the Royal National Institute for the Blind, and the Church of England Children's Society.
Mrs. Ida Dorothy Mercer Taylor, of Bickley, Kent.	£444,881	The residue equally between the R.S.P.C.A., P.D.S.A., Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, National Council for Animals Welfare, N.S.P.C.C., Royal National Institute for the Blind, Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship, Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Christ's Hospital, National Deaf Children's Society, R.N.L.I., and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

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THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP FOR THEIR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK AND SCHOOL OF ADVENTURE

Dockland, Isle of Dogs. E.14
 Dockland, Bristol
 Dockland, Rotherhithe. S.E.16

Dockland, Devonport
 Dockland, Dagenham Docks
 Dockland, Stratford. E.15

Dockland, Hainault, Essex
 Dockland Holiday Home, Herne Bay
 Dockland School of Adventure, Ross-shire

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

President : H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Chairman of the Governing Body: BRIGADIER THE MOST HON. MARQUESS DOURO M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee : MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS

Joint Hon. Treasurers: A. C. SINDEN, Esq., R. P. FAWKNER-CORBETT, Esq.

Because teenage delinquency continues to increase it is vital that further remedies are necessary. You will remember that the youthful years are exciting with an urgency that needs adventurous and even hazardous satisfaction and this we provide but, owing to financial stringency, in insufficient quantity. Today's youth are tomorrow's adults so if you and yours look for stability in the years ahead, support those societies that help the young to become reliable people. We opened a School of Adventure in the West Highlands in 1964 but many further establishments are ■ necessity. Literature and Annual Report sent on request.

GIFTS

COVENANTS

DONATIONS

LEGACIES

The General Secretary, Dockland Settlements,
 H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15



THE TOLL OF THE SEA

Last year this Society cared for 291 survivors from 32 vessels.

Gave IMMEDIATE RELIEF to 31 dependants of men lost at sea during the year.

Over 3,800 aged seamen, fishermen and their families were assisted.

Relief Expenditure for the year £76,000.

Please help with a donation and remember the Society in your Will.

**SHIPWRECKED Fishermen and
MARINERS' Royal Benevolent
SOCIETY**

(B2) 16 WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

If you need a reason to recommend the Missions to Seamen

...use one of these

■ The world's ports are a unique mixture of races, cultures and religions. The Missions are often the only Christian sanctuary. ■ Britain depends more than ever on her seamen, and in a complex world, the Missions help bridge the gap between man and man ; and man and God. ■ The Flying Angel has a world-famous tradition to upkeep ; to provide all the benefits of a local chapel wherever it is needed. ■ Sea traffic is getting busier all the time. More and more men are needing their Flying Angel Clubs. The Missions must expand. ■ Like everything else, the Missions' costs are increasing. Our seamen depend on the Flying Angel for the essential comforts of home and Christian fellowship.



Please advise your clients to leave a generous bequest.

The Missions to Seamen, St. Michael Paternoster Royal,
College Hill, London, E.C.4

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Arthur John Wadland, of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire.	£159,783	£3,000 and one-twelfth of the residuary estate to the National Spastic Society, £2,000 and one-twelfth of the residuary estate each to the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Save the Children Fund, and N.S.P.C.C., and one-twelfth of the residuary estate each to National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society, the National Children's Home, Dr. Barnardo's, the Children's Aid Society, Church of England's Children's Society, the National Deaf Children's Society, and the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.
Mrs. Mercia Walt, of Orton Longueville.	£26,418	The residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Mr. Frederick George Whatham, of Birchington, Kent.	£23,708	All of his property to the Cripples Help Society, (Manchester, Salford and North West England).
Mrs. Cicely Ethel Wilkinson, of Newick, Sussex.	£71,948	One-half of the residuary estate to the Ancient Mystical Order of Rosae Crucis, and one-fourth of the residuary estate each to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, and the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust.

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THE BIBLE LANDS SOCIETY

HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.

(Formerly Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society)



founded by the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury with the Lord Kinnaird as its first Treasurer over 100 years ago

needs Legacies Subscriptions Donations

Missions receive grants: special funds are opened for victims of earthquakes and similar catastrophes in the lands of the Bible

ENDOWMENTS can be made for children in Homes, Orphanages, Hospitals and Schools

Information gladly supplied by the Hon. Secretary,

Chairman : REV. DR. IRVONWY MORGAN, M.A., B.D.

Hon. Treasurer: THE REV. DAVID S. T. IZZETT, M.A., A.C.G.

Patron: THE MOST REV. ANGUS CAMPBELL MACINNES, C.M.G., D.D.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

Please remember The Bible Lands Society when making your will



FOUNDED 1881

R·N·M·D·S·F

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

FISHERMEN PAY —

SEPARATION, HARDSHIP, LONELINESS,
LIVES OF MEN LOST AT SEA,
WIDOWS, ORPHANED CHILDREN

THE R.N.M.D.S.F.
CARES AND SERVES
WITHOUT RESPITE

Please give generously of your money
and constantly of your prayers

**ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION
TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN**

43 NOTTINGHAM PLACE, LONDON W1M 4BX

A covenanted donation ensures maximum benefit

Please also remember  in your will

Name	Gross Value	
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, 1st Bart., K.C.V.O., of Arlington Street, S.W.1.	£54,227	£20,000 to the London Homes for the Elderly Ltd.
Mr. Francis Bernard Wingham, of Park Street, W.1.	£2,654,337	Two-sixths of the residue for such charitable objects for the benefit of old and aged people in England as his executors select.

A MOST WORTHY CAUSE

The HOMES OF ST. BARNABAS provide in lovely country a really happy and secure old age to some 40 retired Anglican Clergy. Each has his comfortable quarters and full use of the fine library and common rooms. There are Chapels where those who are able celebrate and conduct the Services. There is an infirmary wing under a S.R.N. Each resident pays what he can but that is insufficient. Please help to fill the gap by

LEGACY · COVENANT · DONATION

Full particulars from: The Warden, Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans, Lingfield, Surrey

WE NEED TO BUILD

200 old people are at present enjoying retirement in their own flatlets in the 7 houses we already own.

*

500 old people apply to us for independent flatlet accommodation every year and are disappointed.

*

To meet this pressing need we plan to build five purpose-built groups of flatlets in the next 7 years.

*

BUT WE DO NEED MONEY TO BUILD NOW — AND TO GO ON BUILDING

Details gladly supplied by the Secretary (WA)

THE FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST
Clock House, Byfleet, Weybridge, Surrey

It would be hard to find a Society with such a fine legacy

of progressive achievement in almost every field
of Evangelistic and Social Welfare work as

THE CHURCH ARMY

There are:

Homes for old people.
 Holiday Homes for poor mothers and their children.
 Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Disabled.
 Girls' Training Homes.
 Hostels for Men and Youths.
 Youth Centres.
 Mother and Baby Homes.
 Clubs and Centres at Home and in Germany for H.M. Forces.

There are also: Winter Relief (Fuel, clothes, extra foods, etc).

Help . . . for the needy; for Prisoners' Families.

Moral Welfare Work, etc.

Evangelistic work includes:—

Prison Missions. Summer Seaside Crusades. Mission Vans.
 Christian Advance Training Courses. Children's Missions,
 and work in Parishes, etc., and Overseas Missions.

This great CHRISTIAN WORK has touched for
the better the lives of COUNTLESS THOUSANDS

They count on us . . . can we count on you?

*Enquiries please to:—*The Financial Organising Secretary,
 Church Army Headquarters, P.O. Box 67, 185 Marylebone Road,
 London, N.W.1

HELP the CENTRAL CHURCH FUND *WITH A BEQUEST*

As a faithful member of the Anglican Church you may want to leave a share of your estate in order to benefit the general purposes of the Church of England, after your lifetime.

You can best give effect to this desire by including in your Will a bequest to the Central Church Fund, expressed in the following suggested form of words:—

“I give and bequeath to the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, whose registered office is at Church House, Dean’s Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1. . . . per cent of the residue of my estate to be credited to the Central Church Fund and to be applied both as to capital and income to such ecclesiastical charitable purposes in the Church of England as the said Board shall in its absolute discretion decide, and I declare that the receipt of the Secretary for the time being of the said Board shall be sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.”

Annual Report with Accounts and any further information available from The Secretary

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FINANCE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Church House, Dean’s Yard, Westminster,
London, S.W.1

THE LILIAN FAITHFULL HOMES

(*The Cheltenham Old People's Housing Society, Ltd.*)
Registered under the Industrial Provident Societies Act, 1893

Founder: The late Miss Lilian M. Faithfull, C.B.E., M.A., J.P.
(Formerly Principal of Cheltenham Ladies College and Vice-Principal of King's College, London)

Registered Office:
ACTON, SUFFOLK SQUARE, CHELTENHAM

Chairman: Sir Rex Hodges, M.A., J.P.

A Voluntary Society, founded in 1946, provides Homes for elderly Gentlefolk of both sexes with nursing care in illness.

Accommodating approximately 200 residents now and with a long waiting list, we appeal to you to help us to extend this greatly needed work.

Donations and legacies will be gratefully acknowledged by:—

The Secretary, Acton, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham,
 who will send literature on application.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

(Founded by the late Miss Smallwood)·

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

This Society is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

In these difficult times this Society is carrying on its much-needed work of helping poor ladies, many elderly and some great invalids trying to live on very little.

All gifts of money gratefully received. If you cannot give a donation now, **please remember this work in your Will.**

Making cheques payable to—

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY

Lancaster House Malvern Worc.

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

"THANK YOU, NURSE"

Give to



THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Patrons: Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother
The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing.
Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

All gifts gratefully received by The Appeals Secretary Dept. 1A Henrietta Place,
Cavendish Square London W.I

MAN'S OLDEST DISEASE CAN NOW BE CURED

In one generation LEPRA has brought relief to many of the millions suffering from leprosy.

But LEFRA ■■■ only help some—TWO IN EVERY ■■■
With YOUR HELP many more ■■■ CURED.

Here ■■■ 5 WAYS YOU CAN HELP:
by Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy ■■■ Capital Gift.

LEPRA

50 Fitzroy Street, London, W1P 6AL

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ROOM 24, 7-11 ARMSTRONG ROAD, LONDON, W.3.

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948 and Charities Act, 1960
In the Dioceses of London, Chelmsford, Guildford, Rochester, Southwark, and Croydon (Canterbury

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

AREA OF WORK: LONDON and the HOME COUNTIES

OBJECTS.

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.
Association has established many Centres of its own and hires rooms for services,
lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by:
Secretary, R.A.D.D. 7-11 Armstrong Road, London W.3.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL FOR REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED...

CALL US **REHAB** FOR SHORT. We've taken ■ new symbol to go with the name, but we're still the B.C.R.D. Our work hasn't changed one bit.

We still help disabled people, whatever their ailments, age or status. **REHAB** educates, instructs and trains. We provide a chance to recover a lost place in society to over 1,000 people every year. In a nutshell, **REHAB** seeks to make tax-payers out of tax-consumers—to the advantage of all concerned.

Your support, by gift, subscription or legacy, will always be welcome. Our Honorary Treasurer is available at Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Telephone EUSTon 4037/8. He can tell you about our organisation, what it stands for, and how best you can help us work. (Cheques may be made out to **REHAB**.)

We may have a new symbol but
we will never change our enthusiasm.

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with National Assistance Act, 1948, and Charities Act, 1966.)

REHAB

Patron: H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.
Chairman: Major Norman Kark.
Vice-Chairman: Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, M.Ch., Orth, F.R.C.S.
General Secretary: Ian R. Henderson

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE DISABLED

(Formerly Central Council for the Care of Cripples)

34 ECCLESTON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

(Registered in accordance with the
Charities Act, 1960)

Founded in 1919, this is the national co-ordinating body for over 200 local affiliated bodies. Its objects are to promote measures for the discovery, treatment, training and general welfare of the disabled.

Standing commitments include liaison with international organisations and orthopaedic hospitals; the maintenance of a school for handicapped children and an advisory service; the operation of a travelling exhibition of aids and a case committee for the making of small grants.

Among other present activities, research is being carried out on domestic design, clothing, and leisure projects for the disabled; and a campaign is in being to make all public buildings accessible to them.

Dependent Upon Voluntary Contributions

A legacy that carries an hereditary benefit

When you are making your will, always remember that there is one legacy that automatically carries with it a simple memorial. A legator of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables is named an Hereditary Governor, and on his death this title and perquisites pass automatically to the next of kin. The Hereditary Governorship carries with it the full rights of Governorship for life, i.e. a signed Governor's certificate, and the right to attend all General Meetings and vote at them. A man's generosity to men and women who have been cruelly and incurably crippled is suitably remembered.

Royal
Hospital
and Home
for Incurables



150A West Hill,
Putney,
London, S.W.15.



'deaf!

... and an impediment in his speech'

The British Deaf and Dumb Association

urgently needs donations and legacies
to enable it to extend and continue
its vital work throughout the U.K.

Provides Social Work to help deaf and dumb people
Special Educational Courses—Individual Aid for Deaf Students
Care of the Elderly and Infirm in their loneliness and isolation

WILL YOU HELP the Deaf to ■ better life

Please address donations to:
British Deaf and Dumb Association
■ Compton Street, Carlisle

THE BLIND ARE PEOPLE LIKE YOU...



Many people who are blind were once able to see as you do. Then what seemed catastrophe struck them. They knew that courage alone was not enough and that help was needed to re-build shattered lives.

At this very moment there are people having to face the distressing truth that they will never see again. They need help desperately—new help for the future through rehabilitation and training—and the help of *your* contribution towards the cost of these services. The Greater London Fund for the Blind asks for £250,000 ■ year for services which restore purpose, confidence and hope to lives without sight. **Please send a contribution—or remember the Fund in your Will.**

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948 and the Charities Act 1960

PATRON: H. M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

2(W) WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON W1H 2AQ. 01-262 0191

Please help us to FIGHT CANCER

In the up-to-date laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, every weapon of modern science is being used to fight all forms of cancer, including leukaemia. Founded in 1902 on the initiative of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the I.C.R.F. is now playing a role of major international importance in this great work. But research is costly. Over £1 million is needed annually. Will you please help — now?



Patron: ■■■ The Queen

Please send your donations now to:
A. DICKSON WRIGHT, ESQ., M.S., F.R.C.S.,
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND (Dept. 179),
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON WC2



The I.C.R.F. Laboratories in Lincoln's Inn Fields and ■■■ Hill rely entirely on public support. Please help ■■■ to fight cancer with modern equipment and trained minds.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND



THE LEPROSY MISSION

(formerly *The Mission to Lepers*)

was founded in 1874. It has its own centres in many countries and co-operates with more than eighty Missionary Societies and Churches. Only one in five of the world's fifteen million leprosy sufferers is under treatment and much work remains to be done. Legacies, Covenant subscriptions or Donations will be gratefully received.

Further information may be obtained from

The Leprosy Mission
7 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I.

**SCOTTISH
SPCA**

19 NEWVILLE STREET EDINBURGH 3.

Founded 1839

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary: G. F. S. Brian

Treasurer: G. C. Patterson, C.A.

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties; Horses' Rest Farm and Dog Boarding Kennels, Free Veterinary Treatment Scheme; Ambulance for Horses, Cattle, etc. Film lectures given to Schools and to Youth and Adult organisations. Annual expenditure £58,000.

FULL MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION £1. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP 5/-

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the humane work of the Society on behalf of animals. Annual Report sent free on application to the Secretary

PRESENT IMPERFECT

and future uncertain, if you happen to be one of the thousands of sufferers of M.S. – Multiple Sclerosis (also known as Disseminated Sclerosis) – in Great Britain. M.S., a disease of the central nervous system which renders victims partially or even totally incapacitated strikes like a thief in the night. As yet, it is incurable.

M.S. is one of modern society's most baffling diseases and The Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland exists to further vital research, to help sufferers. We rely heavily upon voluntary contributions, endowments, legacies.

THE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

of Gt. Britain and N. Ireland

Room 35, 10 Stratford Road,
London, W.8. Tel: 01-937 8584



CANCER RELIEF



Money is urgently needed for—

- Special comforts for patients with only a few weeks to live.
- Special foods—particularly for throat cancer patients.
- Fares for hospital visits—especially for children.
- Nursing and Convalescent Home fees.
- Regular grants to patients in their own homes.

Medical Social Workers of nearly all hospitals avail themselves of the services of the N.S.C.R. now costing over £265,000 per annum.

By a donation to the N.S.C.R. you can gladden a heart in one of thousands of poor afflicted homes—*please give what you can, or make a bequest*

National Society for Cancer Relief

Michael ~~WILLIAMS~~ House, 30 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. Tel: 01-723 6277

Patron: H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, the Hon. Mrs. Angus Ogilvy, G.C.V.O.

The London Association for the Blind

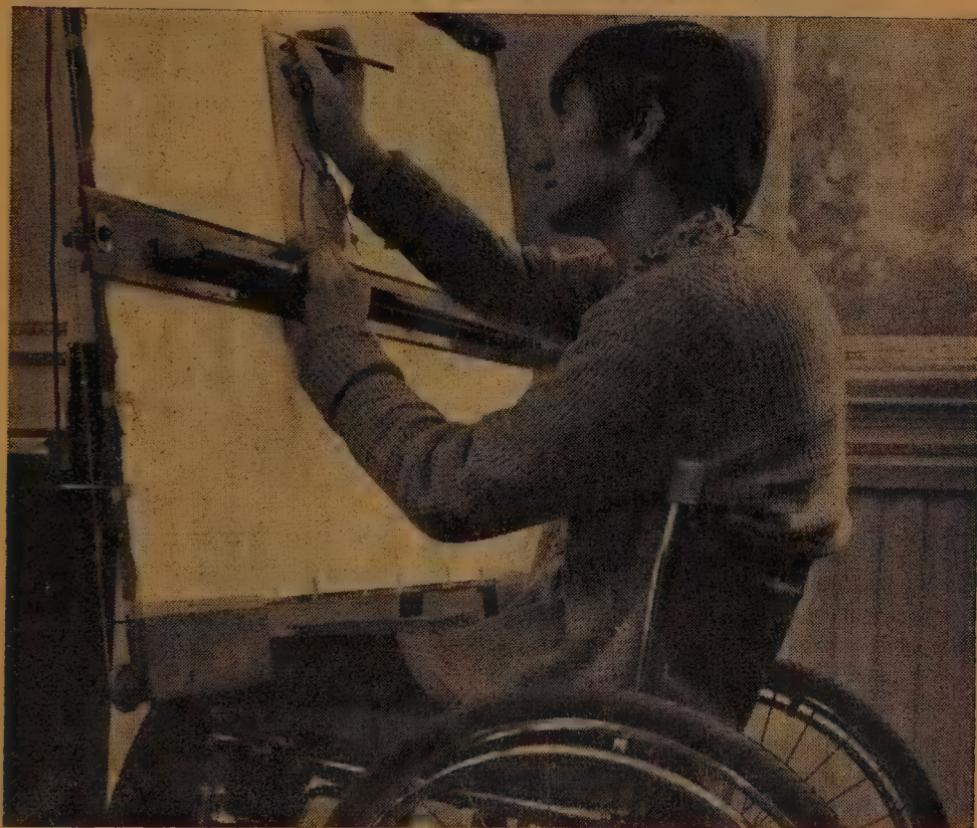
(Founded 1857)

Is a National Charity and has helped blind people throughout the British Isles for over a hundred years. So that it may continue to care for the elderly, train and employ others and provide annuities for those in need, please send a donation to

**THE ~~WILLIAMS~~ TREASURER, PELICAN HOUSE, 88/92 PECKHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.15**

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948 and as a National Charity under the Charities Act, 1960)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S FOUNDATION FOR THE DISABLED



Photograph by courtesy of the Times

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

This many-sided organisation provides vocational training, residential workshops, holiday and convalescent amenities, and medical rehabilitation for men and women suffering from physical and mental disabilities. Nearly 1,000 disabled people receive help from one or other of the four units of the Foundation each year. Progress, however, is limited through lack of extra funds. The Foundation urgently needs help to enable them to train the handicapped to live a fuller and more useful life. Your legacy or donation, large or small, will be put to vital use wherever it is most needed.

BANSTEAD PLACE medical rehabilitation

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE DISABLED vocational training and rehabilitation

DORINCOURT residential sheltered workshops

LULWORTH COURT holiday and convalescent home for the severely disabled

Please make bequests and donations to

Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled

LEATHERHEAD COURT - LEATHERHEAD - SURREY



YOU COULD LEAVE THE BLIND A BETTER WORLD.

In a world made for the sighted, the blind need help, not pity. The Royal London Society for the Blind provides practical help - by educating children, training and employing adults, supervising blind people working at home, maintaining resi-

dential clubs. It urgently needs legacies, donations and subscriptions to continue and extend this work. When you give advice on a will, please remember that you can help to leave the blind a better world.

The Royal London Society for the Blind

107N Salusbury Road, London N.W.6

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the Charities Act, 1960

ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE OF AUSTRALIA

MEDICINE

RADIO

AVIATION



THIS HONORARY CITIZENS ORGANISATION provides a Mantle of Safety over nine tenths of Australia, and makes available Modern Medicine Amenities (at no charge) to every man, woman, and child, irrespective of colour, caste, creed, or financial position, in the vast Australian outback.

Your Help is needed NOW . . .

TO KEEP THE DOCTORS FLYING

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS GRATEFULLY
ACKNOWLEDGED

LITERATURE GLADLY SENT ON REQUEST

Federal Secretariat:

115 PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, ■■■
AUSTRALIA



Somebody worth remembering

But for her a kind thought isn't enough. This lady spent most of her life working as a State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife and Health Visitor. Now after a lifetime of constant giving, she's in need of help herself.

RUKBA provides annuities for many like her—those struggling to maintain themselves on fixed incomes which are now quite inadequate. These incomes are brought to a more reasonable level by RUKBA and, in some cases, residential homes with nursing attention are made available.

We must give something back to those who have spent a lifetime teaching, nursing and in other similar professions.

Also to the widows of professional and service men and daughters who have cared for aged parents.

Please give to RUKBA—by cheque, covenant, banker's order or bequest. Generously and soon.



The Royal United Kingdom
Beneficent Association: founded 1863.
Further details and literature from:
General Secretary, RUKBA,
13 Bedford Street, London, W.C.2.

*This is
a true story.
About just
one of the
many helpers
now helped
by RUKBA.*



NO RELATIVES— BUT FRIENDS WHO CARE!

Thousands of old people in Britain live alone—many in single rooms, cheerless for want of sunlight in summer, damp and cold through lack of adequate heating in winter.

The D.G.A.A. concentrates on those with small pensions or dwindling resources, giving immediate aid when it is most needed and often providing the means for old people to continue to live in their own homes. When they are no longer able to look after themselves the D.G.A.A. provides for them in Nursing and Residential Homes and assists with fees in private homes.

Over £500,000 is needed annually for this work.

To lonely old people the letters D.G.A.A. mean 'friends who care'. Please be ■■■ of them.

The D.G.A.A. helps many of all ages in dire distress, including women with young families whose incomes have been curtailed by death or desertion.

Donations and Legacies ■■■ urgently needed.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother

President: Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent

Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, London, W.8



ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK

Treasurer: Mr. DUDLEY POOCOCK

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts. There are about 500 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £5,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income ■■■ the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer ■■■ by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

145-147 NORTH END, CROYDON, CRO 1TN

L. E. WATTS, Secretary.

[3]

A MOST WORTHY CAUSE

The HOMES OF ST. BARNABAS provide in lovely country ■■■ really happy and secure old age to some 40 retired Anglican Clergy. Each has his comfortable quarters and full use of the fine library and common rooms. There are Chapels where those who are able celebrate and conduct the Services. There is an infirmary wing under a S.R.N. Each resident pays what he can but that is insufficient. Please help to fill the gap by:

LEGACY · COVENANT · DONATION

Full particulars from: The Warden, Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans, Lingfield, Surrey



These facts show how varied is the R.S.P.C.A. work for animals and how deserving it is of all the support you can give

In a year the R.S.P.C.A.—

INVESTIGATES over 20,000 complaints of cruelty.

PROSECUTES about 1,000 offenders—and cautions about 6,000.

TREATS over 300,000 animals through its free veterinary treatment schemes.

FINDS good homes for about 70,000 animals.

HOMES nearly 1,000,000 animals and birds at R.S.P.C.A. London Airport Hostel.

ANSWERS 20,000 calls at Headquarters All-Night Emergency Service.

LECTURES nearly 5,000 times to schools and youth organisations.

HANDLES over 10,000 animals in Mobile Units.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY TO THE RSPCA

You can become a Member of the R.S.P.C.A. by subscribing £1 per annum, or a Life Member for a donation of £30.

Send to: The Secretary, R.S.P.C.A. 105 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, or to your local branch.





a task that grows!

The task of rearing a bird in this modern world is no longer the bird's alone! More than ever they need YOUR help for they are threatened from all sides by daily increasing pressures. Even our delightful garden birds are endangered in many areas, while some rarer species may be reduced to a handful, limited to special localities. Will you help us to secure a future for birds with a gift or a legacy or by becoming a member?

We are a society of 40,000 amateurs and experts.

Membership £1.11.6 p.a. or 15/- if under 21.

Informative bi-monthly magazine "Birds". Also fast-growing Young Ornithologists' Club for 18 and under, magazine "Bird Life".

*to protect
and conserve*

RSPB



THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS
The Bedfordshire, Bedfordshire.

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES





THE BALTIC STATES

English Miles

Kilometres



RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Mercator's Projection

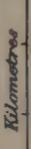




S.E. EUROPE

English Miles

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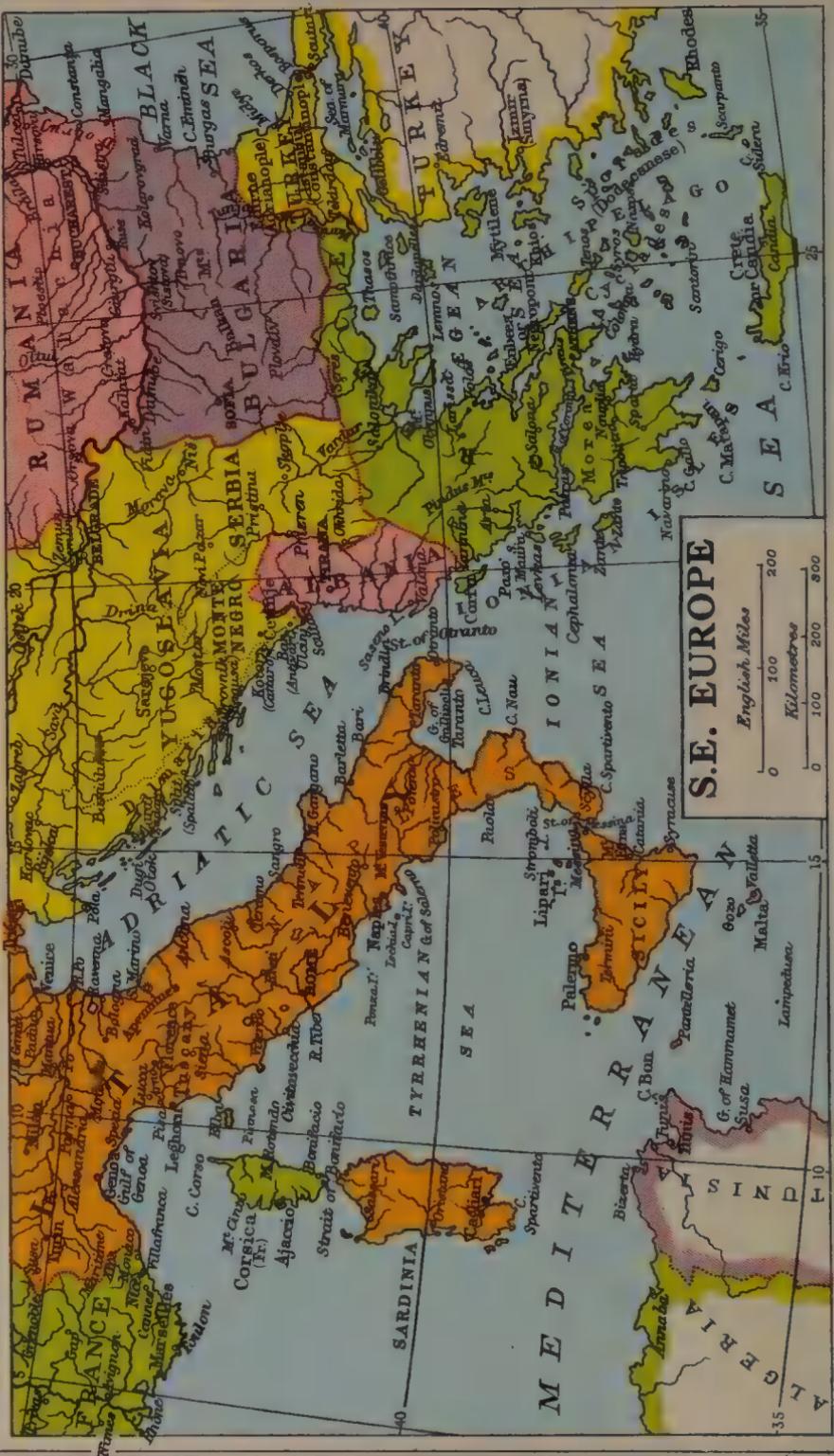
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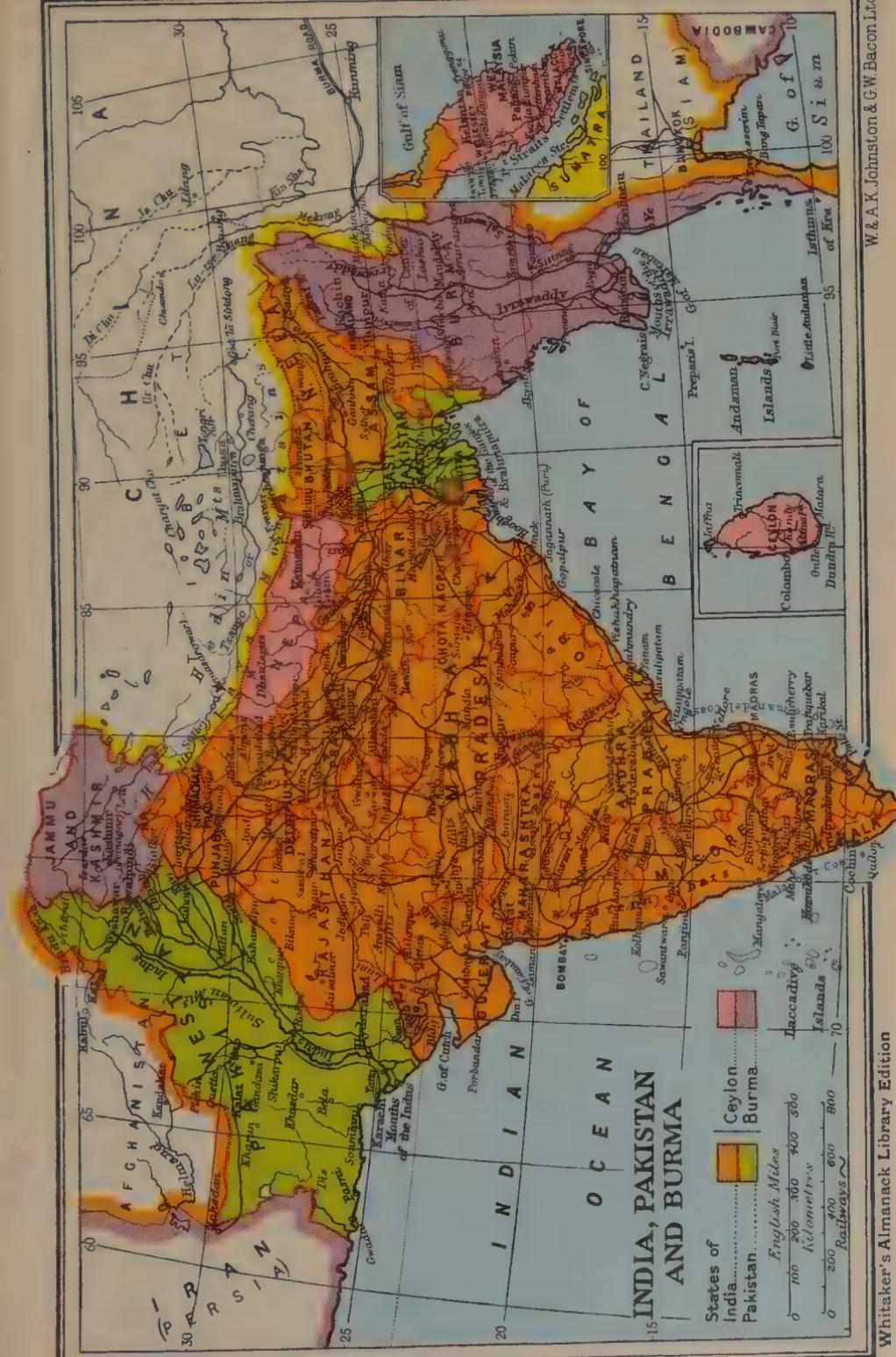


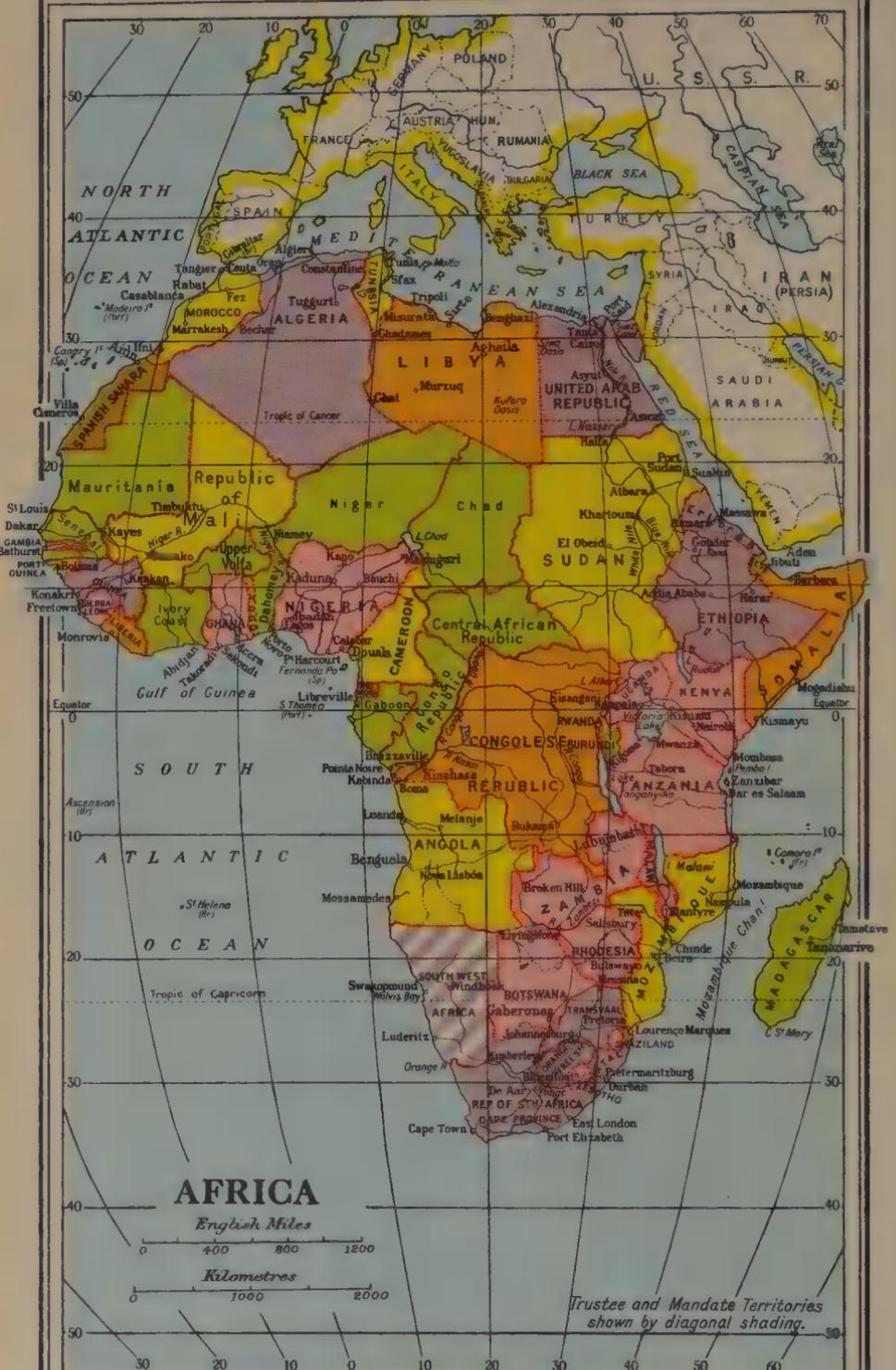


THE FAR EAST

Mercator's Projection

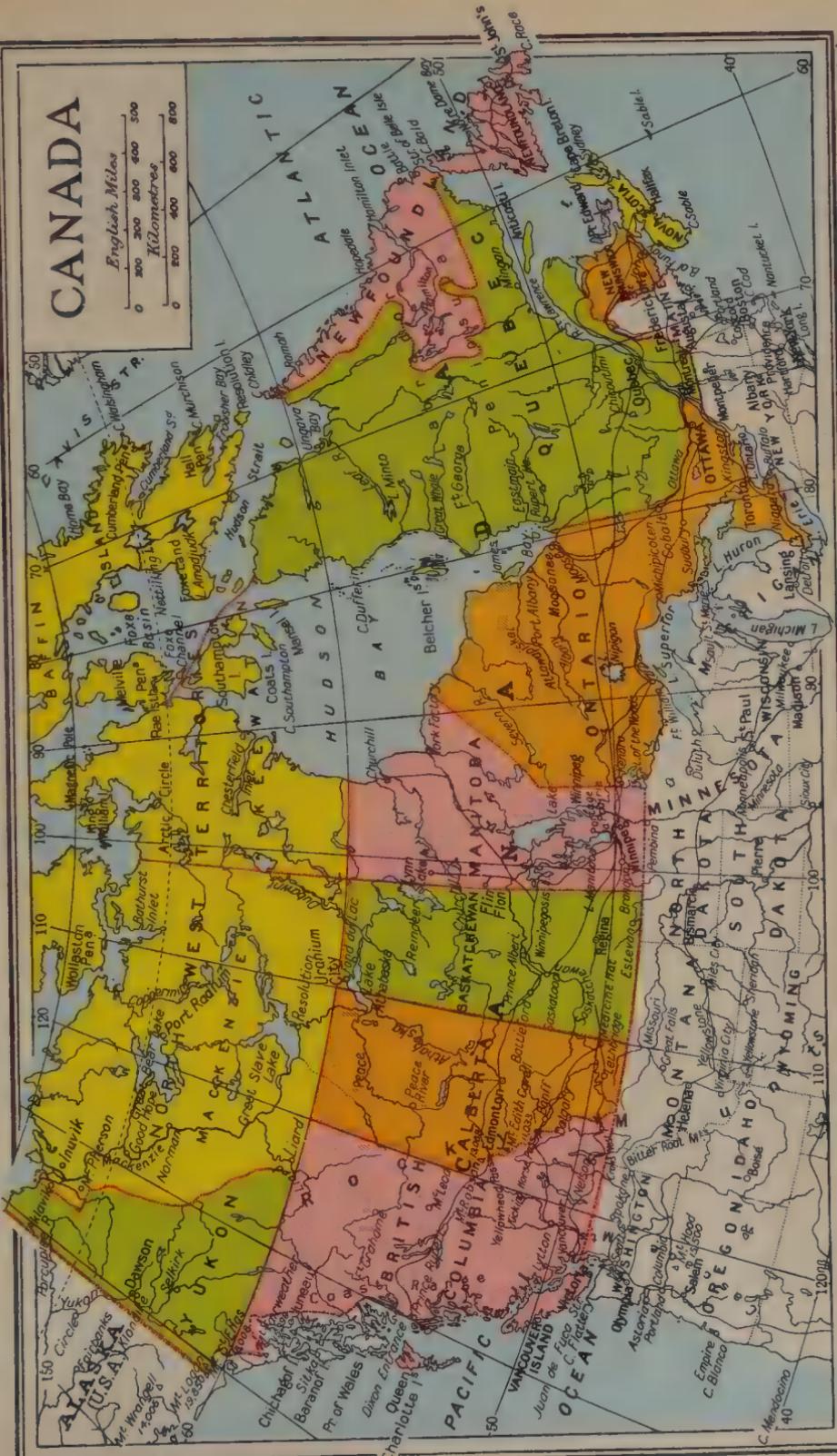




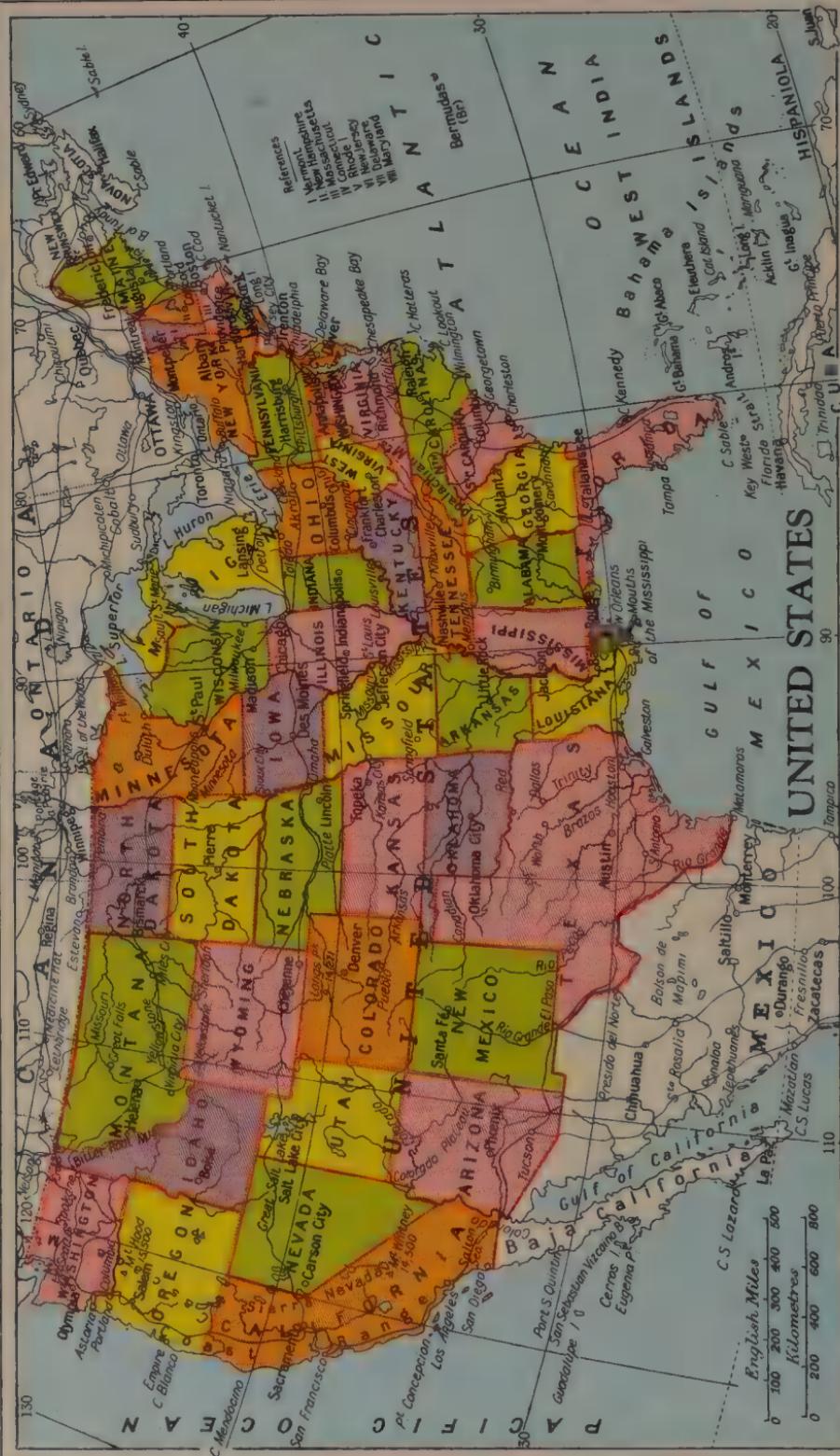


CANADA

<i>English Miles</i>	300	200	300	400	500
<i>Kilometres</i>	480	320	480	640	800



UNITED STATES





NEW ZEALAND

English Miles

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

Kilometres

0 50 100 150 200

P A C I F I C
O C E A N

NORTH

ISLAND

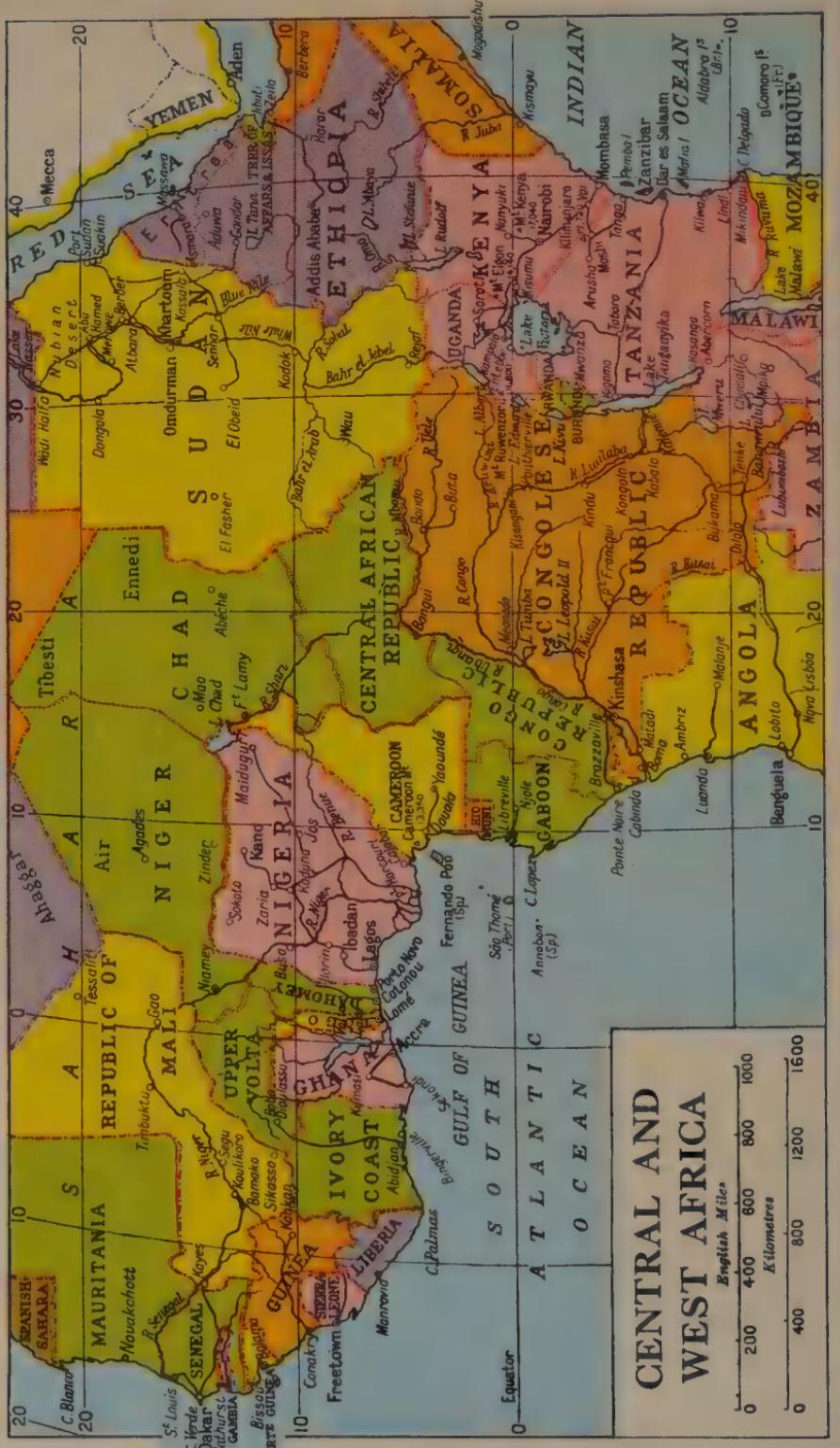
SOUTH

ISLAND

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O C E A N





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